"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Monday; increasing cloudiness Tuesday; variable winds, becoming fresh south.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,107. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

AMERICA CHAMPIONS NEUTRAL RIGHTS IN NOTICE TO BRITAIN THAT BLOCKADE IS 'INEFFECTIVE, ILLEGAL, INDEFENSIBLE'

ATTACKS COUNCIL ORDER

Note to London Demands That Law, Not Expediency, Rule Seizures.

DEFENDS CIVIL WAR COURSE

Gideon Welles's Order to American Officers in '62 Quoted to Show We Were Fair.

BUT ADMITS SOME ERRORS

Cites Increase of British Trade with Scandinavia, While Ours Is Held Up.

PORT SEARCHES IRREGULAR

Insists We Cannot Submit to Further Subordination of Our Rights and Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A vigorous declaration of intention to champion the integrity of established neutral rights "against the lawless conduct of belligerents" is contained in the note which the United States has addressed to Great Britain as a response to the several communications of that nation concerning the American protest against British interference with American trade with Europe. Incidentally notice is served that the United States does not recognize as legal the British blockade of European ports.

The note to Great Britain, which is dated Oct. 21, and which, because of its length, was sent to London by special messenger, was made public by the State Departmenet today. It was presented to the British Foreign Office a few days ago by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London.

The note, a document of 7,000 words, not inclusive of pertinent papers, including a copy of instructions to American naval officers in the civil war, and a "statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities," is signed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, who in the name of his Government serves notice on Great Britain that the United States "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights" by the British Orders in Council and prize court rules. The British measures, it is asserted, "are admittedly retaliatory and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature."

It is asserted also that the United States "cannot with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices."

In this language the United States Government confirmed its prior assurances to Germany in one of the Lusitania notes, that it would insist upon "the freedom of the seas."

Britain's Course Problematical.

Opinion is divided here as to what measures Great Britain will take with reference to the American contentions and the refusal of the United States to recognize the blockade. In some quarters it is the view that the British answer will be an extension of the contraband list so as to cover practically all the commodities that the blockade seeks to keep out of Germany. Elsewhere the opinion is held that Great Britain will maintain her position in spite of the danger of straining the relations between the two Governments.

There is nothing in the American note to show that this Government is prepared to go to extremes to uphold the principles which it has determined to champion, but the language of the communication is such as to indicate that the Government feels that it cannot tolerate any longer the practices of Great Britain in dealing with American ships and cargoes destined for neutral countries of Europe. This Government assures Great Britain that it intends to be impartial in dealing with the European belligerents, but at the same time shows that it feels that it has ample reason for being angry over the British detention policy.

This Government has been subjected to unsparing criticism in Germany and among German sympathizers because of the vigorousness of the language I used in protesting against the sinking of the Lusitania and other merchant vessels and against the German submarine warfare generally. The German criticism was based in large part on the assumption that the objections of this Government to the British policy of detaining American ships and cargoes called for as emphatic presentation as had been made to Germany. The answer to the German criticism has been that the German submarine warfare involved the unlawful and inhuman destruction of innocent human beings, while the alleged unfair methods of Great Britain had to do merely with matters of dollars and cents, which could be compensated for at any

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Declaration of the United States in Refusing to Recognize Legality of British Blockade

From the American Note to Great Britain.

I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and, therefore, illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it cannot with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices.

The Government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and his Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

LONDON MARKS TONE OF OUR NOTE

Its Language Viewed as More Vigorous Than That of Other Exchanges.

REGARDED AS MOMENTOUS

One Newspaper, in Reviewing the Points, Admits That Some Are Well Taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—Press comment on the Washington note protesting against Great Britain's blockade and the method of enforcing it, in some instances takes the form of surprise at the firmness of its tone as compared with the language of other communications that have passed between the two Governments since the war began.

The note is not lightly regarded, and some of its contentions are admitted to be entirely valid.

The Daily News says: "The new American note is a voluminous, highly technical, and in some respects a momentous document. It cannot escape comment, moreover, that the note is couched in vigorous and uncompromising language, paralleled in one or two of Secretary Lansing's notes to Germany, but hitherto foreign to communications that have passed between Washington and London. No mistake could be graver than to underestimate the seriousness of the contentions advanced by Washington. In certain respects the issue can be narrowed down from the dimensions they assume in the note. The complaint, for example, that American ships are brought into port under suspicion and then charged with port dues and other exactions, will, we imagine, be recognized at once as reasonable, and where the facts are established the grievance can be rectified.

"More important is the contention that the blockade is not binding because it is not effective. Our submarines in the Baltic have completely revolutionized the situation in which German ports were 'notoriously open' to Scandinavian trade, and their activity will, we can hardly doubt, be accepted in Washington as modifying very materially the contention that the blockade is ineffective."

The Daily Chronicle says of the note: "Before commenting on it we may perhaps usefully glance at the actual course of the American negotiations with Germany. It will then be seen that, so far from these negotiations laying this country under any sort of obligation, the obligation was rather the other way. In the first place, we should note that what the United States protested against was not that German submarine crimes were, as they were, crimes against international law, to whose benefit we as belligerents were entitled, nor even against that to whose benefit other neutrals were entitled. As long as the victims of criminal submarining were only British, French, Scandinavian, or Dutch subjects the United States was just as silent as it has been regarding those atrocities on land, whereby the Germans destroyed the bulk of The Hague conventions. It was only when large numbers of Americans were killed and American lives were daily imperiled that Washington protested.

"In the second place, its protests never went beyond very polite negotiations, which Germany allowed to spin out just as long as it suited her convenience. The final concession made by Germany to America was not obtained by American diplomatists. It was obtained by our navy. We developed ways of destroying submarines in such numbers and so rapidly that this particular variety of crime ceased to be worth Germany's while. In the submarine business, therefore, we conferred a considerable benefit on the United States, while she conferred none whatever upon us—a point upon which we do not claim to base any complaint, but which it is necessary to bear in mind in view of the contention in some American quarters that a good turn to one belligerent, that is, ourselves, ought to be followed by a good turn to another, that is, Germany.

"The purport of the whole note is not, of course, to put a pistol to our heads, but to tell us firmly, one might almost say harshly, that the United States does not accept our main contentions, does not acquiesce in our policy, and will continue to press strong protests upon us. It points to a continuance of diplo-

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FAILS TO PLEASE GERMAN EDITORS

Staats-Zeitung and Others Criticise Tone of Note to England as Too Mild.

FEAR IT WILL BE IGNORED

Agree That It Contains Able Arguments, but Think It Lacks Determination.

The American note to Great Britain protesting against the blockade and its consequent interference with neutral trade, fails to find favor with the German press in this country. The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung says this morning:

"A very clear, able argument, free from all sentimentality, businesslike, convincing. But it does not contain the slightest hint as to what our Government intends to do should great Great Britain say, in answer: 'We are of a different opinion,' and then proceed without further ado, to continue the practices, called illegal and unwarranted, 'to which the United States can no longer submit.' We shall have to exercise patience and wait to see whether England will condescend to 'instruct its officers' to cease the lawless methods heretofore practiced. Probably we shall be able to submit a bill for damages after the war, and that seems to be the only purpose of these diplomatic writing exercises."

The Cincinnati Freie Presse has this to say: "President Wilson's note to Great Britain is not likely to cause apprehension in Downing Street. It insists, of course, that the American Government cannot submit to further disregard of international law, but nothing contained in the note suggests that further violation of American rights by Great Britain would be considered an unfriendly act—a tone so readily adopted in our diplomatic intercourse with Berlin."

The Cincinnati Volksblatt says: "The facts, the law, and the logic in the note of President Wilson to England are unassailable. But we regret that the protest comes so late. American commerce ought, long before this, to have been protected against severe losses and our national dignity against British outrages. Still the note is appreciated. Better late than never. But we wish to say that the President can only redeem himself for his tardiness by insisting on the immediate observance of American rights by England. Sir Edward Grey must not be permitted to keep up an academic discussion on international law until the war is over.

"Unless the President forces Great Britain to cease her disregard for the rights and the dignity of the United States without further delay the American people will be justified in regarding the note, forcible as its language is, as no more than stage thunder. A decisive and immediate result will no doubt win back for the President many Americans estranged by his dilatory policy."

The St. Louis Westliche Post says: "We highly commend the assertion of American rights and principles as contained in the note, but we ask why American commerce had to suffer almost a whole year before the Administration saw fit to launch a vigorous protest against the arbitrary measures employed by Great Britain and her allies to the detriment of American prestige. And even now, we do not find anything in the note to reassure us that the Government of the United States is ready to effectively safeguard American rights and interests."

Germans See No Prospect of Peace Till England Is Brought to Her Knees

Some Believe That War Will Be Fought to a Decision in Egypt—Others Look for Another Effort on Western Front.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The latest of the crop of peace rumors is that ex-Premier Giolitti of Italy clandestinely visited the Kaiser, with a view to sounding him for a future basis of peace. It is significant that all my German informants invariably take no great stock in these rumors, but tell them as interesting tidbits of gossip. The fact is there is no peace in sight at this end, as no one knows better than the German people, who have been fully prepared and accustomed to the thought, that they will be called on to make more and heavier sacrifices for an indefinite time to come. Asked for opinions on the duration of the war, Germans of all kinds and classes answered me in much the same words: "It can last a long time yet."

A statesman asked me, "When will there be peace?" and answered his own question thus: "It's a good way off."

A neutral diplomat gave this opinion, "There is no prospect of Germany quitting," adding: "It is a finish fight—a race war of annihilation."

Officers in particular air no early peace views. There has been and still is a widespread but more or less vague hope among the masses of the people that sooner or later the Allies will see the hopelessness of the job of trying to smash Germany and give up the futile struggle, particularly that England will try to make peace as soon as she is convinced that the war is a bad business and will try to get out with a minimum loss. But a more important, though numerically smaller, body of the public is convinced that even a favorable peace under the present circumstances would be a fatal mistake, that unless the war is fought to a decisive finish it would only have to be fought all over again in the future as soon as the nations had recovered and increased their armaments. There is a rapidly growing realization that England is the keystone of the allied combination, the real foe, who must be beaten before there is a ghost of a chance for peace.

With Russia practically out, the opinion of how England is to be brought to her knees and the war won is divided between two camps, many Germans flirting with the Egyptian Sphynx, convinced that the decision of the world war will fall at the Suez Canal. But most of them believe that after the Balkan campaign is successfully concluded Germany will launch her next and last great offensive as a supreme effort in the West. A negligible minority, most of them radical socialists, fear that the war will be ended by all-around exhaustion.

Vorwaerts did not appear today, its editors issuing the following notice:

"Today's issue was made up by the editorial staff on time, but it was not possible to obtain permission of the censorship. We bring this to our readers' attention and ask their indulgence, in view of the difficulties to which the paper is exposed."

Official displeasure probably resulted from the paper's attacks on the Government in connection with the food question or its too insistent demand that Germany's peace conditions be made known—possibly for both reasons.

At the same time Count Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, warns against promiscuous premature peace talk as giving a powerful weapon, underrated among Germans, into their enemies' hands. He writes:

"We must not fail to understand that the assumed tone of confidence and superiority among the Allies is the result of their belief that war-weariness is increasing in Germany, and that Germans are trying first one way and then another to get into touch with other countries to sound the prospects for peace in the near future. The French press for weeks has dealt with this theme with mounting confidence and hopeful rejoicing, and an English paper wrote recently that Germany, to be sure, stood on the pinnacle of military successes, but voices from the people gave a different picture of peace yearnings and increasing inability to continue the war long.

"We need not say which internal political dissensions as well as external political manifestoes and utterances of certain learned men have awakened this belief in France and England. The fact remains that this impression is and has been aroused abroad. Anyone who does not believe it need only to read the French and English papers to see how capital is made out of every controversy in our papers.

"We repeat our admonition of national discipline in this field. We know no war-weariness exists which can in the least cripple our physical or moral strength to continue the war."

Reventlow then takes a fall out of Hindenburg's famous motto, "Hold out!" saying that this unfortunate expression has caused many misunderstandings abroad as to the feeling in Germany.

Other voices are raised against harboring premature peace expectations. Paul Michaelis writes in the Tageblatt:

"We must not deceive ourselves. It will be some time yet before the French Nation will face the truth which the stubborn language of facts speaks."

EXIT DOOR LOCKED IN BIG FACTORY FIRE

It Held Scores from Emergency Stairs and Was Still Fastened Yesterday.

MEN WHO BARRED IT HELD

Fire Order Ignored Ten Months—Hundreds of Other Traps—Officials Shift Blame.

After an all-day investigation by the State Industrial Commission, the City Fire Department, and the Kings County District Attorney's and Coroners' offices into the cause of the fire in the five-story factory building at 281-7 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, in which twelve persons were killed, thirty-six injured, and two missing, two men were held as material witnesses and locked up in the Raymond Street jail.

They were Samuel Simon of 740 Rockaway Avenue and Samuel Barkin of 362 South Second Street, respectively President and Treasurer of the Essex Shirt Company, which had its factory on the third floor of the building. According to Fire Commissioner Adamson, the two men told him and Coroner Ernest Wagner that they had locked the wooden trapdoor let into the wooden emergency staircase of the building, between the third and fourth floors.

Most of the officials who had investigated agreed that the locking of this door, which practically cut off escape by the emergency stairs after the main staircase was shut off by smoke, was the principal cause of the loss of life, all of which occurred among the employes on the fourth and fifth floors. Simon and Barkin said that they had been accustomed to keep it locked for fear of burglars, and they forgot to unlock it when the fire started.

Hundreds of Fire Traps.

On Saturday Coroner Wagner had arrested Mrs. Celia Diamond, owner of the building, and her husband, Edward L. Diamond, head of the Diamond Candy Company, which occupied the first and second floors and the basement. They are said to have disobeyed the order of the State Industrial Commission, requiring that all interior stairways be inclosed by partitions of fire-resisting material.

Aside from agreement that the locked door was principally responsible for the fatalities, the officials concerned could make little headway with fixing the responsibility, which was put here, there, elsewhere, and nowhere by various investigators.

But it is agreed both by Fire Commissioner Adamson and by members of the State Industrial Commission that there are hundreds of other factory buildings in the city which are probably just as dangerous as the one that burned, and in which similar disasters may occur at any time.

The provisions of the Industrial Code

Continued on Page 7.

SIGHTSEEING PRINCE ALL NIGHT IN A CELL

Paul Troubetzkoy and Friend Arrested in the Quest of Entertainment.

WOMEN COMPANIONS FLEE

Prisoners, Seized Near the Waldorf, Freed, but Finger Prints Are Taken First.

A Russian Prince in evening clothes and an Irish policeman in uniform were the chief actors yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court in a judicial review of the Saturday evening and Sunday morning adventures of the Prince and his companions. The Prince was Paul Troubetzkoy, the sculptor, and playing second to him was his fellow-countryman and friend, Jechalski Farroway. The two, with women companions, attended the Horse Show on Saturday, and in the evening visited Chinatown in the Prince's automobile.

In his day's meanderings the Prince received a "tip" that one might watch a gambling game and dance to good music in a house in West Thirty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue. Desirous of showing his friends the real night life of New York, he drove his party to the house and gave the raps on the basement door which were supposed to win admittance. But the "tip" was belated, for the house had not been used as a gambling resort for about two years.

Not knowing this, Troubetzkoy continued his rapping. Policeman James Keenan appeared, and, surprised to see two men and two women, all in evening dress, at the basement door, he asked questions. Regarding the answers he received accounts differ. Prince Troubetzkoy and Mr. Farroway said that they replied respectfully, frankly stating their mission. Policeman Keenan said they answered him with insults and assaulted him.

Whatever the preliminaries in the encounter, the result was the flight of the women and the arrest of Prince Troubetzkoy and Mr. Farroway on charges of assault. The two were marched to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, despite the Prince's demand that a taxicab be called, and at the station they were locked up in a large cell with about twenty other prisoners, the night's collection of offenders from the Tenderloin.

Troubetzkoy made efforts to obtain release by bail for himself and Mr. Farroway, but as he was charged with a felony, a Magistrate's bond was required, and none of the friends to whom he telephoned was able to get a Magistrate out of bed. So the prisoners spent the night in the cell. Their indignation was heightened yesterday morning when their finger prints were taken for police record.

All this and more was told to Magistrate Harris in the Yorkville Court. The prisoners were dismissed with a reprimand.

Troubetzkoy said after his release that, if necessary, he would appeal to the Government at Washington to have the records of the finger prints of himself and Mr. Farroway destroyed. When arraigned in court, the Prince gave his age as 49 and his residence at the Holland House. Mr. Farroway said he lived at the Biltmore Hotel.

GREAT ARMY LANDING IN THE BALKANS; KITCHENER HELD WAR COUNCIL IN PARIS; TEUTONS IN SERBIA TAKE KRALJEVO

Serbians Blew Up Magazine at Nish And Saved Baggage and Munition Trains

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—"Following the fall of Nish," says the Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian Press Headquarters, "Serbian troops which have been holding the Morava sector between Nish and Varvarin are beginning to retreat beyond Krusevac.

"After stubborn fighting in the outer line of forts, the Serbs held Nish only long enough to permit them to remove baggage and munition trains. Then they blew up the magazine and evacuated the city, the main army protected by rearguard fighting."

RUSSIANS WIN WEST OF DVINSK

They Capture Two Lines of German Trenches on Shores of Lake Sventen.

PUSH ATTACKS ELSEWHERE

Seventh in Four Days Reported Repulsed by Austrians—Germans Lose Near Riga.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The weather, which has turned wintry, has not interfered with the Russian offensive along the Eastern front. The Russians have extended their attacks to the district west of Riga and thence to the south of Dvinsk. They are keeping the Germans on the move, and the latter admit that in the region of Lake Sventen the Russians penetrated their lines. In Eastern Galicia the Russians delivered their seventh attack within four days. The Austrians report that they repulsed it.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

On the Riga front our troops successfully attacked the Germans near the village of Olai, southwest of Riga. The enemy was obliged temporarily to evacuate this point.

We have occupied the cemetery near the village of Laour, on the left bank of the Dvina near Ikskul. South of Pilvers in the same district we dispersed Germans crossing the Dvina.

On the western shore of Lake Sventen we captured the second line German trenches and took more than 300 soldiers and captured two machine guns and a searchlight. Subsequently the Germans made four counterattacks unsuccessfully.

On the left bank of the Styr the enemy attacked us near the village of Medvegie. He was repulsed. Fighting continues west of the village of Kostioukhovka, which we captured Thursday.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southwest and south of Riga many Russian local attacks were repulsed. Before Dvinsk enemy attacks near Illoukst and between Lakes Sventen and Ilsen were unsuccessful. During the night of the 5th-6th Russians who succeeded in penetrating our positions northwest of Lake Sventen by a night attack were ejected yesterday.

Army group of Prince Leppold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Northwest of Czartorysk an enemy attack was repulsed. Eighty prisoners and one machine gun were captured.

VIENNA, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

Southeast of Wisniowezky, on the Stripa, and northwest of Dubno, our troops repulsed strong Russian attacks. It was the seventh Russian attack within the last four days against this part of the front. Otherwise there is no news from the northeast front.

TURKS REPULSED IN CAUCASUS

Battles with Russians on the Black Sea Coast and Near Lake Van.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (via London.)—Recent fighting on the Caucasus front is thus described by an official report issued today:

In the Coastal District the Turks attempted to cross the Arkhave River, but were repulsed by our fire. In the district of Tortum, north of the village of Khystapor, and in the district west of the valley of the Alashgerd, near the village of Jarova, there were advance guard engagements.

On the south shore of Lake Van, in the district of Chatakha, there have been engagements with Kurds.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ACTIVE.

2,000 Prisoners the Result of Their Harassing Tactics on the Styr.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"In the region of Czartorysk bodies of Russian cavalry from 500 to 1,000 strong have been very active in attacking German infantry detachments in various localities east of Kovel. These operations have resulted recently in the capture of 2,000 prisoners."

GREEK MINISTRY TO STAY NEUTRAL

But New Premier Says His Policy Toward Allies Will Be Very Benevolent.

VENIZELOS MAY HOLD OFF

Expected to Cease Opposition So as to Avert Dissolution by the King.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—The political crisis in Greece, which has clouded the Balkans, has been finally overcome, M. Skouloudis having accepted and performed the task of organizing a Cabinet. He has declared his intention of observing an attitude of very benevolent neutrality toward the Entente Powers.

The new Cabinet is at the mercy of the Venizelos majority in the Chamber, but the impression is that no attempt will be made to turn it out, thus avoiding dissolution of Parliament and a consequent election, the result of which could not be predicted while the army remains mobilized.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—M. Skouloudis, commissioned by King Constantine to form a new Cabinet, has accomplished the task. All the members of the Zaimis Ministry are retained except the Premier himself. The new Prime Minister has taken the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet is composed of the following Ministers, who took the oaths of office today:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. SKOULOUDIS.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. MICHELIDKIS.
Minister of Justice and Communications—D. G. RHALLIS.
Minister of Interior—M. GOUNARIS.
Minister of National Economy—M. THEOTOKIS.
Minister of War—General YANAKITSAS.
Minister of Marine—Admiral COUNTOURIOTIS.
Minister of Finance—STEPHEN DRAGOUMIS.

M. Skouloudis is not a Deputy, but is regarded as an able diplomat. He is known chiefly for the part he played in the London Peace Conference in 1913 after the Balkan war. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Rhallis Cabinet in 1897. He is reputed to be favorably disposed toward the Quadruple Entente.

Besides the Premier, M. Michelidkis is the only new member of the Cabinet. The office he takes formerly was held by M. Theotokis, who becomes Minister of National Economy, a new post.

The press urges the advisability of going on without a dissolution of Parliament and new general elections.

It is believed in political circles that the Chamber probably will be prorogued in ten days, as it then will have sat for the legal term of three months. M. Venizelos and his followers are expected to approve this solution of the problem, which will make it possible to avoid dissolution and elections, the result of which would be uncertain, owing to the pressure which would be exerted by the Government and the pro-German propaganda.

KITCHENER'S JOURNEY ROUSES GERMANS

Berlin Paper Says He May Have to Defend Egyptian Empire He Created.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Lord Kitchener's departure is arousing the keenest interest and speculation here. Germans incline to interpret his Balkan mission as evidence that England at last is waking up to the magnitude of the danger in the Orient.

The Berlin Gazette makes the satirical comment that by the time Kitchener reaches the Balkans the Serbian war will be over and Kitchener will be just in time to assist in transporting troops from Saloniki to Egypt, where they will be more needed. It continues:

"It is not impossible that Lord Kitchener has been selected for supreme commander of all the troops in the southwest—Gallipoli, Macedonia, and Egypt—in other words to lead the war against Turkey, for Serbia's end is the beginning of the real war for the English.

"Now that their greatest interests are at stake they need their best man, Kitchener of Khartoum, the real creator

Continued on Page 2.

GREECE HELPS AT SALONIKI

Anglo-Italian Expedition Reported at Avlona to Cross Albania.

RUSSIA WAITING TO STRIKE

Austro-Germans, in Rapid Advance, Capture 3,481 Serbs and 130 Guns.

FRENCH PUSHING TO NORTH

Repulse Several Fierce Bulgarian Attacks and Consolidate Their Positions.

MONTENEGRINS HOLD FIRM

Defeat the Austrians in Two Engagements and Seize Prisoners, Guns, and Supplies.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—It is announced that before his departure for the East Lord Kitchener held conferences in Paris with Premier Briand, General Galliéni, the War Minister, and General Joffre, the Commander in Chief of the field forces. This has given confidence that the campaign is to be carried on energetically by the man who knows the East better than almost any one else, and that despite the refusal of Greece to go to the defense of Serbia it is not too late to turn the tables on the invaders.

Advices from Saloniki and other points today show that much larger forces than were thought to be near the scene are being landed at Saloniki and are proceeding to points where it is believed they can do the most good. Troop trains are continually leaving Saloniki, but so much secrecy is being maintained that it is impossible to compute the number of men.

Greater Landing Facilities.

A dispatch from Athens to Paris says that by agreement with the local authorities the Entente Allies will construct a jetty and make a new road at Saloniki to facilitate communication between the wharves and the railroad terminus. The authorities also have given the Entente Allies permission to use part of the wharves to land troops when the wharves are not required for Greek transports.

One report says that an Anglo-Italian army has landed at Avlona, on the Adriatic, with the purpose of crossing Albania. The Russians are still concentrating in Bessarabia, to be prepared to make a descent on Bulgaria from the east.

Meantime in Northern and Eastern Serbia and on the Montenegrin frontier big battles are in progress. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing all along the line, and to have reached the Western Morava River, which has been crossed at some points. In their advance they are picking up prisoners, guns, and war material.

The Montenegrins, like their Serbian allies, are fighting stubbornly in defense of their country, and report that they have repulsed an attempt by the Austrians to cross their border from Herzegovina, and captured four guns, a quantity of supplies, and a few men. They also claim success over the Austrians in the Sanjak (Novibazar), where they captured four more field guns and several hundred men.

In the south the French are reported to be over the Bulgarian frontier, where they have taken several villages.

It would appear, therefore, that the central powers, who have obtained their initial objective, the opening of the road to Sofia and Constantinople, have a lot of fighting ahead of them if Serbia is to be overwhelmed.

Official Reports of Operations.

Berlin's official report of the latest operations, made public yesterday, is as follows:

Austro-Hungarian troops have driven the enemy back from Grapina Height, eight miles northwest of Ivanjca, twenty-seven miles southeast of Kraljevo, and advanced beyond Slatina in the Western Morava Valley.

On both sides of Kraljevo a passage has been forced across the river. At Kraljevo, which was taken by Brandenburg troops after violent street fighting, 130 guns were captured. To the east of Kraljevo advancing Austro-Hungarian troops captured 131 prisoners. Our troops now are before Krusevac, on the railroad, thirty-two miles northwest of Nish.

The army of General von Gallwitz yesterday took 3,000 Serbian prisoners, a new English field gun, many loaded munition wagons, two hospital trains, and a large quantity of war material.

Following is the Austrian War Office report of operations:

The Montenegrins have attempted to

regain the positions lost during the last few days, but their attacks failed.

An Austro-Hungarian column is advancing in the Morava Valley, attacking the heights north of Ivanjica, southeast of Oacak. We repulsed the enemy over Glogovacki Ortz.

Occupying Kraljevo, the German troops captured 130 Serbian guns. The Austro-Hungarian troops, fighting southeast of the Gruza Estuary, captured yesterday 500 Serbians.

The army of General von Gallwitz has arrived north of the Krusevac Valley, Western Morava.

The following delayed announcement from the Bulgarian War Office was received yesterday:

> Along the entire front we are pursuing the defeated enemy, who is precipitately retreating. Our troops operating north of the Nisava River have approached the Morava Valley and established, near Paracin, direct communication with the German troops, who are advancing from the north.
>
> At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we captured Nish. We are quickly pursuing the retreating enemy.
>
> Our troops advancing in the valley of the Bulgarian Morava have penetrated the Leskovac Plain. Our offensive on the Kossovo Plain is progressing along the entire front.
>
> Near Prilep, Krivolak, and Strumitza we arrested the offensive of the English and French, and repulsed them with considerable enemy losses. We captured many prisoners, and vast quantities of war materials of all kinds.

Montenegrins Tell of Victories.

An official communication to the Montenegrin Consulate in Rome, dated Cettinje, Nov. 7, announces more successes against the Austrians in Austrian territory. It says:

> The battle near Grahovo, in Herzegovina, continued with great fury all day Nov. 5 until evening. The enemy made several attacks in an endeavor to capture our positions, but he not only failed but was repulsed with heavy losses by our brave soldiers.
>
> During the fighting on the Herzegovina front we have taken four field guns, four machine guns, three telephones, a searchlight, seventy horses, 100 rifles, 100,000 cartridges, and two officers and forty soldiers.
>
> The army operating in the Sanjak [of Novi Bazar] has taken four field guns, three machine guns, 600 rifles, 700 tools, and a quantity of munitions, and in addition has captured six officers, three surgeons, and 300 soldiers.
>
> On the rest of the front the artillery struggle is developing.

The French War Office yesterday issued the following:

> There was no infantry action during the day of Nov. 6 toward Rabrovo. Our troops consolidated the positions conquered. Before Krivolak the Bulgarians renewed their violent attacks during the whole of the day of Nov. 5, but were each time repulsed.

KING AND HIS STAFF WERE AT KRALJEVO

Appeal Made to French Commander Not to Let Serb Army be Sacrificed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Signor Magrini, special correspondent of the Secolo, telegraphing from Saloniki, says that the Serbian Government and Headquarters Staff had gone to Kraljevo on their way to Novibazar, and that King Peter was lying ill there. Further retirement was inevitable in view of the double German advance. He says:

"The situation of the Serbians is one of the utmost gravity, because, being besieged, it is impossible for them to receive food and munitions unless a way from the Adriatic be opened up through Montenegro."

Colonel Lescianine, who M. Magrini quoted recently as estimating the Serbian power of resistance at twenty days from Oct. 30, called on General Sarrail immediately on his arrival at Saloniki and impressed on him the necessity of saving the Serbian Army by a prompt and vigorous Anglo-French offensive against the Bulgars. He declared that the Serbians would resist to the end, but that their fighting capacity was limited, especially because of their lack of reserves.

The entente powers, he urged, should avoid the sacrifice of the Serbian Army, because it had fighting efficiency superior to that of any other army of equal numbers on account of its good knowledge of the difficulties of the country.

General Sarrail replied that he must act in conformity with the instructions he received.

The special correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, who journeyed from Serbia sends his paper some interesting impressions. He says Serbia is struggling heroically. The whole country is defending itself. The entire people is opposing the invader like a human wall. But before the great impulse of the enemy's advance this human wall totters and falls and the circle is being drawn closer.

Only a miracle can save Serbia, he says, and the miracle must come from outside. Serbia has already furnished her own miracle and continues to do so, but it is not enough.

"We are dying of expecting help," said a high official. "We shall never surrender, but if help is still delayed we shall soon be in our death agony."

GERMANS TO WORK KRAGUYEVAC ARSENAL

Machinery Found Practically Intact, With Big Stores of Supplies, They Assert.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following for publication:

"According to The Cologne Gazette, the Serbians when leaving Kraguyevac felt certain that they would soon return. They therefore left the arsenal, ammunition war material, and metals almost untouched. Only in the war material factories were the belts cut and small parts of the machines taken. The factories, therefore, will be easy to restore to their former working capacity.

"The value of the metals, oil, and rubber alone found in Kraguyevac is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 marks, ($7,500,000 to $12,500,000.) The large halls of the factories were crowded with French, American, and German machines.

"All the sheds and the storehouses were filled with heaps of brass, lead, loaded cartridges, grenades, and bronze cannon barrels from guns of ancient construction. The factories had been in operation in full blast until the last moment, and everywhere were finished cartridges and grenades.

"The Serbians before leaving threw gunpowder around the houses, but the Germans avoided explosions by flooding the ground.

"Besides Kraguyevac, the Serbians had war material factories only at Pirot, Nish, and Krusevac.

"The people of Kraguyevac, weary of war, have manifested only peaceful sentiments, and have asked that soldiers be quartered in the houses for protection against the lawless elements."

TRY TO TRAP THE FRENCH.

Bulgars Make Heavy Attack in the Valandovo Region.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—A division of 25,000 Bulgarians is attempting to envelope the French force in the Valandovo region, according to information from Bulgarian soldiers obtained by a Greek outpost in the Belasica Mountains at the junction of the Greek, Serbian, and Bulgarian frontiers, says a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. Heavy artillery and rifle fire has been heard at the outpost station.

A number of Bulgarian shells are reported to have fallen on the railway north of Guevgeli, but allied reinforcements are passing Guevgeli regularly, it is asserted. A Serbian official is quoted as declaring the Serbs are holding firm at Babuna Pass, where all Bulgarian onslaughts have been repulsed. The pass is said to be piled deep with Bulgarian dead. At one point more than 1,000 Bulgars were caught between a crossfire and annihilated.

An important British contingent was landed Saturday at Saloniki.

An Athens dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The Serbians offered a magnificent defense at Nish, fighting successive actions as the enemy advanced. Their last stand was on the fortified hills around the town itself. They succeeded in retiring in good order before greatly superior forces.

"The situation at Uskub is unchanged. The Bulgarians, after their severe experience in Babuna Pass, appear to be reinforcing the Ishtip section, with the object of continuing their attacks on the French, which have for their object the stoppage of French help for the Serbians on their left.

"The allied troops are now arriving in much more satisfactory numbers, and the general situation promises well."

WANT PROTEST TO ITALY.

Boston Friends of Albania Object to Blockade of Coast.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—A request that this Government protest against the official declarations by Italy of a blockade of the Albanian coast was embodied in a resolution passed at a mass meeting of friends of Albania today. The resolution was presented by George Fred Williams, formerly United States Minister to Greece. It will be sent to President Wilson and to Congress.

"Albania is neutral," says the resolution, "and has no Government to protect it. The blockade is unlawful, unprecedented, destructive of the commerce of the United States, and the freedom of the seas. For this nation, the most ancient of Europe, whose love of freedom and independence is as keen as was that of our revolutionary forefathers, we especially ask the study and sympathy of the United States Government to the end that when peace is made in Europe it shall exercise its offices to secure recognition, opportunity, and freedom for this oppressed race."

An appeal is also made to American charity for the relief of the Albanians.

RUSH SUPPLIES FOR TURKEY.

Reopening of Danube Creates Deep Impression in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Nov. 4, (via Berlin, by Wireless to Sayville, Nov. 7.)—Delayed.—The announcement of the reopening of the Danube to navigation has created a far deeper impression here than mobilization. The political leaders and newspapers express satisfaction that Bulgaria is no longer isolated, because it is now linked with the central powers by the Danube steamers, and therefore look to the future with assurance that they will never lack military means for carrying on the war to a successful conclusion.

The reopening of the Danube was considered so momentous an event that King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslavoff went to Lom-Palanka to witness the arrival of the first boats from Hungary. They returned to Sofia this morning.

Passenger service will begin in a few days, rendering Bulgaria independent of the Rumanian railways. Several telegraph lines will be laid, further greatly improving traffic conditions for the central powers, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

The opening of the Danube will greatly strengthen Turkey, as it will enable the exchange of foodstuffs and raw materials for German and Austrian arms and ammunition. It is expected that thousands of carloads will be moving eastward and westward within a few days.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Bucharest says:

"According to news from Sofia, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Premier Radoslavoff, and the Bulgarian War Minister have visited the ports of Vidin and Lom Palanka, where, since the opening of navigation in the Danube, great animation prevails.

"It is expected that all the mines will be cleared from the river within a few days. Austrian steamers are employed in conveying Bulgarian troops from Lom Palanka to Vidin. The opening of the Danube causes great satisfaction to the Rumanian agricultural interests, which have suffered heavily since the war began owing to the detention of this and last year's harvests in consequence of the closing of the Dardanelles."

Sazonoff Remains Foreign Minister.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, (via London.)—After a week filled with all kinds of rumors, the Duma Commission was authoritatively informed yesterday that Sergius Sazonoff would retain his post as Foreign Minister.

THREE MORE BELGIANS EXECUTED AS SPIES

Berlin Reports That They Communicated Military Movements to the Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 8, (via London.)—A dispatch from Brussels, coming by way of Berlin, says:

"A field court-martial has sentenced to death three Belgians and condemned another to twelve years imprisonment. Since February, 1915, the condemned had noted all military transports proceeding to and returning from the front along two railway lines, which information they communicated to the Allies. The sentences were confirmed and executed."

SHIPS SHELL GALLIPOLI.

British Cruisers and Land Batteries Join in the Bombardment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

> The usual artillery duel was continued on the Dardanelles front. Two enemy cruisers and one monitor near Ari Burnu and one cruiser near Seddel-Bahr bombarded our positions without interruption. Our artillery destroyed an enemy ammunition depot near Kutschuk Temikli.
>
> On the Caucasian front, on the sector of Doiman, strong hostile patrols were chased by our counterpatrols.

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SAYS GERMANS FLEE HERE FROM SIBERIA

Then Former Prisoners of Czar Are Sent Home, Asserts Providence Journal.

ALL OF THEM OFFICERS

Newspaper Declares Four Sailed from New York Saturday and Will Be Seized by British.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The steamer Rotterdam, which left New York on Saturday, carried with her four German Army officers, who will be apprehended and taken off the vessel by the British authorities the moment she reaches Falmouth. These German officers were captured by Russian troops over six months ago and sent as prisoners into Southern Siberia.

"Their presence on a Hamburg-American liner sailing from the port of New York last Saturday reveals a system of wholesale prisone delivery as clever in conception and as romantic in execution as anything of the character that has ever been attempted in history.

"In the last six months, it is declared, over 200 German Army officers, some of them still suffering from wounds, and all of them at various times captured by the Russians, have passed through New York on their way back to Germany, armed with fraudulent American passports. These men have come from Siberia down through Manchuria into Northern China by caravan transportation routes owned and operated by Germans. It has taken many of them from eight to ten weeks to make the trip from Southwestern Siberia to the first point where they could reach more main traveled roads, down to Tientsin.

"A large number of German soldiers are held in camps situated in a triangle made between the three Siberian cities of Scherbinsk, Nochtinsk, and Schuja. It is from these localities that the officers have been escaping. Caravan routes lead down from the neighborhood in a southeasterly direction to the northern tip of Manchuria and pass within a few miles of the Manchurian town of Ustr Strielka, from which point they run southeast to Peking. From Peking the route has been taken to the coast at Tientsin, and from that point by boat down the coast to Shanghai. From Shanghai these officers have found their way to New York City either through South American ports or California.

"The caravans have been organized in China for the purpose named and have been operated both by Germans masked as Chinese coolies and by many Chinese helpers. They are following regular caravan routes and meet the groups of officers who have got away from detention camps in Siberia at regularly established points.

"These officers have been receiving money through Red Cross agencies, from friends and relatives in Germany, and have used this money successfully in bribing Russian guards, not only to allow them to escape but to furnish them with Russian passports and to take them down to the points at which they can be picked up by the caravans.

"It is only the officers who are picked up in this way. As soon as these men reach New York * * * they are supplied with money and fraudulent passports.

"Nine of these German officers reached New York on Thursday last and four of them left on Saturday on the Rotterdam. The other five are being held in New York until passports can be secured that fit their description. Among the officers who have been passed through in this way was a German general staff officer whose name is said to be von Hofsten. This man had been wounded in both legs and walks on crutches. He left here some months ago on the steamer United States, under the name of Schraft, and carrying a passport bearing that name.

"The four officers who went away on the Rotterdam include two captains of infantry, one lieutenant of cavalry and one aviation officer. It has been impossible up to the present time to secure the correct names of these men or the names under which they sailed, but these facts are known to the British and French authorities and it is stated positively that they will all be arrested the moment the Rotterdam reaches Falmouth. An Austro-German Secret Service agent in New York City, who is known in this country as Piorkowski, is constantly in communication with German agents in Shanghai in connection with this traffic, and in some manner he is informed prior to the arrival here of German officers as to the details concerning the number expected and the time they will arrive."

NEW BRITISH METHODS AIDING RECRUITING

Results of Trafalgar Square Meeting Under Labor Auspices a Blow to Conscription.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A remarkable demonstration in furtherance of Lord Derby's recruiting campaign was held in Trafalgar Square today by the Trades Unions of London. As a result a large number of young men enlisted. With the exception of the Clapham branch of the Independent Labor Party, which declined to participate, all the unions in London sent representatives and an immense crowd gathered in the square.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting reaffirmed labor's conviction that the voluntary system of enlistment would meet the needs of the country and pledged devoted support to Lord Derby's campaign "in order to bring the war to a successful issue and to prevent the establishment in this country of the conscriptionist military and naval system."

LAMPS ON LONDON 'BOBBIES'

Traffic Policemen in Darkened Streets Wear Them on Their Backs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Owing to the dim lighting in the London streets, the police in charge of traffic now have warning lamps fastened to their backs.

PRISONERS AS SHIELDS.

Russia Says Letters Found on Germans Admit This Practice.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—What purport to be extracts from two letters found on the bodies of German soldiers on the field of battle have been published by the Imperial Commission of Inquiry into the Conduct of the War. The first reads:

"In this case, when the advance becomes too hard, we take Russian prisoners and drive them before us against their fellow-countrymen. Thus they at least in some measure diminish our losses."

The second reputed quotation follows:

"We don't know what to do with prisoners. Henceforth we shall drive every Russian who surrenders before the line of our fortifications to be shot."

The commission announces that the letters will be photographed and translated into the leading languages of the world to be sent broadcast.

DAY OF ARTILLERY DUELS IN THE WEST

French Take German Posts Near Andechy and Repulse Champagne Attacks.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Violent exchanges of artillery marked the day in Artois, between the Somme and Oise and in Champagne. German posts before Andechy have been captured by the French, and German grenade attacks in Champagne, near Le Mesnil, have been repulsed.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

> Especially intense fighting with French guns is reported in Belgium in the region of Het Sase and Boesinghe.
>
> In Artois, between the Somme and Oise and in Champagne violent artillery engagements took place during the course of the day, more particularly localized in the sectors of the Givenchy wood and Beuvraignes and in the neighborhood of Tahure.
>
> One of our mines destroyed at Hill 285, in the Argonne, a German sap in which the enemy was working.
>
> There has been no action of importance on the rest of the front.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:

> Between the Somme and the Oise we captured German posts before Andechy and checked by curtains of fire activity of the enemy in the sector of Beuvraignes.
>
> In Champagne an attack with grenades attempted by the Germans against our positions to the east of the Butte le Mesnil was easily repulsed.
>
> In the Vosges the fighting begun yesterday at La Chapelotte continued during the night. Our field guns effectively countered the mine-throwers of the enemy.
>
> German aeroplanes dropped eight bombs in the region of Dunkirk. A boy was wounded and insignificant material damage was done.

The German War Office today said:

> There was nothing new to report of the operations on the western front.

WAR HITS LONDON LEISURE.

Business Men Drop Heavy Luncheons and Their 4 o'Clock Tea.

War has changed many of the old business customs in England, according to Henry G. Lindley, a London indigo merchant, who arrived yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria on his way to China.

"Merchants in London who used to stroll into their offices about 10:30," he said, "now get to their desks at 9 o'clock and go through the foreign news very carefully. Instead of going out at noon and spending two or three hours over a heavy luncheon, business men have a sandwich and a glass of sherry while they talk over the war news and the actions of the Government in putting a tax on their profits. I have known members of big corporations who have had their cup of tea and a toasted muffin at 4 o'clock every afternoon for more than thirty years who now go out and have a whisky and soda with an oatmeal biscuit, as they say the war has made them too nervous to indulge in the old-fashioned innocuous beverage."

Mr. Lindley went on to say that the 1 o'clock commercial dinner served in all the principal inns in England at 1 o'clock for half a crown, (about sixty cents,) which was described by Charles Dickens and Thackeray in their novels, had been abolished by the war, and the drummers had a sandwich and a glass of beer or milk in a restaurant instead of returning to the hotel in the middle of the day, wasting valuable time.

$60,000,000 on Last Austrian Loan.

VIENNA, Nov. 7, (via London.)—It is officially announced that subscriptions to the third Austrian war loan exceed to date 300,000,000 crowns ($60,000,000.)

GREEK MINISTRY TO STAY NEUTRAL

Continued from Page 1.

of their Egyptian empire, may be destined to lead the last campaign that will settle its fate."

CALLS GREECE PERIL TO ENTENTE ARMY

Radoslavoff Says Allies Run Greater Danger from Her Than from Bulgaria.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from its correspondent at Sofia says that Premier Radoslavoff, who returned yesterday from a trip which he made with King Ferdinand and the War Minister to Lom Palanka, on the Danube, gave in an interview a vivid narrative of the lively traffic in that Bulgarian port, which has suddenly awakened to new life. He said:

"All harm done us by the fourteen months' closing of the Danube will be made good again before it freezes over. The new highway is of equal importance for us, the central powers, and Turkey."

Answering a question as to whether Rumania would remain inactive in view of present conditions, M. Radoslavoff said:

"Rumania must undoubtedly come to a decision which we, so far as it affects us, can await quietly."

To a question as to whether Greek-Bulgar relations would be endangered if in the course of the operations it should happen that Bulgarian troops were forced to pursue the Entente forces on to Greek territory, M. Radoslavoff replied:

"Our relations with Greece are correct. I believe Greece is going to get a large quantity of arms cheaply. The Entente troops are in greater danger from Greece than from us, and Kavala is not such a burning nationalistic question as Macedonia and other territories. A new organization of Macedonia has been begun, though as long as the troops are fighting in the country final measures cannot be taken."

The Vossische Zeitung prints a telegram from Budapest announcing that the first steamer has left Budapest for Bulgaria with civilian passengers aboard, constituting a commission to buy food in Bulgaria for Budapest.

May Sway King to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—The Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent writes:

"Skouloudis is known to be friendly disposed to the Allies, and particularly to England, where he spent several years. He speaks English fluently. No doubt Skouloudis will not take any step which is not in conformity with the traditions and best interests of Greece, and will always tender the best advice to his sovereign, and there is every reason to believe the King will listen to Skouloudis with greater attention than any other Greek statesman. It is, therefore, hoped that if the Allies continue prepartions and military operations in the Balkans with vigor and speed, the time will not be distant when under the guidance of men like Skouloudis the hesitancy of King Constantine will disappear and Greece will join the Allies."

VILNA IS HAUNTED BY FEAR OF FAMINE

Enriched by War Trade, Merchants Wonder Where Food Is to Come From.

EAGER FOR WAR NEWS

Times Correspondent Besieged with Questions as to the Fighting on Other Fronts.

From a Staff Correspondent.

VILNA, Oct. 2, (By Courier to Berlin.)—Every captured city has a war psychology of its own, and one of the most peculiarly interesting is to be studied in Vilna. There is no evidence that a rejoicing population is hailing the Germans as liberators; but, on the other hand, the populace doesn't seem to be pining for the Russians to come back. In talking with the natives you quickly discover that many of them have one thought in common—the haunting fear of famine. Their instinct of self-preservation seems to tell them that food stocks are fast dwindling.

Every storekeeper with whom I talked, as soon as he discovered that I was an American, immediately brought up this biggest question of the day—for them. With a note of anxiety he would ask me whether later it would be possible to get food supplies from Germany; whether American wheat would come here, or if not, where the necessaries of life could come from to keep them from hunger this Winter. Their fears seemed not entirely unjustified. When two armies—Russian and German—pass in close sequence through a city, the effect is much as of an invasion of an army of locusts, except that these field-gray locusts pay cash. The run on the grocery stores reminded you of the run on a bank in panicky times, and food stocks seemed literally to melt away while you waited. You saw whole rows of empty shelves, and other shelves with three or four cans of vegetables, canned meats, &c., which would be gone when you dropped in again next morning.

The alarm of these natives is exaggerated and intensified by their feeling of utter helplessness; for when the Russians dynamited the tunnel at Vilna, the railway bridge over the Viljia, and wrecked long stretches of railway track, the city was completely cut off from rail communication with the outside world; and while the battle line ahead prevents the merchants from getting fresh supplies from Russian sources, they are just as physically unable to get anything from Germany or Poland, even assuming that these had large food supplies to spare and were willing to part with them. The situation here is not so favorable as that of Belgium was, which was easily and quickly accessible to help from the outside world.

Should existing stocks give out before breadstuffs and other food supplies can be got here, the peculiar irony will be that the people here have the money to pay for them. Merchants and storekeepers made big profits and did an immense business while the Russian Army was based here, and now that Vilna is the base of a German army they are doing an equally big business and making even larger profits. They are in fact proving their benevolent cash neutrality toward the Germans by increasing prices anywhere from 200 to 1,000 per cent. on such wares as the soldiers are eager to buy when after months afield they reach the oasis of a large city. As their stocks dwindle the canny storekeepers raise their prices accordingly, and generally manage to make a profit on the exchange; for, while officially the value of the Russian ruble has been fixed here at 1.60 marks, the natives are not averse to taking 2 marks or more from soldiers who aren't mathematicians or experts in foreign exchange.

Natives Eager for News.

The psychology of the Vilnaites is further conditioned by the dearth of news. With no newspapers to read, they are dependent on posters pasted on public buildings and billboards giving the German official reports in German, Polish, Lithuanian, and Yiddish, which do not, however, quite satisfy the native thirst for news. Next to questions about possible sources of food, an American is oftenest asked for news from the outer world. "Has Riga fallen?" "Have the Dardanelles fallen?" "How is it in Warsaw?" and "Are the stores in Kovno open?" were some of the questions asked me; also more intimate questions about the positions of the Russian armies; the possibility of their coming back soon, or later, or never.

Their appetite for news is whetted by the daily sights and sounds around them. It is 7 A. M. A German brass band swings around the corner into one of the narrow main streets. The natives line up along both sidewalks to see the passing show. The band is followed by war-worn infantry—a field-gray column that chokes the narrow street as far as the eye can see. It takes an hour to pass a given point. Artillery rumbles incessantly through the streets. Squadrons of galloping Uhlans with fluttering pennants enliven the moving picture. Long columns of Russian prisoners add a sinister touch. They come by in detachments of a thousand or two. Then there are interminable columns of absurd miniature native farm wagons, loaded with the wounded bedded on straw—Russians and Germans. When the traffic is blocked, which is often, the Vilnaites cluster thick as flies around these wagons and stare silently at them. And all day and all night you hear the rumble of columns going both ways—ammunition columns, provisions columns. There is never an intermission in their passing.

You roam around town, but nowhere can you, even for a minute, get away from reminders of war. You take refuge in a little park whose principal ornamental feature is a handsome red granite pedestal. You painfully spell out the gilded Russian letters, and discover that it is a statue of Catherine the Great. But where is Catherine? Out of sight—nothing left but the pedestal. The retreating Russians kidnapped Catherine and carried her off; not probably so much because of the sentimental interest attaching to the amorous Empress, but because of the undeniable military value of her bronze bulk. Apparently the Russians feared the Germans would throw Catherine into the melting pot and convert her into ammunition. This theory seemed to be supported by the fact that I saw pedestals on which other statues of Russian worthies, Generals and what not, had once stood until removed by the Russians.

You stroll through the extensive park, intent on dodging the war, your objective the high hill crested with the crumbling ruins of an ancient church from which, according to the guide books, a magnificent view of Vilna is to be had. At the foot of this hill is a rather modest two-storied white house which had some special interest because it is the luckless General Rennenkampf's villa. This you decide to visit, but German sentinels with fixed bayonets are on guard at the front and back doors. The Germans are not taking any chances of having it said of them that they plundered the General's villa, so they guard the place day and night, and nobody gets by. There is no peace, either, among the ruins perched on top of the hill, for the roar of German ammunition columns rolling incessantly over the cobbled streets swells up to you. Yet here, in a shaded nook, you see a sallow-faced, long-haired idealist reading Polish poetry aloud to a pretty girl of about 15, both unconcerned about war—proving that it can be done, after all.

Everybody Wants a Bath.

You seek the seclusion of a bath, because this is one of the things to do in Vilna. Bathrooms being apparently an unknown luxury in the houses of Vilna, there are, to fill the natural want, a dozen big public establishments, and about the first thing an officer returning from the dirt of the front does is to head for one of these. Signs in the streets point the way to the nearest. You head for the Diana Bath in Soldaski Street, and here you get the impression that you are going to a public function. Little droschkes keep rolling up to the main entrance; discharging soldiers and officers and then rolling away with the cargoes of the washed.

You notice that in other ways a few weeks or months at the fighting front in Russia develops a passion for water. It seems as if von Eichhorn's army was obsessed with an intense desire for climbing aboard the water wagon, for it is almost an impossibility to buy a bottle of mineral water in town, such is the demand. Nobody in his senses would of course take a chance with ordinary water because of the cholera danger; so here one experiences the novelty of, say, brushing one's teeth with mineral water or beer.

At 9 o'clock P. M. a bugler blows "taps" outside the Kommandantur, but it seems to have little effect, for Vilna never goes to sleep.

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JAPANESE SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

The Yasakuni Maru Torpedoed Near Gibraltar by U-Boat That Went to the Mediterranean.

TOKIO, Nov. 7.—The Japanese steamer Yasakuni Maru, 5,118 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine near Gibraltar last Wednesday. The Captain and crew reached shore safely.

The Yasakuni Maru evidently was the victim of one of the German submarines which have passed safely through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea to undertake a campaign against the merchant shipping of the Allies and already have sunk several vessels.

The Yasakuni Maru sailed from New York Oct. 6 for Oran, Algeria, and arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 23.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Fifty-five members of the crew of the French steamer Calbados, which was sunk by a German submarine Nov. 4 in the vicinity of the Strait of Gibraltar, have been rescued and taken to port by the British steamer Lady Plymouth.

The crews of the French ship Dahra and of the Italian ship Ionic, which were sunk the same day, were picked up, but until today no news had been received of the men from the Calbados.

The Aberdeen steamer Alastair, 366 gross tons, has been sunk. Three members of the crew were saved.

GERMAN PORK PRICES FALL.

Heavy Berlin Sales Just Before Restrictions Become Effective.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, (via London.)—So many hogs were hurried into Berlin stockyards for sale the last day before the maximum price order became effective that prices dropped from $7.50 to $10 a hundredweight from those which have been prevailing, and in some cases were under the maximum which has been established.

The Federal Council will reassemble tomorrow to consider the advisability of fixing maximum prices for eggs and cheese.

HALF BILLION RUSSIAN LOAN

To be Floated at Home; Rate to be 5½, Price 95.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Monday, Nov. 8.—The Finance Committee has approved the terms of a new internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles ($500,000,000.) The loan will run for ten years. The rate of interest will be 5½ per cent., and the loan will be issued at 95.

ITALIAN INFANTRY ACHIEVE SUCCESSES

Repulse Austrians in Carinthia and the Carso, Making 212 Prisoners.

ROME, Nov. 7 (via Paris, Monday, Nov. 8.)—The official communication of the Italian General Headquarters, dated Nov. 7, says:

> Throughout the whole of the theatre of operations the actions of our artillery continue, and our infantry attacks have gained fresh successes for us.
>
> In the Fella Valley on the 6th the enemy, wearing white overcoats, advanced on our positions at Forcella and Cueltaroni, but was repulsed with considerable loss.
>
> In the Seebach Valley one of our detachments while reconnoitering succeeded in drawing under our intrenchments at Sella Nevea numerous forces of the enemy, who were subjected to a withering artillery fire and dispersed.
>
> In the Carso yesterday, after repulsing an enemy attack in the San Michele zone, our infantry took the offensive and dispersed the Austrians, making 212 prisoners.

VIENNA, Nov. 7, (via London.)—The following report of the operations in the Italian theatre of war was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

> The situation is unchanged. All attempts by the enemy to break our positions in the sector of San Martino have failed.

GERMAN POISON GAS FACTORY BLOWN UP

Manager and 42 Workmen Suffocated as the Result of a French Air Raid.

GENEVA, Nov. 7, (via Paris.)—The poisonous gas factory at Dornach, Alsace, which was attacked on Friday by French aviators, was virtually destroyed, according to a report which has reached here from Basle.

The manager and forty-two workmen are said to have been suffocated by fumes resulting from explosions, while other employes who were overcome have been sent to hospitals.

DULUTH PRIEST IS KILLED.

Father Crozier Struck by Hand Grenade in Flanders Trench.

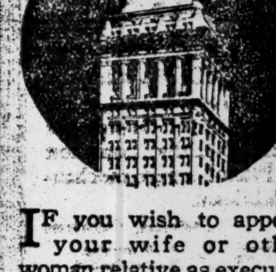
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—An American priest, Father Crozier of Duluth, has been killed in the first-line trenches at Boesinghe, Flanders, by a hand grenade from a German trench. He died while being transported to the rear.

Formerly a French priest, Father Frozier went to America a few years ago. He had already taken out his first naturalization papers, but upon the outbreak of the war he returned to offer his services to France. He was appointed Chaplain of an infantry regiment, with the rank of Captain, and had been at the front ever since.

He never hesitated to enter the first trenches during the fighting to aid or absolve the wounded, and he frequently took part in the charges.

As he spoke English, he was beloved by the British as well as the French. His funeral was attended by many Canadians, English, and Belgians.



IF you wish to appoint your wife or other woman relative as executrix and trustee under your will, why not assist her to carry the heavy burden by appointing this company as co-executor and co-trustee?

Your estate will thus have the advantage of the personal direction which she can give, and she will be relieved of the burdensome details necessarily involved in the management of any large estate. Also, she will receive invaluable assistance in regard to investments.

Our officers will be glad to confer with you regarding any trust or banking business you may have in mind.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street
Resources over $225,000,000

VOWED TO TAKE NO CAPTIVES

Of 1,250 Men Who Went Into Battle Only 50 Returned.

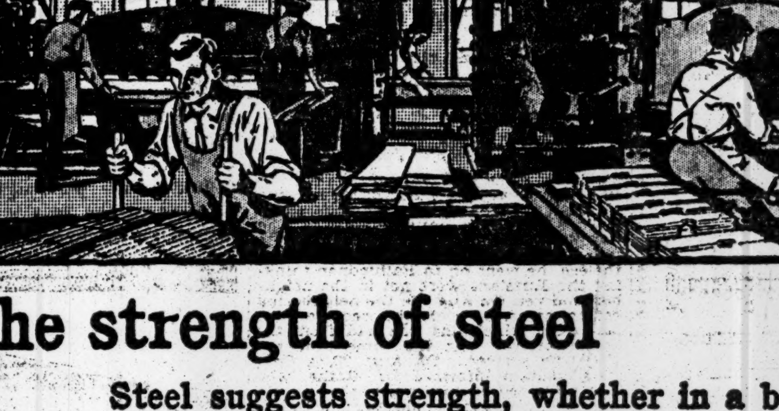
In a sermon on the text, "The Church on a War Footing," delivered last night at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, the pastor, told of a conversation he had had with a young New Yorker, the son of a prominent lawyer, who recently returned from fighting in the trenches in Europe. The young man, Dr. Eaton said, told him that of 1,250 men in his regiment who went into battle only 50 returned.

Before going into battle, he said, the men of his company collected their cash and other valuables in a corner of the trench and made a solemn vow neither to take a prisoner nor be taken prisoner. In the event of their failure to return their money and jewelry were to be used to aid the work of the Red Cross Society. All of the men when the fighting began believed they would die.

Taking such incidents as illustrations, Dr. Eaton compared the devotion and enthusiasm of these men, who faced death to serve a cause, with the attitude of the average church member to the work of the church. He felt, he said, that men should be willing to make some little sacrifice for their religion.

American Aircraft for Dutch Army.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—A military hydroaeroplane, manufactured in the United States for the Netherlands East India Army, was tried out with complete success today, says a Havas dispatch from Batavia, Java.



Giant steel press and shears of Library Bureau's steel-working plant, Ilion, N. Y.

The strength of steel

Steel suggests strength, whether in a building or in a filing cabinet.

But steel itself is not a guarantee of strength and durability in filing equipment. It must be *strongly* put together—to give the utmost rigidity, to prevent "springing" or "warping."

Consider the weight of a ten-by-twelve-inch drawer jammed with letters and papers; realize how it is constantly pulled out and shot back, and you will appreciate the necessity for strength in construction as well as in material.

Library Bureau steel filing equipment is built to last. It does not wear out. It always runs smoothly, without clatter or bang.

A new line of L. B. steel drawers and cases has just been designed, and is now on sale. The price is especially attractive, but price in connection with this and all L. B. equipment is secondary to service.

Visit the L. B. salesroom and ask to see this new line. Trays and drawers of different sizes to serve every purpose.

Send for new folder, "L. B. steel horizontal unit cabinets."

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A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

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Tasteless, Odorless.
At all druggists.
Write for booklet.
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(New Jersey)
Bayonne, N. J.

Saks Evening Clothes

¶ Dress garments have neither color nor extremes of style to divert attention from the supreme consideration of *draughtsmanship.*

¶ And that is why Saks evening clothes are the best possible test of our superiority in *the Republic of Clothes and all its provinces.*

¶ Anybody who can shed the rays of distinction into the formal black garb of evening is *an artist, and not an artisan!*

And that's what we have done

¶ We have literally recreated men's evening styles—we have lifted them out of their immemorial stupidity and breathed new life into their lines—we have designed a Tuxedo that is fairly alive with festivity and spirit—we have cut a full dress coat that is as resilient as an embrace—*and we have silk-faced and piped the high spots so superbly as to make these garments in the fullest sense*

Evening Clothes of polish and distinction!

Full Dress Coat & Trousers..$28 to $45
Tuxedo Coat & Trousers..$25 to $38
Dress Vests, in black and white, $3.50 to $12

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Broadway at 34th Street.

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For the business that seeks to maintain and foster an enviable commercial character, Aeolian Hall is a particularly fortunate location. This building is known to the New York public as the home of the highest class and most discriminating commercial enterprise.

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

GERMAN CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIANS

Report on Alleged Atrocities at the Time of the Invasions of East Prussia.

CIVILIANS FOUND DEAD

Telephones and Observations from Tower Said to Have Caused Death of Estate Owner.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN Sept. 10.—The following official report of the investigation into alleged atrocities in Goldap on the occasions of both Russian invasions has been made to the Over-President of the Province of East Prussia in Königsberg by the official reporter, Government Assessor von Aulock:

"I beg to report to your Excellency the following particularly flagrant Russian atrocities confirmed by witnesses under oath as per testimony attached.

"1. At a spot in the Royal Forest six kilometers from Szittkehmen and one and a half kilometers from Blindgallen there were found buried in the swampy ground the bodies of eight fully clad persons, who had been missed since the second Russian invasion.

"They were the bodies of the married couple Mischa-Milaschewski, the farmer's son, Kargus, the married couple Horn and their son Gustav of Blindgallen, the woman Lill of Blindischken and the Apothecary Kock of Szittkehmen. The medical examination disclosed that the skulls of the married pair Milaschewski, 50 to 60 years old, of the couple Horn, about the same age and the 49-year-old Apothecary Kock had been completely crushed in. The 30-year-old Kargus had been killed by a shot through the heart, the 70-year-old woman Lill by a stab in the breast. Quite peculiar was the wound that apparently caused the death of the 13-year-old boy, Gustav Horn. His left hand had been cut off. There was no bandage. From the nature of the wounds, these people had all been murdered by the Russians. Eyewitnesses were not to be found. There was no evidence that these people had offered resistance to the Russians.

"2. About one kilometer from Pablindszen was found the fully clad body of the 19-year-old, weak-minded Teller of Skaisgirren, son of a smith, the body was covered with a think sprinkling of turf. Death had resulted from a wound in the throat.

"Eyewitnesses testified that the weakminded Teller, who had been left behind by his parents, had been taken prisoner by the Russians, as were all other persons who had remained behind. In the process he was heavily mishandled, whereby he was so weakened that during his imprisonment with the others he repeatedly tried to lie down on the floor, but was prevented from doing so by his guards, who flagrantly mishandled him. He was separated from the others ostensibly to be taken to Manda, where he was to be brought before a Russian staff which was to decide what was further to be done with him. On the way to Manda, however, he was, as indicated by the spot where the body was found, murdered by the Russians.

"3. In the district of the city of Goldap the body of the eighty-two-year-old Heyking of Goldap was found buried with the skull crushed. In the night following the occupation of Goldap by the Russians, (Nov. 11,) he was, according to a witness who had spent the night with him, grievously mishandled by the Russians because he failed promptly to hand out to them food, liquor, and clothing. He never returned from a walk on which he started the next morning.

"4. The body of the carpenter Siegmund was found buried in a garden in Goldap. A witness had seen him lying covered with blood in his house at the time of the Russian occupation. Death, according to the medical inquiry, was due to a stab in the upper arm which had severed a large artery.

"5. On May 29 the body of Landschaftsrat Maul was found buried in the garden of the Rittergut of Ballupönen, together with the bodies of his son's gardener Hellwig, the gardener's wife, and two unidentified men. The Landschaftsrat's skull had been beaten in, the others had been killed by shots.

"The position of the bodies in the garden bed indicated that they had all been led there together, had been shot or beaten to death together and then covered with a thin sprinkling of earth.

"The following was ascertained regarding the murder of Landshaftsrat Maul: On the morning of Aug. 19 he was on the way to Ballupönen and had reached Tollmingkehmen. There he learned that his daughter-in-law and her children whom he had purposed to rescue were already in safety, but nevertheless, he went on to Ballupönen thinking the Russians were not in the neighborhood yet. On Aug. 19, the neighboring estate owner, Dr. Rothe received the last word which any one had from the Landshaftsrat. At the same time the Russians arrived. On Aug. 20, a Cossack Captain informed Dr. Rothe, who had remained on his estate, that an old man and a young couple were in Ballupönen under suspicion of espionage. They grounded their suspicion of espionage in the fact that three telephone lines led to the small house in Ballupönen and that on the estate there was a high tower—he meant the wind motor pump—from which observations had been made. Dr. Rothe was unable to convince the Cossack Captain that his suspicions were unfounded, not improbably because the Cossacks, who for days had been roaming around the neighborhood, had undoubtedly seen the silhouette of Maul's son on the windmill, the son having as a matter of fact made observations from the tower and given the report of the enemies' troop movements by telephone.

"Just when Landshaftsrat Maul was murdered is not quite certain, though in any event it was before Aug. 25, for on that date Dr. Rothe in vain searched for him in Dallupönen."

The report gives three alleged cases of attacks on women by Russian soldiers.

AMERICAN AMBULANCES BUSY

Carry 40 Per Cent. of the French Wounded, Driver Writes.

Albert Field Borden of Moorestown, N. J., has received a letter from his grandson, J. W. Eno, who is serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France, driving the car given by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. He is 24 years old and went to France in July. He says he will stay there until the end of the war, which he believes will be in November, 1916.

The letter reads in part:

"At the present time there are 200 motor cars in the American Ambulance Corps, and they are all doing good work. A few of them are detailed for duty to the hospitals near Paris, and the remainder are divided into sections of twenty and sent to the different parts of the war zone. Fully 40 per cent. of the wounded are carried in the Ambulance Corps cars, which work under the supervision of the French Army officers. Our leader was decorated a week ago for bravery, and a letter written to the rest of us for doing well. All the drivers are Americans like myself.

"The Allies will win; that is certain. Even the German prisoners say so. There are plenty of guns and ammunition on hand, and the three letters U. S. A. can be seen stamped everywhere. The marines all carry Winchester rifles. I have seen the French 75-millimeter gun in action, and it has worked wonders in this war.

"After visiting the trenches several times I can only say that nothing can be said to exaggerate the horrors of this war."

JAMAICA HEEDS KING'S CALL.

Legislature of British Colony Ready to Send More Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 7.—The elected members of the Legislature had a conference today. Then they met Governor Manning, and submitted proposals for increasing the Jamaica contingent at the front, and expressed their willingness to bear increased taxation for that purpose.

They sent a cablegram to King George expressing the people's regret at his illness, and assuring him Jamaica would give hearty response to his appeal for men.

The people are enthusiastic over the recruiting movement.

POPE CONTINUES NEUTRAL.

Vatican Reaffirms Impartial Attitude of Pontiff Toward Belligerents.

ROME, Nov. 6, (via Paris, Nov. 7.)—Official denial in the Osservatore Romano that Mgr. Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland, had met Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, to discuss peace negotiations, has been supplemented in Vatican quarters with the statement that such reports tend to mislead the public concerning the real attitude of the Holy See, which leaves the Episcopacy and clergy of each belligerent country entirely free to manifest their patriotic feelings. This course has been so widely followed in Italy that 60,000 ecclesiastics are serving in the army.

The Pope, on the other hand, is absolutely neutral. He sides with neither group of belligerents, it is asserted, and is anxious only to diminish the horrors of war by hastening in every possible way the conclusion of peace. All the Pontiff's efforts in this direction are taken without the church having any direct interest in them.

FEW RECRUITS IN CONNAUGHT

Denial That Would-Be Emigrants Received German Bribes.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—A Dublin dispatch to The Times, referring to the stoppage by the Cunard Steamship Company of intending emigrants of military age, says that the young men thus prevented from sailing were for the most part farmers' sons and that the chief exodus has been from the Province of Connaught, which has now in the army the lowest percentage of all the Irish provinces.

"There is probably no truth," says the correspondent, "in the suggestion that any of these men received assistance from German sources in America."

NAVAL RESERVE A BIG ASSET

Has Greatly Assisted Britain in War—5,000 Wireless Operators.

According to Captain Frank Claret of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, the number of German submarines sunk or captured during the war, as given out officially by the British Admiralty, is forty-three. He said that the naval reserve of officers and men which have been taken from the mercantile marine have been a great asset. Some of them have been used to man the 1,500 patrol boats of various descriptions around the coast, the decoy fleet in the North Sea, and the warships in the fleets generally.

A number of officers have been trained to act as assistant pilots on the Thames and in the British Channel, where the demand has been too great for the Trinity House Board, which controls the regular pilot service. In addition there is a special pilot service to take steamers through the mine region and the zones where the submarine nets are planted.

About 5,000 Marconi operators have been taken into the navy, with the rank of officers, to serve during the war

BLAMES POLITICIANS FOR THE HYPHENATES

Rabbi Schulman Declares They Deliberately Appeal to Foreign Prejudices.

RACIAL BRANDS CONDEMNED

"Insult" to Ask Men of Alien Descent to Join Societies to Prove Loyalty.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman at his opening Sunday service in Temple Beth-El yesterday defined the real meaning of neutrality as the "Readiness to listen to the still small voice of truth, which is not revealed to the man of fury, but to the man of reason." Looking without prejudice on the European conflict would show, he said, that it was "the result of race hatreds and commercial rivalries."

"This war is the lurid harvest of seed sown for decades by the dominating tendency of our thinking, the classification of men, like animals, into races, the swearing by the formula of the fight for existence," he said. "It is the result of the purely materialistic aims, the worship of the golden calf of industrial prosperity, which has been the religion of the Western World. Why should we who are pledged by the American Republic to the ideal of a union of races upon the basis of individual rights and duties to humanity feel that we are necessarily identified for weal or for woe with either side?"

Dr. Schulman took up the question of hyphenated Americans. He held the native American politicians responsible for the so-called hyphenated Americanism, and accused the politicians of deliberately appealing to voters of foreign extraction through their foreign prejudices, even making up political tickets to catch the hyphenated vote. Had the politicians been patriotic enough to appeal to the citizens always on the basis of the right and wrong of the question, and the duty of the citizen to America, Dr. Schulman believed, there would be much less hyphenated sentiment.

"But I consider it an insult to men of foreign birth and extraction," he said, "to organize so-called anti-hyphen societies and to ask them to declare themselves as to whether they wish to be unhyphenated Americans, and the petty politicians who are engaged in such work, misunderstanding the thoughts of great men, do not know with what fire they are playing. I have always felt that there was only one kind of an American that I would like to be, and that is the unhyphenated American.

"Let the warring peoples, if they must, exhaust themselves in epithets of rage and insult. We Americans dare not echo this mutually degrading abuse. Let us be generous and humane, and instead of allowing the passions of war to overpower our judgment and mar our conscience and take sides in condemning or exalting, let us rather inwardly weep at the humiliating spectacle which disgraces the world. Let us recognize that our greatest shame consists in this: that the most cultured nations have found no other way out than to throw their culture away and revert to brutal force. Why should not we appreciate the genius of all the noble peoples engaged in the war and be influenced by the best they have to give us instead of allowing ourselves to talk barbarism and savagery and brutality? Why shall we not hope and believe that the peoples, after this madness, will return to their normal selves? Let us in this country avoid establishing the cult race hatred.

"It is almost criminal to attempt to brand any element in America because of its descent. It is an insult to every man of foreign extraction to ask him to join a society in order to prove his loyalty to American ideals and the love of his own land.

"Let us be just in our judgments. Let us not too transparently inject partisanship into our moral indignation at the atrocities of our opponents and gloss over the barbarities and brutalities of those who happen to be on the side with which we sympathize. Let us never forget that, as a man is not to be judged when he is in his rage, so a people is not to be estimated by its acts in war. Our business is not to judge at all."

LAUDS FRENCH RELIEF WORK

Mrs. Whitney Warren Found American Supplies Well Handled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Whitney Warren sailed for New York on the Espagne today after a month in France, where the Government accorded her greater facilities than it gave to any other woman to visit destroyed villages, in order to enable her to make a report as to how the American charities were being distributed through the Sécours National.

Mrs. Whitney Warren first went to Gerbeviller, and, with the famous Sister Julie, visited the ruined region of Meurthe and Moselle.

She also investigated the ouvroirs, orphanages, and soup kitchens, both in Paris and in the country districts. In fact, every form of charity in which Americans are interested will be embodied in her eyewitness report. She said befor sailing:

"The two chief points of my report will be, first, that the French have distributed our things in a wonderful manner, as they are intensely appreciative of any help, and so organize their workers that the right things do reach the right people; second, that, with Winter almost here, the need, which is still great, will become greater, so we must prepare to give as never before.

"My talk with Sister Julie gave me an insight into the many things needed, all of which I shall tell when I reach home."

EFFECT OF AIR RAIDS.

The Rev. Dr. Ross Says They Stir the British to Action.

The Rev. William Ross of London, who was in London during several of the Zeppelin raids, preached at both the morning and evening services yesterday in the Washington Heights Baptist Church, 145th Street and Convent Avenue. Dr. Ross said he felt restrained here from going into details regarding the raids which might offend citizens of German sympathies.

"Before the sinking of the Lusitania, and the Zeppelin activities," he said, "the hearts of the English people were filled with charity for their Teutonic enemies, but since these occurrences the attitude of our congregations has changed to a great extent.

After the five aerial attacks I witnessed I found the courage of the people and their faith in victory unshaken. There has been a momentary feeling of panic from which the public has soon recovered, and it has returned to its usual grim determination and calm. The people view all of their troubles with remarkable coolness.

"Nothing is lost through the sacrifices that the nations are now making. The man in the trenches has, I believe, caught the spirit of Christ better than the man at home. The man on the firing line today is loving his enemy. This has been well demonstrated by the treatment accorded to German prisoners by their French and English captors. It was proved when the English sailors, after sinking a German submarine at the risk of their own lives, rescued the crew of the vessel they had destroyed, and clothed and fed them as if they were their brothers.

"I have seen go from my church many fine boys who will never return, but their valor and youth shall not have bloomed in vain. I have myself in past years dug trenches in Central Africa, wherein I have buried my comrades. But where we dug those graves we have churches today. There is no waste in what we give for victory.

"I believe that the Zeppelin raids are just as horrible to the Germans as they are to us. I believe that to those people this war is a terrible nightmare which the enlightened classes have no sympathy in and do not justify."

QUOTES DR. DUMBA AS DERIDING WILSON

Could Have Ended War in Three Months "if He Had Been Big Enough for the Job."

ADMITTED POSSIBLE DEFEAT

Dr. Inches Tells in Letters to a Detroit Friend of the Ambassador's Frank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 7.—Dr. James W. Inches of St. Clair, who is now in Rotterdam, has written to a friend in this city a description of his experience in passing through the war zone and of several interviews with Dr. Dumba, the former Austrian Ambassador, who was a fellow passenger on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

"It was a matter of general comment," says Dr. Inches in his letter, "that Dr. Dumba should be willing to talk so freely on every phase of the war, and in many long and intensely interesting conversations I had with him I was so surprised at some of the things he said that I do not feel at liberty to write of them. His views of the American Government, however, and its actions during the last year in connection with the war were so plainly expressed to a number of Germans that they were the subject of open discussion among the passengers.

"His criticism of President Wilson was very severe, and he declared that his only ability seemed to be to write notes in 'beautiful English which would do credit to Macaulay,' but which had become successively weaker till the world was laughing at the United States. He described Secretary Lansing as being only a mediocre lawyer. He ridiculed the idea of the President and Mr. Lansing pretending to believe that a Government should be guided in its action by international law at the present time.

"'The world is facing conditions never before known,' he said, 'and in such a crisis as the present one, in which great nations are fighting for their existence, they must do, in all things, and be guided solely by, what is best for their own interests, without any regard to so-called international law or precedent. At any time during the first three months of the war it could have been stopped by the United States if President Wilson had been big enough for the job. If the United States had taken the lead and invited all the other nations which were at that time neutral to join in forcing peace they could have succeeded. It is too late now for any settlement short of fighting till one side or the other is defeated.'

"When I asked him if he did not believe that final defeat must come to Germany and Austria in the exhaustion of their fighting men he admitted that that was the gravest possibility apparent.

"Dr. Dumba was forced to submit to search at Falmouth by England's military inspectors. Suddenly Dr. Dumba came out to us and declared that he was being treated outrageously.

"The officer in command took issue with him, and Dr. Dumba answered rather proudly that he was an Austrian Ambassador. At this point the officer must have slightly lost his head, for he replied:

"'Yes, but you are a discredited Ambassador.'

"Dumba, stung to the quick, retorted angrily:

"'I may be discredited in your country, which I consider an honor, but I am not discredited in my own country.'"

Whitlock at The Hague.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, who is returning to the United States on leave of absence, has paid a visit to Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague.

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No Waste!

Every VELVET SMOKAROL is a pipeload — packed at the factory. No waste in spilling. You can load your pipe *quicker* than you can *open* a bag or tin.

No Pipe Odor

VELVET SMOKAROLS leave air space in bottom of bowl and their form prevents fine particles of tobacco from getting in stem or bowl and mixing with moisture. That means pipe sweetness.

No Bulky Package

You can carry your day's supply of VELVET SMOKAROLS in your vest pocket. How much handier than bags or tins! You can load your pipe, without waste, even in a heavy wind.

You Prove It

Try VELVET SMOKAROLS, in a SMOKAROL PIPE, or in your regular pipe. You'll pass your discovery along to every smoker you meet, and after he tries it, he'll do the same.

The Smokarol Pipe

Takes up little more room in your pocket than a cigar holder

Genuine French Briar, Solid Rubber Bit, 25c

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a drum of VELVET SMOKAROLS — 12 packages, 72 smokes — 30c, and a SMOKAROL PIPE 25c, on receipt of cash or stamps.

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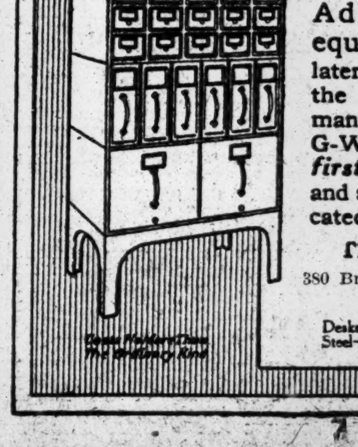

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Full Text of American Note to England Defending the Rights of Neutrals

AMERICA CHAMPIONS NEUTRAL RIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

time, whereas there could be no adequate compensation for the loss of human life.

Couched in Strong Terms.

In writing the note to Great Britain Secretary Lansing apparently was not unmindful of this distinction, for he avoided such as "tsrict accountability" and "deliberately unfriendly." At the same time the note is couched in strong terms that make plain an intention to insist upon redress for the losses which the United States asserts it has suffered at the hands of the British authorities.

Secretary Lansing declares that the British practice of detaining American ships and cargoes on mere suspicion of an ultimate enemy destination is without justification. The British blockade of neutral ports is termed "ineffective, illegal, and indefensible." The British judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation is designated as "inherently defective for the purpose," and the claim is made that in many cases "jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations."

"It is incumbent upon the United States Government, therefore," says Mr. Lansing after citing reasons to show the ineffectiveness and unfairness of the British blockade, "to give the British Government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the Order of Council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States."

The American note to be made public tomorrow is a response to eight communications of the British Government, sent between January and August of this year, relating to restrictions on American commerce. Regret is expressed by Secretary Lansing that Great Britain did not carry out its announced purpose to minimize its restrictions, and complaint is made that, on the contrary, "interference with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American ship owners and American merchants to complain to this Government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights."

War's Increase of Trade.

Mr. Lansing refrains from commenting on statistics furnished by Great Britain to show an increased export trade of the United States to the neutral countries of Europe since the war began, further than to suggest that the British figures fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from the war and a diminution in the volume of trade of the neutral countries with the warring nations which caused them to buy in other markets.

It is contended by Secretary Lansing that many detentions were made while search was pursued for evidence to show that the cargoes were contraband or that ships violated the nonintercourse orders of Great Britain. Some, it is asserted, were seized on belief or bare suspicion of the contraband nature of their cargoes. Mr. Lansing says that from 1888 to the beginning of the present war the principal maritime nations, including Great Britain, did not contemplate search in port, but search at sea to determine whether a vessel carried contraband. He contends that the British assertion that the position of the United States concerning search at sea is inconsistent with its practice in the American civil war, is based on misconception. It is conceded that there may have been irregularities at the beginning of the civil war, but that a careful search of the United States' records "show conclusively there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings, or that captures were made on other grounds than evidence found on the ship and not upon circumstances ascertained from external search." To back up this assertion Mr. Lansing appends to the note a copy of an instruction issued in 1862 by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to American naval officers for their guidance during the civil war.

Condemns Part Searches.

Great Britain's contention that modern conditions justify bringing vessels into port for search—a contention, Mr. Lansing says, that is based on the size and seaworthiness of modern sea carriers and the difficulty of covering the real transaction in the intricate trade operations of the present day—is dismissed on the ground that, hampered as they are by censorship, they are not more complex and disguised than in wars in recent years. The note includes an extract from a report of a board of naval experts to the effect that present facilities for boarding and inspecting ships are greater than in former times.

This Government complains that the British Prize Court changed the practice of Great Britain of more than a century in determining whether a vessel was prize, with the result that innocent vessels or cargoes are detained on mere suspicion. The British contention that its practice as to establishing enemy destination followed the American position in the civil war is disputed. The United States refuses to accept as a rule of evidence the presumption that certain military commodities shipped to a neutral are intended for enemy uses.

Secretary Lansing calls attention to the fact that the British Government admits that British exports to neutral countries "have also materially increased since the present war began." The United States holds that if the rule of presumption of ultimate enemy destination applies to American shipments it must apply also to British shipments. "Great Britain," it is declared, "cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired." The United States, it is set forth, maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country "and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country, which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy."

Must Contest Seizures.

In view of these considerations the United States has no other course, Secretary Lansing declares, but to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of detaining them in port for the purpose of obtaining evidence to justify prize court proceedings. To this Mr. Lansing adds:

"Relying on the regard of the British Government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this Government anticipates that the British Government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

Mr. Lansing notes that after more than six months' application of the blockade order the experience of American citizens has convinced the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade. This Government, it is declared, is now forced to the realization that its expectations that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the British courts, which were fully set forth in its note of March 30, "were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British Government."

German Ports Open.

The note reiterates the established principle that a blockade to be binding must be effectively maintained by force. That the British blockade is not effective is asserted, attention being called to "common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries, and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North Sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports." It is cited that the recent placing of cotton on the British contraband list is evidence that the British Government has been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective or is doubtful as to the form of blockade sought to be maintained.

The legality of the blockade is disputed also on the ground of the principle that it must apply impartially to the ships of all nations. This principle is set forth in the Declaration of London, and is found in the prize rules of Germany, France, and Japan. The practice of Great Britain in preventing American cargoes from going to neutral countries in Europe is compared with "the common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, whose ports, so far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded."

Still another ground of protest against the British blockade is found in the principle of the law of nations which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. The Declaration of London is cited as sanctioning this principle and authorities are quoted, Sir Edward Grey among them, to show that Great Britain has adhered to it.

Prize Courts Hindered.

Considerable space is devoted to discussing and disputing the British contention that what amounted to the blockading of neutral ports was practiced by the Union Navy in the civil war, and to the British statement that until American citizens affected by the British detention policy have exhausted legal remedies in the British courts the British Government "cannot continue to deal through diplomatic channels with the individual cases." The principle that judicial remedies must be exhausted is not seriously disputed by the United States, but it is contended that in the present instance the British prize court is so hampered by orders in council and the municipal regulations for their enforcement that it is not able to pass upon questions of the violations of international law in the application of the detention policy. "International law alone," it is declared, "controls the exercise of belligerent right to seize and detain such vessels," and "jurisdiction obtained in such a manner is contrary to those principles of justice and equity which all nations should respect."

In the circumstances set forth the United States Government feels that it cannot be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before unauthorized tribunals or to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British Government through diplomatic channels.

With reference to information that vessels and cargoes are released from prize court only on condition that the costs of the detention period be paid by the claimants and that claimants must sign a waiver of right to bring subsequent claims against the British Government for these exactions, Secretary Lansing says "this Government is loath to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the Government of his Majesty."

Great Britain is notified that the waiving of these claims will not preclude American citizens from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels.

Full Text of American Note to London Protesting Against Trade Interference

Whole Situation Involving Delays and Losses to Our Commerce, as Result of the British Order in Council, Outlined in Detail by Secretary Lansing.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 21, 1915.

SIR: I desire that you present a note to Sir Edward Grey in the sense of the following:

(1) The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to Your Excellency's notes of January 7, February 10, June 22, July 23, July 31, (2,) August 13, and to a note verbale of the British Embassy of August 6, relating to restrictions upon American commerce by certain measures adopted by the British Government during the present war. This Government has delayed answering the earlier of these notes in the hope that the announced purpose of His Majesty's Government "to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interest of neutrals" and their intention of "removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes" and of causing "the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate trade," as well as their 'assurances to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconveniences" resulting from the "measures taken by the Allied Governments," would in practice not unjustifiably infringe upon the neutral rights of American citizens engaged in trade and commerce. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that this hope has not been realized, but, that, on the contrary, interferences with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American shipowners and American merchants to complain to this Government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights. As the measures complained of proceed directly from orders issued by the British Government, are executed by British authorities, and arouse a reasonable apprehension that, if not resisted, they may be carried to an extent even more injurious to American interests, this Government directs the attention of His Majesty's Government to the following considerations:

(2) Without commenting upon the statistics presented by His Majesty's Government to show that the export trade of the United States has increased in volume since the war began further than to point out that the comparative values fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from a state of war or to make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of trade which the neutral countries in Europe previously had with the nations at war, a diminution which compelled them to buy in other markets, I will pass directly to the matters which constitute the specific complaints of this Government.

Detentions on Suspicion.

(3) *First.* The detentions of American vessels and cargoes which have taken place since the opening of hostilities have, it is presumed, been pursuant to the enforcement of the Orders in Council, which were issued on August 20 and October 29, 1914, and March 11, 1915, and relate to contraband traffic and to the interception of trade to and from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In practice these detentions have not been uniformly based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure, but many vessels have been detained while search was made for evidence of the contraband character of cargoes or of an intention to evade the nonintercourse measures of Great Britain. The question, consequently, has been one of evidence to support a belief of—in many cases a bare suspicion of—enemy destination, or occasionally of enemy origin of the goods involved. Whether this evidence should be obtained by search at sea before the vessel or cargo is taken into port, and what the character of the evidence should be, which is necessary to justify the detention, are the points to which I direct Your Excellency's attention.

(4) In regard to search at sea, an examination of the instructions issued to naval commanders of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Spain, Germany, and France from 1888 to the beginning of the present war shows that search in port was not contemplated by the Government of any of these countries. On the contrary, the context of the respective instructions shows that search at sea was the procedure expected to be followed by the commanders. All of these instructions impress upon the naval officers the necessity of acting with the utmost moderation—and in some cases commanders are specifically instructed—in exercising the right of visit and search, to avoid undue deviation of the vessel from her course.

(5) An examination of the opinions of the most eminent text writers on the laws of nations shows that they give practically no consideration to the question of search in port, outside of examination in the course of regular prize court proceedings.

(6) The assertion by His Majesty's Government that the position of the United States in relation to search at sea is inconsistent with its practice during the American Civil War is based upon a misconception. Irregularities there may have been at the beginning of that war, but a careful search of the records of this Government as to the practice of its commanders shows conclusively that there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings, or that captures were made upon other grounds than, in the words of the American note of Nov. 7, 1914, "evidence found on the ship under investigation and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources." A copy of the instruction issued to American naval officers on Aug. 18, 1862, for their guidance during the Civil War is appended.

Effect of Modern Conditions.

(7) The British contention that "modern conditions" justify bringing vessels into port for search is based upon the size and seaworthiness of modern carriers of commerce and the difficulty of uncovering the real transaction in the intricate trade operations of the present day. It is believed that commercial transactions of the present time, hampered as they are by censorship of telegraph and postal communication on the part of belligerents, are essentially no more complex and disguised than in the wars of recent years, during which the practice of obtaining evidence in port to determine whether a vessel should be held for prize proceedings was not adopted. The effect of the size and seaworthiness of merchant vessels upon their search at sea has been submitted to a board of naval experts, which reports that—

> At no period in history has it been considered necessary to remove every package of a ship's cargo to establish the character and nature of her trade or the service on which she is bound, nor is such removal necessary. * * *
>
> The facilities for boarding and inspection of modern ships are in fact greater than in former times, and no difference, so far as the necessities of the case are concerned, can be seen between the search of a ship of a thousand tons and one of twenty thousand tons—except possibly a difference in time—for the purpose of establishing fully the character of her cargo and the nature of her service and destination. * * * This method would be a direct aid to the belligerents concerned in that it would release a belligerent vessel overhauling the neutral from its duty of search and set it free for further belligerent operations.

(8) Turning to the character and sufficiency of the evidence of the contraband nature of shipments to warrant the detention of a suspected vessel or cargo for prize proceedings, it will be recalled that when a vessel is brought in for adjudication courts of prize have heretofore been bound by well-established and long-settled practice to consider at the first hearing only the ship's papers and documents, and the goods found on board, together with the written replies of the officers and seamen to standing interrogatories taken under oath, alone and separately, as soon as possible and without communication with or instruction by counsel, in order to avoid possibility of corruption and fraud.

(9) Additional evidence was not allowed to be introduced except upon an order of the court for "further proof," and then only after the cause had been fully heard upon the facts already in evidence or when this evidence furnished a ground for prosecuting the inquiry further. This was the practice of the United States courts during the War of 1812, the American Civil War, and the Spanish-American War, as is evidenced by the reported decisions of those courts, and has been the practice of the British prize courts for over a century. This practice has been changed by the British prize court rules adopted for the present war by the Order in Council of August 5. Under these new rules there is no longer a "first hearing" on the evidence derived from the ship, and the prize court is no longer precluded from receiving extrinsic evidence for which a suggestion has not been laid in the preparatory evidence. The result is, as pointed out above, that innocent vessels or cargoes are now seized and detained on mere suspicion while efforts are made to obtain evidence from extraneous sources to justify the detention and the commencement of prize proceedings. The effect of this new procedure is to subject traders to risk of loss, delay, and expense so great and so burdensome as practically to destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe.

Burden of Proof on Claimants.

(10) In order to place the responsibility for the delays of vessels and cargoes upon American claimants, the Order in Council of October 29, 1914, as pointed out in the British note of February 10, seeks to place the burden of proof as to the noncontraband character of the goods upon the claimant in cases where the goods are consigned "to order" or the consignee is not named or the consignee is within enemy territory. Without admitting that the *onus probandi* can rightfully be made to rest upon the claimant in these cases, it is sufficient for the purposes of this note to point out that the three classes of cases indicated in the Order in Council of October 29 apply to only a few of the many seizures or detentions which have actually been made by British authorities.

(11) The British contention that in the American Civil War the captor was allowed to establish enemy destination by "all the evidence at his disposal," citing the Bermuda case, (3 Wallace, 515,) is not borne out by the facts of that case. The case of the Bermuda was one of "further proof," a proceeding not to determine whether the vessel should be detained and placed in a prize court, but whether the vessel, having been placed in prize court, should be restored or condemned. The same ruling was made in the case of the Sir William Peel (5 Wallace, 517.) These cases, therefore, can not be properly cited as supporting the course of a British captor in taking a vessel into port, there to obtain extrinsic evidence to justify him in detaining the vessel for prize proceedings.

(12) The further contention that the greatly increased imports of neutral countries, adjoining Great Britain's enemies, raise a presumption that certain commodities, such as cotton, rubber, and others more or less useful for military purposes, though destined for those countries, are intended for reexportation to the belligerents who can not import them directly, and that this fact justifies the detention for the purpose of examination of all vessels bound for the ports of those neutral countries, notwithstanding the fact that most of the articles of trade have been placed on the embargo lists of those countries, can not be accepted as laying down a just or legal rule of evidence. Such a presumption is too remote from the facts and offers too great opportunity for abuse by the belligerent, who could, if the rule were adopted, entirely ignore neutral rights on the high seas and prey with impunity upon neutral commerce. To such a rule of legal presumption this Government can not accede, as it is opposed to those fundamental principles of justice which are the foundation of the jurisprudence of the United States and Great Britain.

British Exports Grow, Too.

(13) Before passing from the discussion of this contention as to the presumption raised by increased importations to neutral countries, this Government directs attention to the fact that His Majesty's Government admit that the British exports to those countries have also materially increased since the present war began. Thus Great Britain concededly shares in creating a condition which is relied upon as a sufficient ground to justify the interception of American goods destined to neutral European ports. If British exports to those ports should be still further increased, it is obvious that, under the rule of evidence contended for by the British Government, the presumption of enemy destination could be applied to a greater number of American cargoes, and American trade would suffer to the extent that British trade benefited by the increase. Great Britain can not expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired.

(14) When goods are clearly intended to become incorporated in the mass of merchandise for sale in a neutral country it is an unwarranted and inquisitorial proceeding to detain shipments for examination as to whether those goods are ultimately destined for the enemy's country or use. Whatever may be the conjectural conclusions to be drawn from trade statistics, which, when stated by value, are of uncertain evidence as to quantity, the United States maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right, on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country, which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy. That is a matter with which the neutral vendor has no concern and which can in no way affect his rights of trade. Moreover, even if goods listed as conditional contraband are destined to an enemy country through a neutral country, that fact is not in itself sufficient to justify their seizure.

(15) In view of these considerations the United States, reiterating its position in this matter, has no other course but to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of bringing them into port for the purpose, by search or otherwise, of obtaining evidence, for the purpose of justifying prize proceedings, of the carriage of contraband or of breaches of the Order in Council of March 11. Relying upon the regard of the British Government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this Government anticipates that the British Government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices.

Not a Real Blockade.

(16) *Second.* The Government of the United States further desires to direct particular attention to the so-called "blockade" measures imposed by the Order in Council of March 11. The British note of July 23, 1915, appears to confirm the intention indicated in the note of March 15, 1915, to establish a blockade so extensive as to prohibit trade with Germany or Austria-Hungary, even through the ports of neutral countries adjacent to them. Great Britain, however, admits that it should not, and gives assurances that it will not, interfere with trade with the countries contiguous to the territories of the enemies of Great Britain. Nevertheless, after over six months' application of the "blockade" order, the experience of American citizens has convinced the Government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade. Arrangements have been made to create in these neutral countries special consignees, or consignment corporations, with power to refuse shipments and to determine when the state of the country's resources requires the importation of new commodities. American commercial interests are hampered by the intricacies of these arrangements, and many American citizens justly complain that their *bona fide* trade with neutral countries is greatly reduced as a consequence, while others assert that their neutral trade, which amounted annually to a large sum, has been entirely interrupted.

(17) It makes this practice even more harassing to neutral traders that the British authorities require a consignor to prove that his shipments are not bound to an enemy of Great Britain, even when the articles are on the embargo list of the neutral country to which they are destined, and that notwithstanding the assertion in the last British note that interference with such trade by a belligerent can only take place "provided, of course, that he (the belligerent) can establish" that the commerce is with the enemy.

(18) While the United States Government was at first inclined to view with leniency the British measures which were termed in the correspondence, but not in the Order in Council of March 11 a "blockade," because of the assurances of the British Government that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the courts in the application of the Order in Council and by the instructions which it was said would be issued to the administrative and other authorities having to do with the execution of the so-called "blockade" measures, this Government is now forced to the realization that its expectations, which were fully set forth in its note of March 30, were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British Government. Desiring to avoid controversy and in the expectation that the administration of the Order in Council would conform to the established rules of international law, this Government has until now reserved the question of the actual validity of the Order in Council of March 11, in so far as it is considered by the Government of Great Britain to establish a blockade within the meaning of that term as understood in the law and the practice of nations; but in the circumstances now developed it feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged.

Defining a Blockade.

(19) The Declaration of Paris in 1856, which has been universally recognized as correctly stating the rule of international law as to blockade, expressly declares that "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." The effectiveness of a blockade is manifestly a question of fact. It is common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North Sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports. Furthermore, from the recent placing of cotton on the British list of contraband of war, it appears that the British Government have themselves been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching their enemies, or else that they are doubtful as to the legality of the form of blockade which they have sought to maintain.

(20) Moreover, it is an essential principle which has been universally accepted that a blockade must apply impartially to the ships of all nations. This was set forth in the Declaration of London, is found in the prize rules of Germany, France, and Japan, and has long been admitted as a basic principle of the law of blockade. This principle, however, is not applied in the present British "blockade," for, as above indicated, German ports are notoriously open to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. So strictly has this principle been enforced in the past that in the Crimean War the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal laid down, that if belligerents themselves trade with blockaded ports they can not be regarded as effectively blockaded. (*The Franciska*, Moore P. C., 56.) This decision has special significance at the present time, since it is a matter of common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, whose ports, so far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded. In fact, the British note of August 13 itself indicates that the British exports of many articles, such as cotton, lubricating oil, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, rice, wheat flour, barley, spices, tea, copra, etc., to these countries have greatly exceeded the British exports of the same articles for the corresponding period of 1914. The note also shows that there has been an important British trade with these countries in many other articles, such as machinery, beef, butter, cotton waste, etc.

Can't Close Neutral Ports.

(21) Finally, there is no better settled principle of the law of nations than that which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. The Declaration of London, though not regarded as binding upon the signatories because not ratified by them, has been expressly adopted by the British Government without modification as to blockade in the British Order in Council of October 29, 1914. Article 18 of the Declaration declares specifically that "The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts." This is, in the opinion of this Government, a correct statement of the universally accepted law as it exists to-day and as it existed prior to the Declaration of London. The meaning of this statement is elucidated by Mr. Renault in the report of the drafting committee upon the convention, in which he states:

> This rule has been thought necessary the better to protect the commercial interests of neutral countries; it completes article 1, according to which a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts of the enemy, which implies that, as it is an operation of war, it must not be directed against a neutral port, *in spite of the importance to a belligerent of the part played by that port in supplying his adversary.*

As the conference assembled at London upon the invitation of the British Government, it is important to recall the instruction of Sir Edward Grey to the British delegates, "setting out the views of his Majesty's Government, founded on the decisions of the British courts," in which he says:

> A blockade must be confined to the ports and coast of the enemy, but it may be instituted of one port or of several ports or of the whole of the seaboard of the enemy. It may be instituted to prevent the ingress only or egress only, or both.
>
> He added:
>
> Where the ship does not intend to proceed to the blockaded port, the fact that goods on board are to be sent on by sea or by inland transport is no ground for condemnation.

In support of this announcement, Sir Edward Grey referred to several decisions of British prize courts, among which an early one of 1801 held that goods shipped from London to Emden, thence inland or by canal to Amsterdam, then blockaded by sea, were not subject to condemnation for breach of blockade. (*Jonge Pieter*, 4 C. R., 79.) This has been the rule for a century, so that it is scarcely necessary to recall that the Matamoras cases, well known to the British Government, support the same rule, that neutral ports may not be blockaded, though "trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of a blockade of the enemy's coast."

Won't Recognize It.

(22) Without mentioning the other customary elements of a regularly imposed blockade, such as notification of the particular coast line invested, the imposition of the penalty of confiscation, etc., which are lacking in the present British "blockade" policy, it need only be pointed out that, measured by the three universally conceded tests above set forth, the present British meaures cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, in practice, or in effect.

(23) It is incumbent upon the United States Government, therefore, to give the British Government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the Order in Council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States.

(24) Since the Government of Great Britain has laid much emphasis on the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Springbok case, that goods of contraband character seized while going to the neutral port of Nassau, though actually bound for the blockaded ports of the south, were subject to condemnation, it is not inappropriate to direct attention to the British view of this case in England prior to the present war, as expressed by Sir Edward Grey in his instructions to the British delegates to the London Conference in 1908:

> It is exceedingly doubtful whether the decision of the Supreme Court was in reality meant to cover a case of blockade-running in which no question of contraband arose. Certainly if such was the intention, the decision would *pro tanto* be in conflict with the practice of the British courts. His Majesty's Government sees no reason for departing from that practice, and you should endeavor to obtain general recognition of its correctness.

It may be pointed out also that the circumstances surrounding the Springbok case were essentially different from those of the present day to which the rule laid down in that case is sought to be applied. When the Springbok case arose the ports of the Confederate States were effectively blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, though no neutral ports were closed, and a continuous voyage through a neutral port required an all-sea voyage terminating in an attempt to pass the blockading squadron.

(25) *Third.* It appears to be the position of Great Britain that if, as the United States alleges, American citizens or American interests are directly and adversely affected by the British policies of contraband and nonintercourse, resulting in interference with ships and cargoes, they should seek redress in the prize courts which the British Government have established, and that, pending the exhaustion of such legal remedies with the result of a denial of justice, the British Government "can not continue to deal through the diplomatic channels with the individual cases."

Practice Long Supported.

(26) It is declared that this was the course followed by the United States during the American Civil War and the Spanish War, and that both countries have supported the practice by allowing their prize court decisions, when shown to be unjust or inadequate, to be reviewed by an international tribunal, as was done under the treaties of 1794 and 1871. The ground upon which this contention is put forth, and the results which would follow, if the course of procedure suggested were accepted, give the impression that His Majesty's Government do not rely upon its soundness or strength. Nevertheless, since it has been advanced, I can not refrain from presenting certain considerations which will show that the proposed course embodies the form rather than the substance of redress. The cases which the British Government would have claimants present to their prize courts are essentially different from cases arising wholly within the jurisdiction of a foreign country. They result from acts committed by the British naval authorities upon the high seas, where the jurisdiction over neutral vessels is acquired solely by international law. Vessels of foreign nationality, flying a neutral flag and finding their protection in the country of that flag, are seized without facts warranting a reasonable suspicion that they are destined to blockaded ports of the enemy or that their cargoes are contraband, although the possession of such facts is, by international law, essential to render a seizure legal. The officers appear to find their justification in the Orders in Council and regulations of the British Government, in spite of the fact that in many of the present cases the Orders in Council and the regulations for their enforcement are themselves complained of by claimants as contrary to international law. Yet the very courts which, it is said, are to dispense justice to dissatisfied claimants, are bound by the Orders in Council. This is unmistakably indicated to be the case in the British note of July 31, which states that—

> British prize courts "according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit are to determine cases according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes, rules, and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf."

Limits Courts' Power.

This principle, the note adds, has recently been announced and adhered to by the British prize court in the case of the Zamora. It is manifest therefore, that, if prize courts are bound by the laws and regulations under which seizures and detentions are made, and which claimants allege are in contravention of the law of nations, those courts are powerless to pass upon the real ground of complaint or to give redress for wrongs of this nature. Nevertheless, it is seriously suggested that claimants are free to request the prize court to rule upon a claim of conflict between an Order in Council and a rule of international law. How can a tribunal fettered in its jurisdiction and procedure by municipal enactments declare itself emancipated from their restrictions and at liberty to apply the rules of international law with freedom? The very laws and regulations which bind the court are now matters of dispute between the Government of the United States and that of His Britannic Majesty. If Great Britain followed, as she declares that she did, the course of first referring claimants to local remedies in cases arising out of American wars, it is presumed that she did so because of her knowledge or understanding that the United States had not sought to limit the jurisdiction of its courts of prize by instructions and regulations violative of the law and practice of nations, or open to such objection.

(27) The British note of February 10 states that the British Government in the American Civil War—

> in spite of remonstrances from many quarters, placed full reliance on the American prize courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war and put forward no claim until the opportunity for redress in those courts had been exhausted.

The Government of the United States recalls that during the progress of that war Great Britain, in several instances, demanded through diplomatic channels damages for seizures and detentions of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. Among these may be mentioned the cases of the Magicienne, the Don Jose, the Labuan, and the Saxon. Two of these cases were, at the time the demands were made, before American prize courts for adjudication. It is understood also that during the Boer War, when British authorities seized the German vessels, the Hertzog, The General, and The Bundesrath, and released them without prize proceedings, compensation for damages suffered was arranged through diplomatic channels.

How Trade Is Hindered.

(28) There is, furthermore, a real and far-reaching injury for which prize courts offer no means of reparation. It is the disastrous effect of the methods of the allied Governments upon the general right of the United States to enjoy its international trade free from unusual and arbitrary limitations imposed by belligerent nations. Unwarranted delay and expense in bringing vessels into port for search and investigation upon mere suspicion has a deterrent effect upon trade ventures, however lawful they may be, which can not be adequately measured in damages. The menace of interference with legal commerce causes vessels to be withdrawn from their usual trade routes and insurance on vessels and cargoes to be refused, while exporters for the same reason are unable or unwilling to send their goods to foreign markets and importers dare not buy commodities abroad because of fear of their illegal seizure or because they are unable to procure transportation. For such injuries there can be no remedy through the medium of courts established to adjust claims for goods detained or condemned. For specific injuries suffered by private interests prize courts, if they are free to apply the law of nations, might mete out an adequate indemnity, but for the injury to the trade of a nation by the menace of unwarranted interference with its lawful and established pursuit there can manifestly be found no remedy in the prize courts of Great Britain, to which United States citizens are referred for redress.

(29) There is another ground why American citizens can not submit their wrongs arising out of undue detentions and seizures to British prize courts for reparation which I can not pass over unnoticed. It is the manner in which British courts obtain jurisdiction of such cases. The jurisdiction over merchant vessels on the high seas is that of the nation whose flag it rightfully flies. This is a principle of the law and practice of nations fundamental to the freedom of the high seas. Municipal enactments of a belligerent power can not confer jurisdiction over or establish rules of evidence governing the legality of seizures of vessels of neutral nationality on the high seas. International law alone controls the exercise of the belligerent right to seize and detain such vessels. Municipal laws and regulations in violation of the international rights of another nation, can not be extended to the vessels of the latter on the high seas so as to justify a belligerent nation bringing them into its ports, and, having illegally brought them within its territorial jurisdiction, compelling them to submit to the domestic laws and regulations of that nation. Jurisdiction obtained in such a manner is contrary to those principles of justice and equity which all nations should respect. Such practice should invalidate any disposition by a municipal court of property thus brought before it. The Government of the United States has, therefore, viewed with surprise and concern the attempt of His Majesty's Government to confer upon the British prize courts jurisdiction by this illegal exercise of force in order that these courts may apply to vessels and cargoes of neutral nationalities seized on the high seas, municipal laws and orders which can only rightfully be enforceable within the territorial waters of Great Britain, or against vessels of British nationality when on the high seas.

Put on Illegal Costs.

(30) In these circumstances the United States Government feels that it can not reasonable be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are, in its opinion, unauthorized by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British Government through diplomatic channels.

(31) This Government is advised that vessels and cargoes brought in for examination prior to prize proceedings are released only upon condition that costs and expenses incurred in the course of such unwarranted procedure, such as pilotage, wharfage, demurrage, harbor dues, warehouseage, unlading costs, etc., be paid by the claimants or on condition that they sign a waiver of right to bring subsequent claims against the British Government for these exactions. This Government is loathe to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, but in order that the position of the United States Government may be clearly understood, I take this opportunity to inform Your Excellency that this Government denies that the charges incident to such detentions are rightfully imposed upon innocent trade or that any waiver of indemnity exacted from American citizens under such conditions of duress can preclude them from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels or by whatever other means may be open to them.

(32) Before closing this note, in which frequent reference is made to contraband traffic and contraband articles, it is necessary, in order to avoid possible misconstruction, that it should be clearly understood by His Majesty's Government that there is no intention in this discussion to commit the Government of the United States to a policy of waiving any objections which it may entertain as to the propriety and right of the British Government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included. The United States Government reserves the right to make this matter the subject of a communication to His Majesty's Government at a later day.

Champion of Neutral Rights.

(33) I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible: that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, can not submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it can not with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices.

(34) The Government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon His Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

(35) This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly asumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

I inclose as supplements to this instruction the United States Navy Order of August 18, 1862, and a statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities. These two documents should be transmitted as inclosures in your note to Sir Edward Grey.

I am, etc.,
ROBERT LANSING.

Inclosures:
United States Navy Order of August 18, 1862, and Statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to flag officers commanding squadrons and officers commanding cruisers, relative to the right of search.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1862.*

Sir: Some recent occurences in the capture of vessels, and matters pertaining to the blockade, render it necessary that there should be a recapitulation of the instructions heretofore from time to time given, and also of the restrictions and precautions to be observed by our squadrons and cruisers.

It is essential, in the remarkable contest now waging, that we should exercise great forbearance, with great firmness, and manifest to the world that it is the intention of our Government, while asserting and maintaining our own rights, to respect and scrupulously regard the rights of others. It is in this view that the following instructions are explicitly given:

First. That you will exercise constant vigilance to prevent supplies of arms, munitions, and contraband of war from being conveyed to the insurgents, but that under no circumstances will you seize any vessel within the waters of a friendly nation.

Secondly. That, while diligently exercising the right of visitation on all suspected vessels, you are in no case authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing your colors and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her.

Thirdly. That when that visit is made, the vessel is not then to be seized without a search carefully made, so far as to render it reasonable to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war for or to the insurgents, and to their ports directly or indirectly by transshipment, or otherwise violating the blockade; and that if, after visitation and search, it shall appear to your satisfaction that she is in good faith and without contraband, actually bound and passing from one friendly or so-called neutral port to another, and not bound or proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she can not be lawfully seized.

Fourthly. That, to avoid difficulty and error in relation to papers which strictly belong to the captured vessel, and mails that are carried, or parcels under official seals, you will, in the words of the law, "preserve all the papers and writings found on board and transmit the whole of the originals unmutilated to the judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed; but official seals, or locks, or fastenings of foreign authorities, are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities, but all bags or other things covering such parcels, and duly seized and fastened by foreign authorities, will be, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come, delivered to the consul, commanding naval officer, or legation of the foreign government, to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband or important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel will be remitted to the prize court, or to the Secretary of State at Washington, or such sealed bag or parcels may be at once forwarded to this Department, to the end that the proper authorities of the foreign Government may receive the same without delay.

You are specially informed that the fact that a suspicious vessel has been indicated to you as cruising in any limit which has been prescribed by this Department does not in any way authorize you to depart from the practice of the rules of visitation, search, and capture prescribed by the law of nations.

Very respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities.

September 10, 1915.

(1) *Vessels whose cargoes and papers have been of such a character as to require but brief time for examination, have been held in British ports, according to this Government's information, for prolonged periods, in some instances for more than a month, and then released without the institution of prize court proceedings.*

The steamer Chester, which sailed from Baton Rouge for Rotterdam with a cargo of illuminating oil, was taken into Falmouth September 21, 1914, and held until November 4 of that year.

The steamer Ocean, carrying the same kind of a cargo, from New York to Rotterdam, was taken into Plymouth September 23, 1914, and similarly released November 5.

The steamer Charlois and the steamer New York, carrying similar cargoes, were taken into British ports on September 30 and October 12, 1914, respectively, and similarly released on October 27.

The steamers American and Rotterdam, carrying cargoes of oil to Rotterdam, were also detained under conditions similar to those of the vessels just mentioned in the fall of 1914.

The steamer Christian Knudsen, carrying a cargo of oil in bulk, consigned to a Danish corporation in Copenhagen, was brought into the port of Kirkwall, detained for 11 days and then released.

Vessels carrying oil from the United States to long-established markets in Scandinavian countries have repeatedly been detained without being sent to the prize court for adjudication. Among them may be mentioned the Brindilla, the Platuria, the Wico, the Polarine, the Pioneer, the Llama, the Muskogee, and the John D. Rockefeller.

The steamer Denver, which carried a full cargo of cotton from Norfolk to Bremen and which had been loaded under the supervision of a British consular officer, was taken into Kirkwall in January last, as the Department was informed by the British Government, just to examine her papers and to verify her cargo.

The George W. Hawley was held for a month because she refused to comply with a requirement of the British authorities to discharge a single shipment, the illegal destination of which does not appear to have been disclosed by any evidence. The vessel carried a mixed cargo, including a shipment of oil. The British authorities insisted that the vessel should discharge the oil, which, the shipper represented, was consigned to one of its long-established agents in Sweden. Finally it was announced that the vessel would be released as an act of grace.

The steamer Wico was held by the British authorities last March. This Government was advised that the British Minister at Stockholm had informed the Swedish Foreign Office that the vessel had arrived in a British port with a full cargo of oil for a concern in Stockholm, and that, in view of the recent seizure by a German man-of-war of the steamship Bryssel and her cargo, the British Government required complete assurances from the Swedish Government before the Wico could be allowed to proceed to destination, that she would not share the fate of the Bryssel.

Subsequently this Government was informed that the vessel had been allowed to proceed, but that the British Government felt that, in the event of further cargoes going to Stockholm being seized by German ships, the whole question of permitting oil cargoes to proceed to that destination would have to be seriously reconsidered.

The steamer Llama, carrying a cargo of oil to a Scandinavian port, was taken into Kirkwall and subsequently released on June 5 last. After departing from Kirkwall the ship was again arrested on June 6, and although the officer of the war vessel which seized the Llama apparently was shown the ship's release papers, he placed a prize crew on board and ordered the vessel to Aberdeen and thence to Leith, where she was finally released on June 12, although she could not proceed until June 15, owing to a shortage of coal.

Cargoes Reconsigned.

(2) *Vessels have been held until they have reconsigned their cargoes to a consignee in a neutral country designated by the British Government.*

The steamer Seguranca, which carried a general cargo from New York to the Netherlands, was detained at a great loss to the owners of the vessel and to the shippers in a British port for the greater part of last April, in order that her cargo might be reconsigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. The manifest showed that the entire cargo was consigned to named consignees in the Netherlands and was accompanied by a certificate of the British consul general in New York, stating that the loading was supervised by his inspector and that the vessel contained no cargo other than that specified in the manifest. A large part of the cargo, consisting of fresh fruit stored in the hold of the vessel, was subject to decay with great rapidity.

A similar requirement was imposed on the steamer F. J. Lisman, which during last June was detained at London. It appears that, after a prolonged detention of the ship of over a month, representatives of the shippers were compelled to discharge both contraband and non-contraband articles, and that the captain and the shippers, finding their efforts to comply with the requirements of the British authorities hopeless, abandoned the voyage.

The steamers A. A. Raven and Vitalia, carrying articles listed as conditional contraband, were detained in a British port in March last until the goods shipped to specified consignees in Holland could be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The steamer Neches was detained last May for about two weeks in order that a shipment of cotton destined for Rotterdam might be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The steamer Zzandjik was detained last June, as the Department was informed, while the British minister at The Hague made inquiries as to whether the Netherlands Oversea Trust had accepted the consignment of the cargo.

Detention Without Evidence.

(3) *Detentions have been made without evidence amounting to probable cause.*

The steamer Annam, which was detained at Kirkwall last April, carried a cargo of food products from the United States to Swedish ports. She was detained owing to a "suspicion," as the British Government stated, that a part of its cargo was destined for Germany.

The steamer Dronning Olga was detained at Kirkwall in April last and the cargo, which consisted of cotton and food products, was placed in the prize court on the ground, as the Department was informed by the British Government, that it was "believed" that it was ultimately destined for Germany.

The steamer Hilding, which sailed from New York for Copenhagen with a general cargo consisting largely of food products, was seized and taken into Leith last April, and this Government was informed that the cargo had been seized as contraband with the expectation of holding it under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, if the charge that the goods were contraband should fail.

Numerous similar instances might be cited.

The steamers Christian Knudsen and Platuria, carrying oil from New York to Denmark, were detained by the British authorities last Fall, taken into British ports, and held until the British Government, as they stated, could make an investigation as to the destination of the cargoes. Furthermore, this Government was informed that the vessels had been detained pending the receipt of guarantees from Denmark against the exportation of the cargoes, and that the orders were given for the release of the vessels on the receipt of satisfactory guarantees.

The steamer Brindilla, which sailed from New York Oct. 13 last with a cargo of oil for Alexandria, was taken into port at Halifax and later released, as the Department was informed, when the British authorities received information that the ship's cargo was expected at Alexandria.

The steamer Ambra was taken into a British port in July last, and this Government was informed that this vessel was held pending inquiries that had been instituted concerning destination of certain items of her cargo. About a week later the vessel was allowed to proceed.

In July last this Government was informed by the British Government that the prolonged detention of the oil steamers Polarine, Platuria, and Pioneer was due to the fact that His Majesty's Government's attention had latterly been drawn to the very large quantities of oil which had been shipped to Scandinavian countries during the last few months; that there had been every reason to suspect that some of the oil was destined for enemy countries; and that the arrival of the steamers in quick succession necessitated the institution of inquiries as to the ultimate destination of the oil.

The owners of these vessels and their cargoes complained to the Government of the United States against their detention, stating that the vessels carried the usual cargoes consigned in good faith to long-established subsidiaries in neutral countries, and further representing that, since supplies from Russia and Roumania had been prevented from entering Scandinavian ports, a large increase of business with them had been expected, but it had been found that during the first five months of the year 1915 total shipments of all petroleum products to these countries were less than for the same period last year, although business in previous years had steadily increased.

Technical Excuses.

(4) *Vessels have been held, according to statements of the British Government, because of the manner in which shipments have been consigned.*

The steamer Einerjarl was brought into Kirkwall last May and its cargo of cottonseed cake, shipped from Newport News to Denmark, which the shippers represented was to be used exclusively for consumption in Denmark, was seized. This Government was informed that the cargo was discharged because it was consigned "to order."

The steamers Alfred, Nobel, Bjorstjerne, Bjornsen, and Friedland were seized last Autumn because their cargoes were consigned "to order."

The shipments on the steamers America and Artemis have been placed in prize court under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, because, the goods being consigned by the shippers to themselves, there was no guarantee of their ultimate destination.

(5) *Goods have been seized by the British Government on the ground, as this Government has been informed, that the country to which they were shipped had not prohibited their export.*

In the fall of the year 1914 copper shipped from the United States to Sweden on the steamers Francisco, Antares, Idaho, Tyr, and Toronto was seized by the British authorities, because, as the British Government stated, the Swedish Government had not yet prohibited the re-exportation of copper from Sweden.

A consignment of rubber on the Swedish ship Zamora had been placed in prize court last January, because, as the British Government stated, of the absence of a comprehensive prohibition on the exportation of rubber in all its forms from Denmark.

Embargoes Ignored.

(6) *The British authorities have repeatedly seized articles classified as contraband, articles classified as conditional contraband, as well as noncontraband goods, shipped to Scandinavian countries, to the Netherlands, and to Italy, then neutral, although the re-exportation of such commodities from these countries had been forbidden.*

In December last the steamer Tellus was ordered to discharge a shipment of copper shipped from New York directly to a consignee in Milan, Italy, although by an Italian decree of November 13,

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Trade Protest Upholds Our Course in the Civil War Blockade

AMERICA CHAMPIONS NEUTRAL RIGHTS

Continued from Page 4.

1914, the exportation of goods shipped in this manner was forbidden.

The steamer Joseph W. Fordney was seized 4 miles off the coast of Norway and, in charge of a prize crew, brought into Kirkwall April 8 last. The ship's manifest showed that the cargo consisted entirely of cattle fodder consigned to a person in Malmo, Sweden. It appeared, from information presented to this Government, that an affidavit regarding the charcter and destination of the cargo, made by the shipper of the entire cargo, was attached to the bill of lading, and that this affidavit contained a certification by the British consul general and the Swedish consul and also a statement by the latter to the effect that the exportation from Sweden of the goods of which the cargo consisted was prohibited. The vessel was brought into a British port and her cargo discharged. This Government was informed by the British Government that, apart from the uncertainty of the address of the consignee of the cargo of this vessel, His Majesty's Government had evidence that the cargo was not destined for bona fide Swedish consumption but was intended for Germany.

Numerous other similar instances might be cited, including those of the detention of vessels carrying oil to Scandinavian ports which have been mentioned.

The Leelanaw Case.

(7) *Detentions have been made pending assurances that embargoed goods would be allowed to pass through a neutral country to Great Britain's allies.*

The steamer Leelanaw, which carried a cargo of cotton from Galveston to Gothenburg for transshipment to Moscow, was detained in a British port early in June last. Relative to the detention of this vessel the British Foreign Office said:

> In view of the fact that cotton has now been placed on the Swedish prohibition of export list, His Majesty's Government have not considered it advisable to allow this large cargo to go on to Gothenburg until they are assured that there is a fair chance of it reaching its declared ultimate destination.

After nearly a month's detention the vessel was released on the understanding that she should proceed directly to Archangel.

The steamers Jentland and Syrius appear to have been recently detained under circumstances similar to those of the steamer Leelanaw.

(8) *From time to time this Government has been informed of the seizure of cargoes on the ground that consignees have been known to trade with the enemy or because they were suspected of doing so.*

In January last this Government was advised by the British Government that the British Government had been compelled to place in prize court a consignment of rubber on board the Swedish vessel Zamora, the consignee of these goods being regarded with grave suspicion, and there being reason to believe that the ultimate destination of the rubber was the enemy forces.

Harbor Charges.

(9) *Vessels have been seized and brought into port and have been required by the British authorities to pay pilotage, harbor, unloading, warehouse, storage or other dues, costs, and expenses in advance of a judicial determination of the validity of the seizure of vessel or cargo.*

Instances of such treatment of vessels may be found in the cases of the detention of the steamer Neches last May, the Ogeechee, which was seized last April, and the Antilla, which was seized in February last and subjected to a prolonged detention. In the case of the last mentioned ship, it appears, however, that the cost of discharging was borne by the British Government.

(10) *Detention of vessels proceeding from European ports.*

The steamer Ogeechee, which left Bremen April 3 last for the United States, was detained at Sharpness and compelled to discharge its entire cargo, which consisted of approximately 200 shipments of goods urgently needed by American citizens. In most if not all cases it appears that ownership of these goods at the time of the seizure had passed to American consignees. In many instances American citizens had contracted for the sale of the goods consigned to them and were prevented from carrying out their contracts.

The release of shipments on the vessel has been allowed on the production of proofs of American ownership of the goods prior to March 11, 1915. American consignees in order to avoid loss have endeavored to comply with the requirements in the presentation of proofs.

The steamer Neches, which sailed from Rotterdam to the United States, was brought to London and compelled, in June last, to discharge cargo on the ground, apparently, that the goods originated partly in Belgium. The vessel was detained about a month and, after having been damaged to the extent of approximately £1,500 as a result of a collision with another vessel while under the control of the British Admiralty, and after having been involved in litigation growing out of such collision, was allowed to proceed.

The following is a list of the vessels detained prior to March 11 last, among which are some regarding the detention of which details have been briefly stated in this memorandum:

Platuria, Brindilla, John D. Rockefeller, Kroonland, Noorham, Rotterdam, Sandefjord, Thomas J. Fordney, Fram, Edward Pierce, Ellen, Tellus, Sif, Kim, Canton, Ogeechee, Friedland, Gallileo, Uller, Verona, Zuiderdijk, Greenbrier, Herm, Arkansas, Ascot, Carolyn, Breiford, Bergensfjord, Bjornestjerne, Bjornsen, Ida Cuneo, Kentucky, General Minetonka, General Calorio, Denver.

American Cargoes Taken Into Kirkwall to June 17.

The following is an incomplete list of vessels carrying American cargoes which, sailing in practically all instances from American to Scandinavian ports, were diverted by British authorities to the port of Kirkwall, or called at that port under instructions from owners, from March 11, 1915, to June 17, 1915:

Name of Vessel.	Cargo.	Date of Arrival in British Ports, 1915.	Date of Leaving British Ports, 1915.
Elsa; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge		Mar. 11	Mar. 15
Maracas; cargo put in prize court; ordered Hull to discharge		Mar. 11	Mar. 16
Gudrun; bound from Europe to the U. S.		Mar. 11	Mar. 11
Amphitrite	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Jens Bang; bound from Europe to the U. S.		Mar. 12	Mar. 12
Rodfaze	Maize	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Ran	Maize and rye	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Lisken	Maize and rye	Mar. 12	Mar. 12
Absalon		Mar. 12	Mar. 13
Wico	Oil	Mar. 13	Mar. 31
Torvig	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 13	Mar. 15
Green Briar		Mar. 13	Mar. 16
Einar Jarl	Cotton	Mar. 13	Mar. 16
Ogeechee		Mar. 14	Mar. 16
Tancred	Cotton	Mar. 14	Mar. 16
John Blummer	Oilcake	Mar. 14	Mar. 16
Sutra	Cotton	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
Frogner	General	Mar. 15	Mar. 18
Hjortholm		Mar. 17	Mar. 18
California	General	Mar. 17	Mar. 23
Uffe; bound from Europe to U. S. via Ardrossan		Mar. 19	Mar. 19
Carl Henckel	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 20	Mar. 25
Helga	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 20	Mar. 31
Newa	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 20	Mar. 26
Havet		Mar. 20	Mar. 23
Terno	Maize	Mar. 20	Mar. 23
United States	General	Mar. 21	Mar. 24
Texas	General	Mar. 21	Mar. 24
Haakon VII.	Cotton	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
Varing	Oilcake	Mar. 21	Mar. 26
Sinsen		Mar. 21	Mar. 23
Oxelosund	Wheat	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
Sigurd		Mar. 21	Mar. 22
Myrdal	General	Mar. 22	Mar. 24
Sark	Maize and barley	Mar. 22	Mar. 28
Borgland	Cotton	Mar. 22	Mar. 24
Vard	Grain, oilcake and starch	Mar. 23	Mar. 25
Nike; sailed for Newcastle	Maize	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Gulfaxe	Wheat, maize, rye and barley	Mar. 23	Mar. 25
New Sweden; prize crew to Newcastle	General	Mar. 23	Mar. 29
Stikelstad	General	Mar. 23	Apr. 4
Korsfjord; whole cargo put in prize court; ordered Grimsby to discharge	Lard	Mar. 24	Mar. 28
Cygnus; cargo put in prize court; ordered West Hartlepool to discharge	General	Mar. 24	Mar. 31
Indianic; bound from Europe to U. S.		Mar. 24	Mar. 24
Vesta		Mar. 24	Mar. 25
Carmelina	Cotton	Mar. 25	Mar. 27
Henrik; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Leith to discharge	General	Mar. 25	Apr. 14
Unita	Maize	Mar. 25	Mar. 29
Thorsdal	Maize	Mar. 25	Mar. 27
Drott	Oilcake	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Karma		Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Strinda	Cotton	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Iris	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Largo	Rye	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Vincent; bound from Europe to U. S.		Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Ran	Maize	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Terje Viken	General	Mar. 27	Apr. 29
Bretagne	Barley	Mar. 27	Mar. 31
Boden	Wheat	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Avona	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Helmer Morch	Oilcake	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Centric	Cotton	Mar. 28	Mar. 30
Stavn; part cargo put in prize court sailed Leith to discharge	General	Mar. 28	Apr. 1
Clitra	Maize	Mar. 28	Apr. 2
Athens; cleared at Ardrossan		Mar. 29	Apr. 29
Danmark; cleared at Ardrossan		Mar. 29	Apr. 29
Bergensfjord	General, mail and passengers	Mar. 30	Apr. 6
Sirius; bound from Europe to United States		Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Bia; whole cargo put in prize court; sailed to Manchester to discharge	Cotton	Mar. 30	Apr. 7
Oscar Trapp; bound from Europe to U. S.		Mar. 30	Mar. 31
Fionia	Barley and general	Mar. 31	Apr. 6
Sverre	Barley	Mar. 31	Apr. 13
Hilding; part cargo put in prize court; sailed Leith to discharge	General	Mar. 31	Apr. 7
Liguria	Cotton	Apr. 1	Apr. 4
Nyland	Oats	Apr. 1	Apr. 3
Antwerpen		Apr. 1	Apr. 2
Capella	Oilcake	Apr. 1	Apr. 3
Ellen	Maize	Apr. 1	Apr. 3
Atland	Wheat	Apr. 1	Apr. 2
Dorte Jensen	Maize	Apr. 1	Apr. 4
Nordland	Maize	Apr. 2	Apr. 4
Alexandra	General	Apr. 2	Apr. 4
Uto; whole cargo put in prize court; steamer ordered to Hull to discharge	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 2	Apr. 11
Romsdalfjord; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge	General	Apr. 3	Apr. 12
Sverige	Wheat and rye	Apr. 3	Apr. 4
Hammershus; cargo put in prize court; ordered to discharge at Glasgow	Rum, hides	Apr. 3	Apr. 17
Ulrick Holm	Grain	Apr. 3	Apr. 6
Jessie	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 3	Apr. 7
Romsdal		Apr. 3	Apr. 4
Avance	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 3	Apr. 7
Hans Jensen	Maize	Apr. 4	Apr. 7
Kronstad		Apr. 4	Apr. 7
Nedenes	Maize	Apr. 4	Apr. 7
Steinstad	Maize and rye	Apr. 4	Apr. 9
Albis; whole cargo put in prize court; ordered Middlesboro to discharge	General	Apr. 5	Apr. 11
Laly	Cotton and tobacco	Apr. 5	Apr. 13
Maud; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Fleetwood to discharge	Cotton and flour	Apr. 5	Apr. 17
Waldimir Reitz	Oilcake	Apr. 5	Apr. 7
Kronsprins Olaf	Cotton and oilcake	Apr. 5	Apr. 13
Else	Maize	Apr. 5	Apr. 20
Chumpon	Cotton	Apr. 6	Apr. 13
Llama	Oil	Apr. 6	Apr. 13
Sorland; part cargo put in prize court; ordered West Hartlepool to discharge	General	Apr. 7	Apr. 10
Muskogee		Apr. 7	Apr. 14
Navago	General	Apr. 7	Apr. 11
Annum; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Hull to discharge	General	Apr. 7	Apr. 11
Albert W. Selmer	Rye	Apr. 8	Apr. 10
Siljestad	Maize	Apr. 8	Apr. 10
Leander		Apr. 8	Apr. 10
Marie; prize crew to Greenock	Cotton	Apr. 8	May 3
Joseph W. Fordney; prize crew to Wallow Bay		Apr. 8	Apr. 19
Imo	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 9	Apr. 11
Arkansas	General	Apr. 9	Apr. 14
Virginia	Rye	Apr. 9	Apr. 11
Lapland; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Barrow to discharge	General	Apr. 9	Apr. 13
Zamora; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Barrow to discharge	Grain and copper	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
Selma		Apr. 10	Apr. 13
Hellig Olaf	General	Apr. 11	Apr. 15
Pacific; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Leith to discharge	General	Apr. 11	Apr. 16
Songelv	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
Lejre; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sharpness to discharge	Cotton	Apr. 11	Apr. 20
Magdalene; ordered Manchester to discharge	Cotton	Apr. 12	May 2
Drot		Apr. 12	Apr. 14
Tholma		Apr. 12	Apr. 14
America; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge	General	Apr. 12	Apr. 16
N. F. Holding	Grain	Apr. 12	Apr. 14
Georgia; prize crew to Sharpness	Cotton	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
Johan Siem	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 13	Apr. 15
Hans Broge; cleared at Ardrossan	Rye	Apr. 13	Apr. 13
Tordis	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 13	Apr. 15
Baltic; ship ordered to Hull to discharge	Cotton	Apr. 13	May 13
Braker	Maize	Apr. 13	Apr. 18
Roma	Lubricating oil	Apr. 13	Apr. 17
L. H. Carl; cleared at Ardrossan		Apr. 13	Apr. 13
Hero	Maize	Apr. 14	Apr. 16
Mirjam	Rye	Apr. 14	Apr. 16
King Haakon	Maize	Apr. 14	Apr. 27
Dicido; prize crew to Fleetwood	Cotton	Apr. 14	May 1
Lars Kruse	Maize	Apr. 14	Apr. 16
Talavera	Maize	Apr. 14	Apr. 17
Falka	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 15	Apr. 17
Carolina; ordered Grimsby to discharge	Cotton	Apr. 15	May 2
Louisiana; ordered Hull to discharge part cargo	General	Apr. 16	Apr. 23
Mexicano; ordered Greenock with prize crew	General	Apr. 16	Apr. 18
Anglia; prize crew to Dundee	Cotton and resin	Apr. 16	Apr. 24
Jungshevd		Apr. 16	Apr. 18
Orn; cleared at Ardrossan		Apr. 16	Apr. 16
Bretagne		Apr. 17	Apr. 19
Storaker	Maize	Apr. 18	Apr. 21
Torgerd	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 18	Apr. 20
Rhodesia; prize crew to Greenock	General	Apr. 18	Apr. 22
Olaf Kyrre; ordered Grimsby to discharge cotton	Cotton	Apr. 19	May 5
Heros	Wheat and rye	Apr. 20	Apr. 22
Bertha	Maize	Apr. 21	Apr. 23
Wilh Colding; cleared at Ardrossan		Apr. 21	Apr. 21
Kristianiafjord	General cargo, mail and passengers	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
Gothard	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 21	Apr. 23
Christian Michelsen	General	Apr. 21	Apr. 24
Eidswa	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 21	Apr. 24
Tomsk		Apr. 22	Apr. 27
Regina	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 22	Apr. 24
Russ	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 22	Apr. 24
Hogland; bound from Europe to U. S.		Apr. 23	Apr. 23
Randulf Hansen	Maize	Apr. 23	Apr. 25
St. Croix	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 23	Apr. 25
Ringhorn	Rye	Apr. 24	Apr. 25
Pioneer	Petroleum	Apr. 24	Apr. 26
Carl Henkel; via Newcastle for bunkers		Apr. 24	Apr. 24
Hero; cleared at Ardrossan		Apr. 24	Apr. 24
Locksley	Wheat	Apr. 24	Apr. 27
Kentucky	General	Apr. 24	Apr. 27
Soborg	Maize and barley	Apr. 25	Apr. 27
Artemis; prize crew to Avonmouth	General	Apr. 25	Apr. 28
Grointoft	Maize and barley	Apr. 25	Apr. 26
Hans Jensen; via Ardrossan for bunkers		Apr. 25	Apr. 25
Kongsfes	Oil cake	Apr. 26	Apr. 28
Brynhild; cleared at Ardrossan		Apr. 26	Apr. 26
Dronning Olga; prize crew to Leith	Wheat, lard, etc	Apr. 27	Apr. 30
Kronsprins Frederick	Barley	Apr. 27	Apr. 29
Salina	Rye and maize	Apr. 28	Apr. 29
Ivar; cleared at Ardrossan	Maize	Apr. 28	Apr. 28
Nerbotten	Coal and lubricating oil	Apr. 28	Apr. 30
Fredericia; cleared at Ardrossan		Apr. 29	Apr. 29
Wico; cleared at North Shields	Ballast	Apr. 29	Apr. 30
Carolyn; prize crew to Leith	Cotton and turpentine	Apr. 29	May 3
Varing; via Newcastle for bunkers		Apr. 30	May 1
Inland; cleared at Ardrossan		May 1	May 1
United States	Mails and passengers	May 2	May 4
Jens Bang	Maize	May 2	May 4
Ludvig Peyron	Wheat	May 4	May 5
Minerva; prize crew to Newcastle	General	May 4	May 7
Hatholmen	Cottonseed cake	May 4	May 6
Bur	Wheat	May 6	May 8
Petrolite	Petroleum, lubricating oil	May 7	May 9
Augusta; prize crew to Leith	General	May 7	May 10
Gerd; prize crew to Leith	General	May 7	May 10
Thekla	Linseed cake	May 7	May 10
Orion	Maize	May 8	May 10
Paris; cleared at Ardrossan	Lubricating oil	May 8	May 8
Otterstad	Cottonseed cake	May 8	May 10
Sigyn; prize crew to Ipswich	Wheat, rye, and maize	May 8	May 14
Gudrun	Maize	May 8	May 9
Oscar II.	General cargo, mail, and passengers	May 9	May 10
London; prize crew to Barrow	Lubricating oil	May 10	May 13
Maricopa	Gas oil	May 10	May 19
Gunborg; prize crew to Dundee	General	May 10	May 12
Liv	Rye	May 11	May 12
Loch Tay	General	May 11	May 19
Nordic; prize crew to Manchester	General	May 12	May 15
Indianic; prize crew to Leith	General	May 12	May 17
Vinland	Maize	May 13	May 15
Sven; prize crew to King's Lynn	Rock, phosphate	May 13	May 24
Skinfaxe	Maize	May 14	May 16
Ooman	Maize	May 14	May 16
Prosper III.; cleared at Ardrossan		May 14	May 14
Dania	General	May 14	May 19
John Blumer	Maize	May 15	May 18
Gurth	Wheat	May 15	May 17
Sommerstad	Maize	May 18	May 20
Sydland; prize crew to West Hartlepool	General	May 18	May 21
Uffe; cleared at Ardrossan	Oil cake	May 21	May 21
Redfaxe	Rye	May 22	May 25
Excellence Pleske	Cottonseed cake	May 23	May 27
Vulcan; cleared by customs on June 5, but detained by Admiralty	Oil	May 23	June 9
Ester	Cottonseed cake	May 23	May 25
Sigurd; cleared at Ardrossan	Oil cake	May 23	May 24
Drammensfjord	General	May 25	May 27
Glendoon	Cottonseed cake	May 25	May 27
Pythia; prize crew to Immingham	Cotton and cottonseed cake	May 27	May 30
Sophie	Cottonseed cake	May 27	May 29
Aldebaran	Maize	May 28	May 30
Kiruna	Wheat	May 28	May 30
Frederick VIII.	General, mail, and passengers	May 28	May 29
Justensen; cleared at Ayr	Maize	May 28	May 28
Romanoff	Barley	May 28	June 30
Tyr; cleared by customs on 25th	General	May 29	June 29
Amphitrite	Rye	May 29	June 1
Olaf; cleared at Ardrossan	Cottonseed cake	May 29	May 29
Einar Jarl; prize crew to Sunderland	Cottonseed cake	May 29	June 11
Llama	Gas oil	May 29	June 5
Edderside	Oil cake	May 30	June 1
H. V. Fleker	Maize	May 31	May 31
Marietta di Giorgio	Gas oil and lubricating oil	June 1	June 18
Lyeglint	Oil cake	June 1	June 3
Sydic	Wheat	June 1	June 3
Vidar	Cottonseed cake	June 2	June 6
Leelanaw; cleared for Archangel	Cotton	June 2	June 26
Bretagne; Tyne for bunkers	Maize	June 3	June 5
Polstad	Cottonseed cake	June 3	June 6
Gulfaxe	Maize	June 3	June 5
Ros	Rye	June 6	June 8
M. J. Mandal; cleared at Ayr	Maize	June 6	June 6
Whinlatter; detained	Barley and oil cake	June 6	....
Narvik	Rye	June 6	June 8
Beden	Coal	June 6	June 10
Nordkyn; prize crew to Leith	Maize	June 8	June 17
Polarine; detained	Petroleum and naphtha	June 8	....
Carl Henckel	Cottonseed cake	June 9	June 11
Jemtland; prize crew to Leith	Resin, cotton, cottonseed cake oil	June 9	June 12
Platuria; detained	Oil	June 10	....
California	General	June 11	June 19
Djursland	Oil cake	June 11	June 17
Cushing	Petroleum	June 12	June 13
Absalon	Lubricating oil	June 13	June 13
Lisa; detained	Resin	June 13	....
Wico	Oil	June 13	June 14
Balto	Coal	June 14	June 15
Nordhavet; prize crew to Grimsby	Agricultural implements	June 14	June 19
New Sweden	Gas coal	June 14	June 15
Oscar Trapp	Pitch pine wood	June 14	June 14
Hans Jensen	Maize	June 14	June 16
Signe; cleared by customs; taking bunkers; expect sail July 2, 1915	General	June 14	June 30
Dorte Jensen; cleared at Ardrossan	Maize	June 15	June 15
Portland; prize crew to Blyth	Barley, beans, dried fruit, and oil cake	June 15	June 18
Seaconnet; prize crew to Newcastle	General	June 16	June 19

The following is an incomplete list of neutral vessels detained in England during the remainder of June and the months of July and August. Precise information regarding the dates of arrival in England and the dates of sailing of these ships and regarding the seizure of cargies thereon is not yet available.

Absalon, Lisa, Balto, Nordhavet, New Sweden, Hans Jensen, Dorte, Jensen, Hellig Olav, Muskogee, Bratland, Polarstgernan, Locksley, Atland, Akurea, Janna, Sirius, Frederick VIII., Nordstgernan, Texas, Ullsbrand, Falkland, Sir Ernest Cassel, Wico, Portland, Llama, Pioneer, Kristianiffjord, Florida, Skogland, Groentoft, Louisiana, Virginia, Gurre, Hans Broge, Stanja, United States, Russ, Ulrik Holm, Glitra, Kentucky, Tuborg, Fram, Urd, Mexicano, Pangan, Varing, Oscar II., Bergensfjord, Arkansas, Conrad Mohr, Noruga, Alf, Hogland, Thyras, Kong Haakon, Talisman, Corona, Drammonsfjord, Petrolite, Brindilla, Lesseps, Platuria, Sydie, Jutlandic, Zammora, Helga, Kronprinzessin Margareta, Stryn, Narvic, Alexander, Barendrecht, Spangereid, Marie, St. Andrew, Artemis, Dania, London, Salonica, Alexander Shukoff, Angla, Johan Siem, Nordhvalen.

Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on Our Note to England

NEW YORK CITY.

An Able Legal Document.

From The Herald.

The arguments advanced by Mr. Lansing in this note are the same that have been advanced in previous notes to Great Britain. The only change is that they are now used to support the contention that the blockade is illegal.

Mr. Lansing's note is an able legal document in which the attitude of the American Government is clearly set forth. For reasons given the United States also contests the seizure of vessels at sea upon "conjectural suspicion," and the practice of taking them into port for search and obtaining evidence against them.

Not by a policy of expediency, Mr. Lansing urges, but by the established rules of international conduct should the relations between the two Governments be governed. Upon international law as this existed before the outbreak of the present world conflict the Government of the United States rests its case. In behalf of what it holds to be the rights of neutral commerce it will bring to bear the full strength of its diplomacy. For fullest reparation for the damage done to American commerce it will insist with all its strength.

Exceedingly Temperate.

From The World.

On such a showing of outrage as is here made the terms of the American protest, which are lawyer-like throughout, must be regarded as exceedingly temperate. To gain a military advantage more or less important Great Brittain has become a grievous offender against law, against its own cherished principles, against several of the small nations of Europe which it has assumed to champion, and against the best and most powerful friend that it has among the neutrals of the earth. It has not killed Americans; it has killed American rights. It has done more than seize American property; it has seized the opportunity thus wantonly gained to extend its own trade.

If even a gleam of sense can penetrate Downing Street the British Government must soon perceive that unless it changes its methods its own accountants will have something to do presently.

Reflects American Sentiment.

From The Sun.

The note, in the moderateness of its tone, its logical progress, and its marshalling of evidence and precedents, reflects exactly American sentiment and describes accurately American purpose. We stand upon the law and demand that Great Britain shall obey that law, and in this the Administration only expresses the will of the American people.

No Point Left Uncovered.

From The Journal of Commerce.

No point is left uncovered and no doubt remains about the position of the United States, so far as questions of national right are concerned under what has hitherto been recognized and acknowledged as international law. It seems to be a question now how far the belligerents may consider that it will serve their ends in conducting the war or in making peace to keep on friendly terms with the United States. That appears to be the question now presented to Great Britain.

ALBANY.

An Incontrovertible Case.

From The Argus.

The inevitable effect shown of their wholesale violation in stealing what belongs to our merchants for the benefit of British merchants makes a case that is incontrovertible. The absurdity of the thing appears in the simple fact that while interfering with the shipment of American goods to neutral countries, Great Britain herself is trading with the same countries in the same kind of goods in greatly increasing volume.

TROY.

Dignified and Forceful.

From The Record.

Our Government is determined to uphold the right of our deep sea traders. Secretary Lansing's protest is dignified and forceful. In any future exchange of notes the London Government should promise to manifest the restraint which would secure a proper observance of the rights of American traders.

BINGHAMTON.

Time to End Piratical Course.

From The Republican-Herald.

The President has the country back of him in this, as he had it back of him in his controversy with Germany. To submit to further delay would be futile, weak, and belie the terms of the note. It is time to end England's piratical course. She must swallow the dose Germany had to swallow or be called to account. If the President does not do it, Congress will.

BUFFALO.

Attitude Unassailable.

From The Courier.

The national attitude as exhibited in the note is unassailable from any moral or legal viewpoint. It will be sustained by every American deserving of the name. The situation created may be pleasing to sympathizers with the German cause, but if so the responsibility is not with America but with Britain.

LEWISTON, ME.

Insisting Upon Established Rights.

From The Sun.

The liberty Secretary Lansing is insisting on is the freedom of the seas that has been long established and insisted on by England herself. England is setting up a new kind of blockade and a new method of search for contraband. The United States is insisting on her old-established neutral rights.

WATERVILLE, ME.

As Champion of Neutrals.

From The Sentinel.

The United States speaks as the champion of nations not involved in the war. The note will rank high among State papers. It is in entire accordance with the best traditions of American diplomacy.

BURLINGTON, VT.

Fears Interminable Argument.

From The Free Press.

If we could be assured that the Administration would insist upon immediate cessation of this unwarranted interference with our commerce we might overlook the intolerable delay in demanding the recognition of American rights and the freedom of the commerce of the people of the United States from unwarranted interference. What we have to fear is the continuation of this interminable argument instead of an express order to England to "stop it."

BOSTON.

Previous Protests Futile.

From The Advertiser.

The note states the American case very strongly. But, for that matter, so did the note which was first sent to Great Britain on this same subject many months ago. And at intervals the United States has been saying the same thing very logically, very powerfully, very urgently—and without any perceptible effect, that any one can note, in changing the British policy.

Penalties if We Fail.

From The Journal.

Mr. Lansing has stated America's case well, and in so doing has spoken for every neutral nation on earth. If we fail to bring Britain back to a place within the established code, we do not only incur the enmity of Germany, but we invite the distrust and the contempt of all other neutrals.

LOWELL.

Can't Greet It with a Cheer.

From The Courier-Citizen.

The Administration is doing its plain duty. To ask that favoritism be shown would be the reverse of neutrality. But those of us who believe that the best interests of civilization would be served by whatever contributes to German failure must find it impossible to greet the note, necessary as it admittedly is, with a hearty cheer.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

No Rupture of Relations.

From The Republican.

The time has finally come when the desks are substantially cleared of the German submarine atrocities, and a sincerely neutral Government must defend its rights when invaded in another quarter. It cannot consistently demand of Germany full compliance with international law without demanding also of Germany's enemies full compliance with international law. It is unmistakably the President's desire and policy to be evenhanded. Such issues of trading rights as are involved in the controversy with Great Britain cannot conceivably lead to any rupture of friendly relations between the two countries.

From The Union.

As Strong as Notes to Germany.

Our note to Great Britain is as strong as any note we have sent to Germany. It is the most effective answer that could be made to the charge that we have one kind of neutrality for England and another for Germany, although the purpose was not to disprove that charge. The country will support the President in holding Great Britain to a "strict accountability" with the same spirit and determination that it has supported him in his dealings with the Imperial German Government.

HARTFORD.

Firm, but Not Denunciatory.

From The Courant.

The note is firm, without being denunciatory. It is a strong and logical affirmation of the rights of neutral countries to maintain the freedom of the seas among themselves in time of war—rights which Great Britain has recklessly disregarded under the plea of her own necessities.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nothing Unfriendly.

From The Public Ledger.

No abler presentation of the American side of the blockade controversy could be desired than that which Mr. Lansing makes in his note. The Secretary of State speaks plainly, but there is nothing unfriendly in his tone. It is highly gratifying that we have a Secretary of State who can put the American case so clearly. If the two countries cannot come to an agreement, it can be settled by arbitration. To that both Governments must be willing to assent.

BALTIMORE.

A Mighty Serious Charge.

From The American.

Great Britain has indulged in no murderous work, but she has destroyed millions of dollars of American property. This is the gravest charge the United States can bring against her, but it is a mighty serious charge, one that may endanger the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations.

PITTSBURGH.

The Ultimate Question.

From The Gazette Times.

The note is clear and unqualified in its rejection of the British contentions and in that respect will command cordial support in the United States. Nevertheless, when you get through with it there still remains the old question, "What is our Government going to do about it?"

Puts Our Protest on Record.

From The Dispatch.

The note is an exhaustive presentation of the legal points against the British blockade. It places the American protest against the lawless actions of Great Britain on record, but that it will have any effect in causing the British Government to alter its high-handed course is unlikely.

Must Respect Our Rights.

From The Post.

The tone of the note is rather that of a submission of evidence, which in itself demands a change of policy on the part of Great Britain. The implication of the assertion that the demands cannot with complacence be suffered to continue is that any action necessary will be taken to support our position. Britain must respect our rights.

WASHINGTON.

Dignified and Emphatic.

From The Post.

This note is destined to become a classic in the literature of international relations, a dignified, emphatic, and final statement of the determination of the United States to enforce the rights of its citizens in lawful commerce. If Great Britain values the friendship of the United States it will pay immediate heed to this note and abandon its attempt to substitute force for law.

CLEVELAND.

Sauce for the British Gander.

From The Leader.

What was sauce for the German goose is to be sauce for the British gander. No country is to be permitted to brush aside the rights of Americans under international law and the precedents established by advanced nations, including the United Kingdom, because such rights and privileges interfere with the naval or military convenience or necessities of warring States. If the Administration gives the fullest effect to its positive statement of its views and intentions, a crisis may easily develop between the United States and Great Britain and France.

TOLEDO.

Impetus to Preparedness.

From The Times.

However the final American note to Great Britain may strike the American public in general, its stern terms are certain to meet with the approval of the preparedness propagandists. No doubt they will see in it an impetus to their plans. While there is nothing unfriendly in the note, it speaks out plainly on the point that the United States will no longer tolerate any interference with our shipping on the part of any nation. Certainly, the country cannot speak too plainly with moderation.

CINCINNATI.

Should Have Been Done Earlier.

From The Commercial Tribune.

Secretary Lansing's note is a plain and straightforward statement of a series of truths which should have been accentuated when the first improper seizure of a neutral ship was made. The Administration has slumbered just one year too long on this important issue.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Issue Sharply Drawn.

From The Star.

In scope and comprehensiveness the note leaves little or nothing to be desired, for apparently the whole range of British contentions is brushed aside as untenable, and even offensive. Taken in connection with the full acceptance Germany has made of almost every American contention, this note puts up to the British Government a very sharply defined choice between radical amendment of its course and a conscious defiance of the United States.

ST. LOUIS.

Assertion of Plain Rights.

From The Globe-Democrat.

Secretary Lansing's belated note to Great Britain is an assertion of this country's plain rights. This country cannot let Great Britain's conceptions of expediency supplant well-established international practices. Mr. Lansing effectually deals with the plea of "retaliatory" measures. The promise to exercise these measures "with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals" has been flagrantly broken, not once, but many times, and we regret to note that one of the worst offenses took place a considerable time after the date of the note now made public and presumably after its receipt by Great Britain.

LOUISVILLE.

Ought to Satisfy Nation's Critics.

From The Courier-Journal.

It will be interesting to note the attitude of other neutral Governments toward the emphatic position taken by this the greatest neutral nation, which is the last word in championship of neutral rights, and which ought to satisfy the nation's critics against any charge of bias in dealing with belligerent countries.

Unimpeachable, but Too Late.

From The Herald.

Secretary Lansing has addressed a strong and emphatic note to the Government of Great Britain which as to the facts appears to be incontrovertible, as to the law and practice unimpeachable, and as to the date of its presentation too late.

KNOXVILLE.

Exposes Pretense and Hypocrisy.

From The Journal and Tribune.

The British authorities may have supposed they were pulling the wool over somebody's eyes and vainly imagined they were deceiving others; but the President strips the alleged embargo of its gauzy garments, exposes its nakedness and its pretense and hypocrisy.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Firm, Not Unduly Aggressive.

From The Citizen.

The note, while not unduly aggressive, is certainly firm enough in tone to convince the British Government that the United States has reached a point where patience ceases to be a virtue.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Give Great Britain Pause.

From The Observer.

Great Britain will not be permitted to pursue a policy of expediency, but will be held to the rules which it applied to the United States when this country had a war problem on its hands. It is a note that is calculated to give Great Britain pause.

SAVANNAH.

Looking to the Long Future.

From The Morning News.

The note should silence those who have insinuated that our Government would not speak as firmly in defense of its rights and those of its citizens to Great Britain as to Germany. Our country is looking to the long future, not altogether to the immediate future—to the good of the world in general.

AUGUSTA, GA.

War Munitions as a Lever.

From The Chronicle.

It has come at last, a strong, definite, uncompromising note from the United States on Great Britain's illegal interference with American trade. It is to be hoped that the Washington Administration intends to back it up to the point of refusing to let Great Britain buy war munitions in this country any longer if these practices persist.

SAN ANTONIO.

Britain's Course Indefensible.

From The Express.

It is a cause of satisfaction that the issue is put so squarely before Great Britain. The continued violation of law of nations is indefensible, and firm insistence on the rights of a neutral, when there can be no question of the justice of the position, cannot be disregarded.

LONDON MARKS TONE OF OUR NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

matic difficuities between Washington and London, difficulties which we would say frankly could not possibly be diminished without a serious modification of the American attitude. With the American Presidential election looming, such modifications in defense to reason and argument will be unusually hard for Washington to make, and that is perhaps the least hopeful element in the affair."

The Morning Post says: "The mere pursuit of dollars, which is the real conception underlying the American note, is irrelevant to the true question at issue. We would venture to suggest not for the first time that the Government, now that they are directly challenged, take their stand upon the firm ground that in time of war the ultimate justification of the belligerent is the necessity of self defense. It is that principle, indeed, which underlies the law of nations, as Americans who are accomplished jurists are very well aware. This justification does not extend, except in Germany, to violation of the laws of humanity and the immemorial custom of the sea, but does embrace inhibition and carrying into execution measures in order to stop the seaborne supplies of the enemy. The United States Government, in whatever their formal protests may consist, are perfectly cognizant of the fact that no naval power can or will relinquish the right to control the sea in time of war. It is that right which has been partially resumed by the British Government, and whatever the British Government may do or say it is quite certain that the British people have not the smallest intention of permitting a surrender of the maritime rights of Great Britain. No nation can be expected to commit suicide."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—The attitude taken by the London morning newspapers in commenting on the American note to Great Britain is generally that, although the points raised in the note are all open to argument, Great Britain's position is that she is engaged in a life-and-death struggle and therefore has to consider all questions on the practicable basis of winning the war; that such a world war is bound to carry some inconvenience to neutrals, but that, so far as is possible, and consistent with doing everything in her power to win the war, she is careful to do as little as possible to injure the interests of neutrals.

It is also contended that neutrals, having failed to act when the Germans contravened international law by sinking neutral ships and ships with neutral passengers, it was necessary for Great Britain to take some action.

The Daily Mail says: "Our people are so engrossed with the war that it is doubtful whether they have yet clearly realized the intricacy and delicacy of the problems which have arisen in this connection between Great Britain and the United States. These problems are attracting a great deal of attention and, we gather, causing some feeling in the United States. Very much more is likely to be heard from them during the next few weeks."

After quoting the American arguments The Daily Mail says:

"Our case—it is a very strong one—is that the Orders in Council were in reply to Germany's repudiation of all international law. The power which wickedly torpedoed neutral ships and ships with neutral passengers and which sowed the sea with mines showed complete indifference for those neutral rights of which the United States declares itself the unhesitating champion.

"We waited for the neutrals to act, and as they did not act we acted ourselves in the interests of humanity. The doctrines which we applied are, in essence, those laid down by the United States courts in the civil war. They are applied to the new conditions of modern warfare, but their adaptation does not imply contravention of principles. If in the civil war the United States ships generally searched vessels at sea, there then were no torpedoes, no submarines, and no mines spread broadcast on the open water."

Contending that Great Britain observed the blockade in the civil war, of which Professor Soley said: "The principle is not a new one, though a novel application has been made of it to meet a novel combination of circumstances," and John Thomas Scharf, the Confederate historian, said: "There was no effective blockade of any Confederate port, and yet England respected the blockade which produced such distress at home rather than aid the Confederacy, whose cornerstone was slavery," The Daily Mail concludes:

"The Americans are a just people. We should ask them to think over those words, and at the same time to consider whether our submarine blockade recently instituted in the Baltic does not already meet most of the difficulties raised by President Wilson."

Regarding the American note, The London Times says it imagines that American jurists and diplomatists will feel that the note is not altogether worthy the better traditions of the republic, since it raises a number of technical points of disputed international law, but nowhere rises to the broad view of the larger issues involved in the world-war or indicates the statesman's ability to adapt old principles to novel conditions.

Proceeding to complain that the United States relies for precedents on the period since 1888, when there was no maritime warfare of the first order, and seeks to apply them to the most terrible struggle that has convulsed the world for over a century, The Times characterizes the note as savoring rather of a brief than of a judgment, or even of an argument which large-minded counsel would care to submit to an intelligent court. Justifying the British procedure of searching suspected vessels and referring to the complaint that no redress is obtainable, The Times Asks:

"Did not we sufer grievously from these and kindred injuries in the civil war? Do Americans forget how they practically wiped out the whole industry of Lancashire and plunged its population into dire distress?"

"Did we complain? Did the victims themselves complain? No. Their sufferings were acute, but they believed that the North was fighting in the cause of human liberty and moral right, and, therefore, they were patient. Some reciprocity, it may seem to Americans, as well as to us, might be expected from Washington in the day of our trial.

"The note wholly overlooks the activities of British submarines in the Baltic. Our position in the Baltic today is considerably stronger than the position of America on the Confederate coast when, without protest from us, she boldly placed it all under a paper blockade.

"We might well be advised now to cut the knot of these controversies by proclaiming forthwith a blockade of all German ports and coasts.

"Another point we cannot pass over is the extravagant character of the language of the note. We make allowance, however, for the exigencies of American domestic politics, and attribute to them the choice of adjectives and a turn of expression not usually found in formal intercourse between the Governments of great peoples."

The Daily Telegraph asks: "Is this not a case in which strict severity is more likely to be merciful in the long run than too sentimental regard for the highest ethical doctrine? Moreover, we are happy to think that the large proportion of the American people are sympathetic toward us and appreciate the difficulty of our problem. They would not desire us to surrender one jot or tittle of our fixed determination to conquer the enemy, nor would they be pleased to observe signs of weakness or tendencies toward a compromise the effect of which would be rather to prolong than curtail the war.

"It is part of the task which rests on our shoulders to make Germany feel that our navy holds her by the throat. In this general resolve we certainly shall never waver. We shall do everything in our power to lessen the grave disadvantages which such a course of action brings upon innocent neutrals and inoffensive freights, but the great aim of our activity must be secured at whatever cost. And Great Britain has to recognize that in the energetic prosecution of the war by land and sea she is doing her duty both to herself and her allies."

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ATTACKS SHIPPING SCHEME.

Government's New Restrictions Destructive, London Post Declares.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.—The Government's new shipping scheme, of which the most important points are the prohibition of the carriage of cargoes by British ships between foreign countries, and a provision for the Government to requisition ships to carry foodstuffs to Great Britain, is denounced by The Morning Post as "a plan devised without thought or inquiry—a policy which may disorganize the whole overseas carrying trade." As to requisitioning ships for the carrying of wheat, The Morning Post says:

"If the Government requires ships to turn to the service of one trade, they diminish the ships available for all other trades, and so create a shortage there which will be immediately reflected in high freights and prices. Individual shipowners may be penalized, but shipowners as a class will get back in one direction more than they lose in another."

Concerning the proposition to forbid trading between foreign ports, The Morning Post says:

"The proposal is not merely ineffectual, but fantastic, for the carrying trade between ports is essential to the economic working of the shipping industry. The inevitable result, moreover, would be to divert all foreign ships now engaged in trade with the United Kingdom ports to foreign trade, inasmuch as a desperate shortage in that latter trade would push those freight rates up enormously, and nearly a third of our overseas trade is carried by other than British ships."

The proper remedy for the shortage in tonnage, The Morning Post declares, can only be found in the restriction of British imports. It suggests that if ammunition and foodstuffs are given preference, importation might be forbidden of tobacco, wool or other commodity, of which the stocks now in Great Britain are ample.

"Otherwise," continues the newspaper, "the ill-advised steps now being taken will lead inevitably to the hopeless task of the Government managing the entire British mercantile marine—a task which the Government is at pains now to disavow and which would certainly lead to reduction by half of the efficiency of the shipping industry."

In the opinion of The Morning Post, however, the gravest objection of all to the project is that the new regulations really enjoin all British shipowners to obtain power to repudiate all contracts entered into by them for the carriage of goods if called upon to do so by the Government. Such a step, the newspaper says, would paralyze the overseas trade.

BARRETT DISCUSSES WAR.

Believes It Gives Impetus to Pan-American Solidarity.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 7.—John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, in an address this afternoon under the auspices of the Unity Forum, said that the European war was doing more than any other influence since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to develop commerce and good understanding between the United States and the South American republics, and that the recent action in reference to Mexico was the most advanced step in practical Pan-Americanism that had been taken in the last fifty years.

"The silver lining of the European war cloud," said Mr. Barrett, "for the United States, and, in fact, all the Western Hemisphere, is the powerful impetus it is giving to Pan-American solidarity. It has inspired new and more friendly feeling throughout Central and South America toward the United States, and it has awakened in this country a new and more sincere appreciation of its sister American countries.

"The most significant and far-reaching feature of this new era may be the inevitable evolution of the Monroe Doctrine into a Pan-American doctrine or policy, which will mean that the nations of the South will stand for the protection of the sovereignty and integrity of the United States against foreign invasion or conquest as quickly and sincerely as the United States will stand for their sovereignty and integrity under foreign attack."

EDDYISM HIGH IN BERLIN.

Trial Shows Christian Science Has Devotees in Court Circles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The sensational Christian Science trial in the Criminal Court in the Moabit section of Berlin is regarded as of unusual interest and importance from the fact that its ramifications extend into the highest social, aristocratic, and even Court circles.

Eddyism has gained a foothold at Court, the cult not only maintaining itself, but making fresh converts, despite the Kaiser's known and consistently sharply expressed disapproval of Christian Science, spiritualism and mysticism.

The Kaiser is indirectly linked with the present criminal case by the fact that Count Hueisen Haesler, Director of the Royal Court Theatre, knowing his Imperial master's views on Christian Science, used all his influence to persuade the famous emotional actress, Frau Huscha Butza, to submit to competent medical treatment for diabetes, but his efforts were thwarted by the Scientist clique, and she died.

That Eddyism had invaded even the army came out in yesterday's testimony of the actress's nephew, Captain Thiele, who professed himself a believer in Christian Science, by which he said he had been cured of a chronic ailment and enabled to return to his military duties.

Yesterday's proceedings included the expert testimony of four diabetes specialists, and for once the experts agreed, all stating the lamented deceased could have lived on for years under suitable treatment. Professor Reicher also told the court that one could not sufficiently emphasize the danger of the Christian Science sect.

The trial was postponed until Wednesday, owing to the enforced absence of the State's expert on "Christian Living," spiritualism, psychology, and philosophy, Professor Max Desserr, who leaped into the limelight some years ago by exposing the Italian medium, Eusapia Palladino.

To Plan Congress Attack.

The suffragists will hold a meeting on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Congressional Union Hall, 15 East Forty-first Street, to discuss the Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment. The speakers will be Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, "How to Attack and Win Congress"; George Creel, "A Protest Against Pussyfoot Methods," and Professor Charles A. Beard, "The Federal Way—Quick and Democratic." Suffragists who wish to join the welcome to be given to the women envoys from the West to the White House are requested to give their names at this meeting to Miss Doris Stevens.

THE SOURCES

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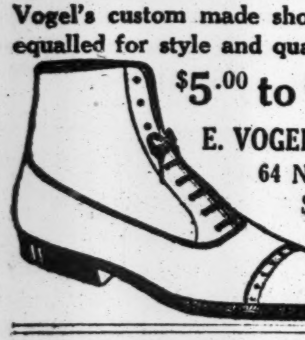

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In Harvard University

Professor Frank W. C. Hersey, Instructor in English at Harvard University, Cambridge, writes to The New York Times Current History:

"You may be interested to know that I am using The Current History Magazine of The New York Times in my composition classes at Harvard and in the University Extension Courses in Boston. * * * Not only is the diplomatic correspondence in the various issues most useful for our work in Argument at Harvard, but the stirring articles by men of letters have a marked effect on the writing of students."

Current History Magazine of The New York Times, 204 pages, illustrated, 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. On all news stands. Send for specimen copy.

PURCHASING BOARD FOR CITY SUPPLIES

Lower Prices Result from Experiment with Mayor's 28 Departments.

$3,500,000 BOUGHT IN 1915

Permanent Board of City Purchase to Buy for the Entire City Government Is Projected.

The results of a year's experiment by a central purchasing committee for the Mayor's departments in the city are described in a report to be submitted to the Mayor today. The test has been confined to the twenty-eight departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, and the plan has been, through the co-operation of these departments, to consolidate into single contracts supplies of a like character previously purchased by each department independently. The report says:

"One of the most important products of this year's work of the Central Purchasing Committee has been the actual benefit to the city in lower prices and wider competition obtained in co-operative purchasing. Over $8,500,000 worth of supplies has been bought by the city as a single institution, instead of by twenty-eight independent units as heretofore. All work has been done through existing staffs, except for the Secretary, who was especially employed to take executive charge of the work. The departmental purchasing agents have met together in committees, and for the first time in the history of the city have conferred and co-operated on their commmon requirements.

For Permanent Purchase Board.

"On the basis of this year's work it is proposed to draw a plan for central purchasing which will take into account the results of the year's experience and will smooth over difficulties heretofore encountered. Next year it is proposed to take over the entire purchasing of four of the largest purchasing departments, and to continue and extend the contract purchasing for the remainder of the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor. This work is to be under a board of city purchase, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, a representative of the Board of Estimate, and two members appointed by the Mayor. It is expected that this board will be established by act of Legislature, and that it will have committed to it the purchasing for the entire City Government. Pending legislation, however, central purchasing through co-operation will be conducted under the board constituted as suggested."

Summarizing the work accomplished, the report states that the cost of supplies has been substantially decreased, competition has been widened, and the expense of preparing proposals and contracts has been considerably reduced. In the last year these supplies have been purchased: 4,140,885 pounds of fresh beef, 551 tons of bread, 247 tons of butter, 269,199 gross tons of coal, 487,360 dozen eggs, 174,863 gallons of gasoline 7,308 tons of hay, 8,642 tons of oats, and 4,771,105 quarts of milk.

In the case of practically all of the items purchased through the committee, says the report, the prices have been as good or better than the department felt they could have obtained otherwise.

Legislation Is Required.

These are some of the recommendations of the committee:

The purchasing function of the present Board of City Record should be transferred to the Board of City Purchase as soon as practicable. The board should undertake all purchasing for Bellevue and allied hospitals and the Departments of Health, Public Charities, and Correction, on Jan. 1, 1916, in addition to the present program of consolidated contract purchasing for the other Mayor's departments. The entire purchasing of the other departments should be assumed by the board at later periods throughout the year as the development of its work will permit.

Proper provision should be made to enable the individual departments to continue to make emergency purchases.

A central clearing house should be established as a part of the organization of the board charged with the transfer of the inactive stores in various departments to the departments needing them, and with central control over departmental sales of condemned supplies.

To remedy the present duplication and lack of uniformity of inspection individual departmental inspection should be abolished and all supply inspection should be centred in the Finance Department.

All estimates for contracts and requisitions for open market orders should continue to be prepared in the individual departments; the preparation, award, and execution of contracts and open market orders being assumed by the Board of City Purchase.

Laws and ordinances should at once be prepared to permit the adoption of any constructive suggestions which it may now be impossible to carry out on account of legal restrictions.

The report is signed by Henry Bruere, Chairman; George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards; David Ferguson, Supervisor of the City Record; James McGinley, of the Commissioner of Accounts Office and Frederick R. Leach, Secretary of the Central Purchasing Committee.

SUNDAY IS LESS BLUE.

Newport Chartered Clubs Allowed to Serve Drinks to Members.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 7.—The second 'Blue Sunday" here was modified so that clubs with a charter, including the Reading Room, Miantonomoh, and other organizations were permitted to serve drinks to their members.

The Newport Golf Club, with its links open but clubhouse closed, did not allow any members to use the links. A mounted policeman kept his eyes upon the links from early morning until dusk. The football games between the Newport and Navy teams were not permitted in the city limits, so they were played at the training station and at Fort Adams.

There were sacred concerts at the opera house and Colonial Theatre, licensed by the Board of Aldermen, whose licenses protected many little shops, including ice cream places, but barbers and shoe-shining parlors were barred from doing business. A barber caught shaving a customer pleaded guilty and was fined $7.00.

The sale of liquor by wholesalers on Saturday was the largest of the year.

FOUND 1,000 USELESS JOBS.

Budget Conference Experts Uncover Albany Sinecures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Governor Whitman's unofficial Budget Conference Committee is gathering material for active work, and next week in the Executive Chamber will hear the requests for appropriations of department heads. The conference will make use of the findings of the Senate's Civil Service Committee.

The total annual payroll of the State is about $20,000,000, and it is the belief of the conference experts that fully 10 per cent., or about $2,000,000, can be eliminated with an actual improvement to the public service. Of the 17,000 State employes, it is reported, the conference experts found that fully 1,000, if not more, occupy useless or duplicating offices, the abolishment of which, the experts assert, would result in better working conditions throughout the State.

The Department of Agriculture has an appropriation for salaries and expenses for 1915 of $433,140, and the Civil Service Committee's experts have reported that of this amount $46,440 represents salaries for some thirty-two offices which are unnecessary and should be abolished.

The payroll of the Banking Department is about $220,000, and of the Insurance Department about $375,000, while the Tax Department payroll aggregates about $225,000. Suggestions for considerable reductions in all these payrolls will be made by the experts.

The conference will be assisted in its deliberations by two budget experts, Charles S. Hervey, Deputy Controller of New York City, and W. B. Holton, Jr., an expert of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who has directed the activities of the Civil Service Committee's investigators for several months past. These investigators have found many conditions which they describe as "fundamentally opposed to businesslike administration."

KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS HOME.

Eben Storer, New York Stationer, Ends Life by Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Nov. 7.—Eben Storer, a stationer at 40 Chambers Street, New York, committed suicide this afternoon in his home in Highland Avenue here. Shortly after midday dinner, Mr. Storer left his family and went to a bathroom adjoining his bedroom. A few minutes later a servant heard a revolver shot and, running to the bathroom, found Mr. Storer upon the floor with a bullet wound in his right temple. The revolver was by his side.

Mr. Storer's family, consisting of his wife, a son and three daughters, attributed the suicide to ill-health. He was operated on for appendicitis last September, and, though apparently cured of this disease, he continued to suffer from a nervous disorder. His financial affairs, according to the family, are in excellent condition. Mr. Storer was 49 years old and was active in business until his recent illness.

FRANKLIN OWES ALIMONY.

Street Cleaning Department Pays Him $2,400 a Year, Wife Says.

Mrs. Ida Franklin, 27 years old, has obtained from Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court an order against her husband, Edward Morrell Franklin, 67 years old, for failing to pay her alimony of $50 a month which she obtained when she divorced him. Franklin is three months in arrears. He will have to pay or show cause why he should not be committed to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt.

She is Franklin's second wife. They were married in 1907 and divorced four years later. Franklin has been employed by the Street Cleaning Department for many years. He was dismissed, but won a suit for reinstatement, with $2,700 back salary, and had his running salary fixed at $2,400 a year.

STUDENTS HOLD CENTENARY

John Street Methodist Sunday School Celebrates All Day.

The old John Street Methodist Sunday School, which is said to be the oldest Sunday school in America, celebrated its hundredth anniversary of continuous service in the John Street Methodist Church yesterday. All-day services were attended by many persons who were pupils in the school sixty years ago. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, editor and Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Church.

In the afternoon Herbert L. Hill, General Secretary of the New York Sunday School Association, talked on the work of the association and the necessity of building up the Sunday schools of the city. He said there was a lack of acquaintance between the main church body and the Sunday school.

ANDREW D. WHITE IS 83.

Veteran Educator and Diplomat Receives Many Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Dr. Andrew D. White, first President of Cornell University, celebrated his eighty-third birthday here today.

Dr. White and Mrs. White entertained a few friends informally at dinner and received a number who called on them during the afternoon. Messages of congratulation from all parts of the country were received.

Mr. White is in excellent health and spirits. He put in an active day yesterday, attending a meeting of the Cornell Trustees.

CRIPPLED GLENSPOOL BACK.

Motor Ship Broke Engine Crank Shaft on Way to Tampico.

The motor ship Glenspool, which sailed from New York for Tampico, Mexico, on Oct. 27 and put into Jacksonville on Nov. 1, returned here yesterday with the crank shaft of her port engine broken. Captain Smith reported that the accident occurred on Oct. 31 about 150 miles north of Jupiter. He brought the Glenspool back from Jacksonville under her starboard engine.

The tug W. F. Dalzell met her at the Ambrose Channel Lightship and towed the vessel into port.

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MONTEFIORE HOME FEELS PINCH OF WAR

Facilities Taxed Despite Recent Additions, and Expenses Greatly Increased.

DIRECTORS CALL FOR HELP

Per Capita Cost of Patients Grows from $466.47 to $545.18 in a Year.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases at Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, was held yesterday morning and the reports showed that while the institution was doing a tremendously increased work, aid was required to maintain the present efficiency and make much needed improvements and additions.

The report of the Board of Directors showed that the institution had felt keenly the conditions brought about by the war, as the contributions had not kept pace with the steadily increasing demands on the home. The increased expense was brought but strongly in one paragraph, which read:

> In consequence of the considerable repairs and replacements that had to be made at the country sanitarium, as well as of the enormous advance, because of the European war, in the cost of all food supplies, drugs, medical supplies, and other commodities, the per capita cost has, not withstanding most careful management and constant watchfulness over expenditures, advance to $545.18 as against $466.47 in the preceding year.

Jacob H. Schiff, President of the home, presided at the meeting and made a brief address. There were talks also, complimentary to the institution, by Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury and Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who represented the New York Academy of Medicine. These Directors were elected: Three years, Martin Erdmann, Aaron Garfunkle, Adolph Liebmann, Herman Lissner, Samuel Sachs, Henry Solomon, Fred M. Stein, Leopold Stern, I. Unterberg, and Arthur Wolf; two years, Louis J. Robertson and Sol G. Rosenbaum; one year, Max J. Sulzberger.

Demand Exceeds Facilities.

The report of the Directors says of the work being done that the pressure for admission is constantly increasing and the facilities of both the city buildings, with their 450 beds, as well as the country sanitarium, which has room for 180, are taxed to the utmost, and the waiting list has become discouraging. To relieve this pressure they are arranging to put forty-five additional beds into the country sanitarium, which will increase the total number of beds in city and country to 725.

On the topic of finances the report says the income from regular annual contributors has not kept pace with the growing needs of the institution. These needs require almost constant expenditure, and were it not for the contribution from the municipality, provided by law, it would not be possible to maintain the institution in its present efficiency. "Because of this," the report adds, "we need again to urge the community to come forward liberally in its support of the Montefiore Home and Hospital."

The statistical report of the home shows that during the year 1,569 persons, 938 males and 631 females, were provided for in the home and hospital and at the country sanitarium. There remained under treatment at the close of the year 630. All were free patients, with the exception of 118. The number of admitted applicants awaiting for room was 387, and 130 others were on the waiting list awaiting action by the Executive Committee.

The Year's Finances.

The financial report showed that $334,624.13 was received, of which amount $114,280 was in contributions and membership dues and $138,628.71 from the city. The disbursements were listed as follows: For supplies and maintenance of city institution, $246,461.46; country sanitarium, $91,893.88; total, $338,355.34. This left a deficiency of receipts to cover expenses of $3,731.21.

The legacies received during the year totaled $20,191.66. The donations to the general fund included one of $1,000 from Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff for research work. The report says in conclusion:

> Our work is not likely to become lighter, particularly in view of the sad and relentless conflict going on in Europe, and which in time is sure to bring to our shores increased numbers who will in due time add their quota to the applicants for institutional care.

A part of the report is devoted to acknowledgments to Mayor Mitchel and other officials as well as to various hospitals and institutions for co-operation in the work.

100,000 TO SEE FLOWERS.

Largest Crowd in Museum's History Sees Horticultural Show.

All records for attendance were broken yesterday when more than 100,000 persons filed through the doors of the Natural History Museum between 1 o'clock and 5:30 to see the exhibition of the Horticultural Society, which closed yesterday.

The throngs came early, and at one time there were more than 2,000 in line from the doors on Columbus Avenue, stretching through Eighty-first Street and Central Park West.

J. Brion Foulke, Superintendent of the mueum building, said:

"Once, three years ago, we had about 97,000, but today there are more than that by almost 5,000. We have had nearly 200,000 since the exhibition opened on Friday."

On account of the long line that was still waiting, the management decided to remain open for half an hour longer.

NEVADA MEETS TESTS.

New Superdreadnought Easily Fills Contract Requirements.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 7.—All but the ten and fifteen mile test runs over the measured mile course at Portland have been completed by the new superdreadnought Nevada, and these will be made tomorrow. The official reports of the Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Captain Henry B. Wilson is President, regarding the speed trials are now being prepared. The standardization runs of eight, ten, twelve, fifteen and nineteen knots and the full speed run of twenty and a half knots an hour were perfect.

For the full speed run of twelve hours last Friday for which the Government required speed of twenty and a half knots an hour according to contract, the Nevada made 20.7 knots an hour and could have easily done better.

The highest run for standardization was 20.04 knots, but with the Nevada's boilers in perfect condition after further running, the Nevada can easily make twenty-two and a half knots. There were no hitches in the trials and everything worked perfectly.

After the trials are completed the Nevada will go to her builders' yard at Qunicy, Mass., for completion. In six weeks the Navy Board will make its final inspection. Then the vessel will go to the Boston Navy Yard for equipment, then to the New York Navy Yard for torpedo tubes and ammunition hoists, remaining about a month. The vessel will go into commission with Captain William S. Sims as her commanding officer.

The Nevada, the first of the oil burning dreadnoughts can steam 4,000 miles at full speed with her fuel capacity or 10,000 miles at ordinary speed.

3,000,000 JEWS RUINED.

Reform Rabbis' Assembly Hears War Sufferers' Fund Is Small.

The eighth semi-annual assembly of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis opened in Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, last night. Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman presided and those who spoke were Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, the President of the Council; Professor Morris Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mortimer L. Schiff. Professor Jastrow, who is the 1915 Adolph Lewisohn lecturer, delivered the first of the five lectures that are included in this year's program, his subject being "Priest, Rabbi and Prophet." Mr. Schiff's brief talk was in behalf of the Big Brother Movement.

In his message to the Council Dr. Harris referred to conditions among the Jewish people in the warring countries of Europe. In the Polish countries he said there are 3,000,000 Jews who have been economically ruined, while the number of Jewish casualties in that section of the war zone he placed at about 100,000. Dr. Harris deplored the fact that the response to the appeal for funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers had been a disappointment. He said the fund raised for the 600 victims of the Kishineff massacre was greater than that so far raised for the thousands who have been rendered destitute through the present war.

He said the Jewish people of Poland had "been bombarded without and persecuted within" and that "they were suffering as patriots and at the same time being denounced as traitors." The question, "Can Jews be patriots?" added Dr. Harris, has been answered with the blood of thousands of Jewish soldiers of the contending armies.

NOT VILLANEUVA'S SON.

Chicago Prisoner's Story Denied by Argentine Authorities Here.

Leopold Grahame of the Devonshire Apartments, 112th Street and Broadway, denied last night that the Argentine young man, who had been arrested for forgery in Chicago, and had told the police there that he was the son of Dr. Benito Villaneuva, Vice President of the Argentine Republic, had any such relationship to the Vice President. Dr. Villaneuva, Mr. Grahame said, was unmarried.

E. C. Perec, Consul General of the Argentine, made the same denial, and Manuel A. Molina, the Argentine Consul in this city, said that a young man, who had been traveling about the country for some years assuming the names of well-known Argentine families, had given the officials of that State a great deal of trouble. When arrested in Chicago the young man gave the name of B. de Clayet, but the police say he has used different names.

SHOTS AT MATINEE DANCE.

Special Deputy Sheriff Wounded While Music Was Playing.

While the music was playing for the last number of the Matinee Dance of the Co-Ed Society in Mueller's Café, 2,994 Third Avenue, the Bronx, last night, three men attacked Edward Ward, a special Deputy Sheriff, of 425 East 162d Street, in the wash room of the place, and, after shooting out the electric lights, fired on Ward in the darkness.

A scuffle followed, in which Ward received several knife wounds and a bullet in his shoulder. Half an hour after the shooting occurred Ward was found lying unconscious near the door of the wash room by a watchman, who came to turn out the lights. He was taken to the Lebanon Hospital, but was not able to give a description of his assailants.

PRAISE FOR 69TH REGIMENT.

Regular Officer Reports Good Work at Fishkill Plains.

High praise, based on its record in the field manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains last Summer, is given to the Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., in a report to the War Department made by Captain W. E. Welsh, who was detailed with the command, with orders to report on its work.

"The men are Irish or of Irish descent," the report says, "and are strong physically, intelligent, and interested in military work. The encouraging features observed are anxiety to learn on the part of both officers and men, the strong, hardy character of the men, their amenability to discipline, and the general improvement made in all respects during the period of the camp. The marches were good and there was no straggling."

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Mocha	1.75	2.00	2.50	Mocha	1.50	1.75	2.00
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For the golf course we have four styles: buck, cape, mocha, chamois.

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REALTY MEN URGE COMBINED BUREAUS

Ask Mayor to Consolidate All Departments Governing Building Construction.

POINT OUT SAVING TO CITY

Advisory Council Says Its Plan Would Stop Friction Between Officials and Property Owners.

In offering co-operation with the Mayor and Controller Prendergast in the proposed consolidation of the Departments of Health, Charities, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, the Advisory Council of the Real Estate Interests suggests that the plan should include the combining of the inspection functions of seven city departments having to do with buildings, which now result in duplication of work.

"Today factory buildings are inspected by seven departments, tenement houses by six different departments, hotels and office buildings by five departments, the same for churches and semi-public buildings, six separate departmental inspections for theatres and motion picture houses, four for garages, and two for apartment houses," the Council points out.

It is suggested that realty owners, builders, and architects are agreed that one bureau should have entire jurisdiction over building construction and alterations. It would mean a standard of effective inspection in place of the present multiplicity of useless and divided supervision, and greatly reduce thereby the cost of this work to the city.

There are now eight departments sharing responsibility for this work—the Bureau of Buildings, Departments of Licenses, Water Suply, Gas and Electricity, Health, Fire, Police, Labor, and the Tenement House Department. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson is compiling data of the duplication and multiplicity of this inspection work by these city departments, and from his forthcoming report on the subject the Mayor and Controller may find a basis for remedying matters. The Advisory Council says:

"If this consolidation of building inspection departments should be accomplished the friction between minor city officials and property owners would largely disappear, while simultaneously some saving should be effected to the annual budget by the eliminations of these positions consisting of similar duties.

"With this view in mind the Council has communicated with approximately 140 Taxpayers' Associations which are representative of the real estate owners throughout the city. Economy and efficiency is not a slogan merely for taxpayers, but realization is gradually dawning upon rentpayers that high cost of living here is to a large degree due to high taxes, and that high taxes can be partially accredited to extravagance in the administration of many of the city departments.

"It has been difficult to make progress in this respect because of the mandatory legislation imposed on the city at Albany. If a large part of this legislation could be repealed during the coming legislative session, and the various conflicting duties of the several city departments co-ordinated and unified under single departments, the Mayor and the Controller would have corrected one of the chief evils in our local Government."

Among other departments suggested for cocnsolidation by the Council are Water Register with the collection of water rents, under the supervision of the Controller, with a similar combination for the Bureau of Licenses and the Bureau of Weights and Measures; uniting the duties of the City Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Accounts with the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, and the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Contract Supervision in one department.

FRENCH FIRM SELLS PLANT.

Aluminum Co. of America Takes Over Uncompleted Factory.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—The Aluminum Company of America has taken over the entire French holdings in a hydro-aluminium plant near Whitney, N. C., which, when completed, was originally to have cost $10,000,000, according to information made public here today. Formal transfer of the properties took place last week, but no announcement has been made regarding the amount of money involved.

It is understood here that the new company will complete the plant at once, and some millions of dollars will be expended. Work on the plant was begun by the foreign interests early in 1914, but ceased shortly after the European war started.

Schoolgirl Takes Poison.

Because her sisters insisted on her returning to school instead of going to work in the city, Katherine Ferris, 14 years old, who lives at 65 Old Broadway, swallowed iodine yesterday at the houe of Mrs. Mary Ryan, 476 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City. The girl was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was said that she would recover.

NEW ST. LUCY'S DEDICATED.

Cardinal Commends Pastor for Erecting Model School Structure.

Cardinal Farley and Archbishop John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate from Rome to the United States, several Monsignors and many priests, assisted in the dedication of the new church and school of St. Lucy, 336-842 East 104th Street, yesterday.

The new school is regarded by the Fire Department as a model in fire exit accommodations. Every class room has three exits, the main means of exit being by two heavily stanchioned iron frame fire escapes, one on the west and the other on the east side of the building. It is possible for the children in one side of the building to reach the fire-escape at the other side at a moment's notice. Cardinal Farley and Archbishop Bonzano congratulated the Rev. Patrick J. Lennon, pastor of the church, on the excellent exit system.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Mgr. Gherardo Ferrante, D. D., preached sermons; Father Lavelle in English and Italian, and Mgr. Ferrante in Italian. Mgr. Lavelle in his sermon asked the congregation to pray for the means to keep the Italians in the church. The neighborhood in which St. Lucy's stands is mostly Italian, although Irish flags were much in evidence yesterday. He said:

"Humanely speaking, the means by which the faith has been made so strong in the United States is by the Catholic school. Faith is kept alive, good citizenshop fostered and encouraged, by preaching the Gospel and good morals in and out of season, which keeps the faith alive and burning. Therefore take every opportunity afforded you through this school that every child may be brought up in an atmosphere of religion."

ST. LUKE'S 95 YEARS OLD.

Bishop Greer Joins in Memorial Service for Anniversary.

Special services, commemorating the ninety-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, were held yesterday in the church at Convent Avenue and 141st Street. The Rev. George Ashton Oldham, the rector, had arranged an elaborate program which began at 8 o'clock in the morning with holy communion. Following Sunday School festival services were held.

Bishop David H. Greer celebrated holy communion and delivered a short address in which he congratulated the members of the church.

Dr. Oldham gave a brief history of the church, which was founded in old Greenwich Village when a large part of the congregation lived in lower Broadway and adjacent streets and reached St. Luke's by crossing a bridge over the canal at Canal Street.

St. Luke's has had only seven rectors since its founding and five of the rectors and one assistant rector became bishops.

FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Dr. Burrell Warns of Sunday Newspapers and Week-End Parties.

The twenty-seventh anniversary exercises of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States were held yesterday morning in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The special sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the pastor.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Grannis of Long Beach, Cal., General Field Secretary of the alliance, gave a résumé of the work, and told of the purposes of the organization.

Dr. Burrell said in his sermon:

"While the sound of falling thrones and tottering dynasties is in the air it is time to ask whether there is any hope of national perpetuity.

"When a nation permits week-end automobile parties or Sunday newspapers to interfere with the sacredness of the Sabbath, that nation is on the wane."

KELLY-DAVIS CASE AGAIN.

Cabaret Dancer's Wife May Make Motion in Divorce Court.

Interest in the activities of Miss Eugenia Kelly, daughter of Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, was renewed yesterday, when it was reported that Mrs. Al Davis might make application to the Supreme Court today to have made final her decree of divorce. There was a good deal of speculation whether Davis and Miss Kelly would marry in that event, and what steps, if any, Mrs. Kelly would take in an effort to restrain her daughter.

Miss Kelly is still living with her mother, and it was said that Mrs. Kelly's opposition to her daughter's marriage to the cabaret dancer was as bitter as ever. John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Kelly, said last night that he did not know Miss Kelly's plans, but that very vigorous efforts would be made to prevent a marriage.

"The decree, when signed," said Mr. McIntyre, "will direct that Davis shall not marry again. I can say this: If Davis tries to marry her in some other State, once he is freed by his wife, I will do everything in my power to have him cited for criminal contempt of the courts of this State.

"I will even carry the matter to the Court of Appeals to obtain a ruling and determine whether the order of the court that he shall not marry again is operative only in this State. There has never been a ruling on that point, as far as I am aware, and it will be a good time to get one and settle the matter. But I don't know now whether Miss Kelly is determined to marry Davis or not."

CHARGES OLD EGGS ARE SOLD AS FRESH

The State Food Commissioner Threatens to Prosecute Cold-Storage Concerns for Fraud.

WARNING SENT TO DEALERS

75,000 Cases That Are Falsely Marked Sold Weekly in New York, Dillon Says.

The cold-storage egg concerns are mulcting the consumers by dumping their old stocks on the markets in the guise of fresh eggs and at prices that range from 35 cents to 60 cents a dozen, says Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets, in a warning bulletin sent yesterday to retail dealers advising them to require wholesalers to state plainly on bills and receipts whether deliveries are "fresh" or "cold-storage" eggs.

"It is the information of this department that not less than 75,000 cases of cold-storage eggs are being sold and consumed in New York City weekly as strictly fresh eggs," he said. "And corresponding quantities of them are being disposed of in other sections of the State. The information in possession of the department seems conclusive, and if so it is purely in violation of the State law regulating the sale of cold-storage products, and probably the Federal pure food law as well.

"The information received by the department is to the effect that eggs placed in storage in March, April, and May, at prices ranging from 18 to 21 cents a dozen, and which could be sold at wholesale at this time with a reasonable profit, at 23 to 24 cents a dozen, and retailed to the consumer at not to exceed 30 cents a dozen as cold-storage eggs, are being sold to the consumer at prices ranging from 35 to 60 cents a dozen.

"Besides being a hardship to the average family of moderate means, this excessive price restricts consumption and indirectly discourages the production of eggs. In pursuance of the policy of this department, we hereby notify dealers that the law must be observed and will be enforced.

"For the future all cold-storage eggs must be branded and sold according to law. Signs must be maintained, as provided by statute, to advise consumers in places where cold-storage eggs are retailed. Unless in the meantime the cause of complaint is removed within ten days from this date, all retailers and dealers acting in violation of the law will be required in accordance with the power vested in this department to submit their books for inspection at a public hearing to be held by authority of law, and persons doing business in cold-storage eggs in violation of the law will be prosecuted under the terms of the State statute."

STRIKE IN SUNNYSIDE YARD.

Six Arrested After 200 Car Cleaners and Inspectors Quit.

More than 200 men, representing the car-cleaning and car-inspecting force employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the terminal yard in Sunnyside, Long Island City, have struck for more pay. Five arrests have been made and one of the strikers has been found carrying a loaded pistol.

The strike started about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening when sixty men quit. The cleaners and inspectors employed by the Pullman Company which operates cars from the Sunnyside yard are not included among the strikers and unusual efforts were put forth yesterday to prevent them from being influenced to quit.

The Sunnyside railroad yard receives passenger and parlor cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad after through trips from distant points to be cleaned, overhauled, and inspected. Hundreds of dining cars are re-provisioned from the store houses in the yard.

A special detail of police has been drafted from outside precincts and put on guard at the viaducts over the yard, and the railroad has posted special police. The five men were arrested on Saturday night for refusing to leave one of the viaducts. They were all held in $200 bonds by Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday. Thomas Gude of 160 Morgan Street, Jersey City, was held in $1,000 bonds under the Sullivan law.

Society of Colonial Wars to Dine.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York will hold its twenty-second annual dinner on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at Delmonico's. The first break in the succession of dinners was made last year because of the war—and the society devoted the usual subscriptions to relief work. But the dinners have now been resumed. The speakers will be the Governor of the society, Major Henry Gansevoort Sanford; James M. Beck, ex-United States Assistant Attorney-General; Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, late Minister to Argentina, and Major John D. Kilpatrick, N. G., N. J.

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1200 Pure Silk SHIRTS for Men
at $2.65 each

Very high-grade silks, with satin stripes of various colors on white grounds, or all white with satin stripes of various widths

Tailored carefully and skillfully by one of the best makers of men's shirts.
Built not only for appearance, but for SERVICE.
Superior to any Shirts of which we know, available at the price.

Particular attention is directed to these special Offerings

In the Luggage Shop

Cowhide Traveling Bags for Men and Women, at	$4.75
Cowhide Suit Cases for Men and Women, at	$4.95
Women's Fitted Travel Bags, White Persian Ivory Fittings	$11.50
Women's Fitted Suit Cases, White Persian Ivory Fittings	$15.00
Men's Fitted Travel Bags, Fittings of Ebony	$20.00
Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks, at	$32.50
Dress Trunks, two trays, all sizes, at	$10.00
Steamer Trunks, all sizes, at	$9.00

KIOTO, IN SILENCE, WORSHIPS MIKADO

Solemn Scene as Japan's Ruler Enters Ancient Capital for Coronation Ceremonies.

SACRED MIRROR ENSHRINED

Then the Populace Is Freed from Restraint and Gives Itself Up to Gayety.

KIOTO, Japan, Nov. 7.—A church-like hush enveloped Kioto, the ancient capital of the Empire, when Emperor Yoshihito and a gorgeous cortège made their state entry into the city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Here on Wednesday next will be held the first great coronation ceremony.

The Imperial train conveying the Imperial sanctuary, the Emperor, and the whole Court arrived here from Nagoya, where a night had been spent.

The Emperor and the Imperial shrine were silently worshipped by his subjects. The cortège was regarded as a sacred, mystic and religious procession. Although a desire to avoid accident was a controlling factor, one of the chief reasons for imposing silence upon the multitude was a wish to maintain reverence for the monarch as he arrived in the city for the sacred coronation rites. The Japanese viewpoint found expression when the master of ceremonies said to the Americans and other foreigners who were assigned to vantage points in the palace grounds:

"When the shrine and the Emperor pass please remove your hats and bow, but do not cheer."

A gray Autumn day added to the solemnity of the scene when the procession entered the palace grounds in a purely Japanese setting. Hundreds of persons, bent with years, stood beside soldiers, reservists, and thousands of delegates from the societies of the empire. Waiting at the palace portal were two score Court ladies gowned in ancient robes of white and scarlet. The cortège was a replica of the one which passed through Tokio. The shrine, hidden behind curtains of purple, gold, and red, borne on the shoulders of yellow-kimonoed villagers, was preceded by priests afoot and followed by the Emperor in the royal golden coach.

Mirror Enshrined, People Rejoice.

As the cortège reached the palace gates the notes of a bugle broke the stillness and informed the multitude that the sacred mirror was enshrined. Then the reverent restraint was broken and the immense throngs gave themselves up to gayety, fireworks, and illumination.

The repose of the Imperial shrine consisting of the sacred mirror was celebrated with an impressive religious ceremony conducted by the court ritualists in the presence of the Coronation Commissioners.

In observance of the coronation the City of Kioto presented the Emperor with picture books containing the works of thirty-eight contemporary artists, a cushion designed by Sekka Kamisaka, and a flower vase made at the Prefectural Ceramic Institute.

On the day of the chief coronation ceremonial the City Assembly will call an extraordinary meeting and present an address to the Emperor, written by Konan Naito, a noted scholar.

On Nov. 18 the municipality will give a garden party at the Heian Shrine, inviting all guests from the Princes and Princesses of the blood downward, numbering 2,500, who will participate in the coronation banquets. The Governor of Kioto will give a dinner and theatrical entertainment at Gion, inviting the Princes of the blood, Ministers of State, the Diplomatic Corps, and other dignitaries.

Kioto offers a brilliant spectacle. By day it is a mass of bright decorations—lanterns, flags, flowers, banners, festive arches; by night it is a blaze of light. The bridges across the Kamogawa River are illumined with festoons of electric lamps. Nightly fireworks will be a feature of the coronation period.

The villa known as the "Choraku Kan" or "Hall of Eternal Joy," of Kichibei Murai, a Kioto millionaire banker, which has been redecorated for the occasion, has been set apart for the use of Senator Malewsky Malewitch, the Russian Ambassador, and for Sir Conyngham Greene, the British Ambassador and his wife, Lady Lily Greene.

Many Americans in Kioto.

During the coronation period the majority of the members of the diplomatic corps will stay at the Kioto Hotel. Among these will be George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Guthrie, as well as Post Wheeler, first secretary of the American Embassy, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler. The other official American guests are Colonel James A. Irons, the military attaché, with Mrs. Irons, and Captain Frederick J. Horne and Mrs. Horne. The military and naval attachés with their wives will stay at the Nara Hotel in the city of Nara, which is about one hour's railroad journey from Kioto.

Among the Americans in Kioto are Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor General of the Philippines; Mrs. Sydney Cloman and Captain A. F. Commiskey of Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schollkopf of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warner and daughter, Warner Seely, and Miss G. W. Elliot of Cleveland, Mrs. Francis Wolcott of Colorado, Miss M. H. McKinney of Brooklyn, J. M. Smith of New York, Miss Louisa Wurz and Miss Bessie Lauder of Pittsburgh, Miss Florence Boynton of San Francisco, Mrs. James Estes of Chattanooga, Admiral and Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter, Miss Eliza Scidmore of Washington, Bishop and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cobb of Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Altberger and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Layton of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kohler of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Chapman of San Francisco.

On account of inadequate accommodations it was found impossible to house all the diplomatic corps in Kioto. Each of the invited was permitted to bring one servant, provided that servant was Japanese.

State carriages will be placed at the disposal of the foreign guests during their stay at the ancient capital.

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NOTICE
Regarding SPLITS
SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.
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BRUERE DISCUSSES BUDGET.

Tells East Side Forum 6,000 City Salaries Were Raised.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, discussing some features of the new city budget last night at the East Side Forum in Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, said the members of the administration were trying with all their strength to build up a finer city for the future than it is today or was yesterday. He said the general welfare of the city was affected more by the budget than by any other action of the city government.

"The Board of Estimate has given $40,000,000 for the city schools, and in that connection we are trying for the first time to determine the question whether we are giving the best kind of education," said he. "We are going to study the industrial side of education next year, probably, to find out what kind of trades people work at and how they earn their living, and try to ascertain what may be done to improve industrial conditions, if possible.

"For the first time, too, we have attempted to treat the city employes with justice. You have heard much about the cutting of salaries, but hardly a mention of the salaries of city employes that were raised. We increased the salaries of 6,000 city workers because they were underpaid. We reduced the salaries of 1,000 others because they were getting too much for what they did."

PRIMARY FRAUD IN BRONX.

District Attorney Asked to Prosecute Notaries.

The Honest Ballot Association has sent about thirty cases of fraud in primary designating petitions in the Bronx to District Attorney Francis Martin, asking him to conduct an investigation and to prosecute the notaries who perpetrated the fraud.

"The facts are that many men whose signatures appear on the petitions disavow having signed them," said George W. Kessler, Secretary of the association, "and a comparison of the signatures clearly shows that those on the petitions were not made by the voters. The public has been flimflammed by a lot of fake acknowledgments, and the notaries who committed the crime should be prosecuted promptly.

"A similar investigation by the association in Manhattan last month resulted in the arrest of a dozen notaries, who will come up for trial this month. We have also discovered fraud in the Brooklyn petitions, and expect to make our representations to District Attorney Cropsey within a day or two."

CHICAGO WETS HOLD BIG SUNDAY PARADE

Thousands March Through Downtown Streets to Demand "Personal Liberty."

OPPOSE CLOSED SALOONS

Grouped by Races and Many in Native Costumes—Mayor Refuses to Review Procession.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Opponents of Sunday closing paraded today to express their displeasure at the recent order of Mayor Thompson to the police to enforce the State law prohibiting saloons from doing business on that day. Estimates of the number of marchers varied from 20,000 to more than 100,000.

The demonstration, designated as the "Home Rule and Personal Liberty" parade, was under the direction of the United Societies for Local Self-Government, an organization comprising 925 American, German, Lithuanian, Italian, Bohemian, Polish, Rumanian, Jewish, Croatian, Swedish, Swiss, Danish, Norwegian, Irish, and Austro-Hungarian subsidiary societies.

Officers of the United Societies asserted that 101,470 persons took part in the parade, 32,930 on foot and 68,540 in autos and other vehicles. Those on foot marched ten abreast, paralleling at first a double line of autos and horse-drawn vehicles. It required more than two hours for the pedestrians to pass the reviewing stands in Grant Park.

Mayor Thompson declined an invitation to review the parade, but the reviewing stand was crowded with officers of the United Societies and their guests.

The marchers were grouped by races and many wore the brilliant costumes of their native lands. By the side of each division rode the women of the same race, many of whom also were in National costume. In contradistinction to the Anti-Saloon Parade held on the first dry Sunday, there were no gayly decorated floats. All but a few of thousands of automobiles and wagons in line carried only the American flag and the shield of the United Societies with its motto, "Home Rule and Personal Liberty for Chicago."

In addition to American flags the pedestrians carried banners expressing their political and economic sentiments. "We are the Taxpayers" read a huge sign referring to the charge that few of the recent dry paraders were voters or taxpayers.

Other banners read: "The Toiler is Worthy of His Recreation," "It Is Less Difficult to Surrender Our Liberty Than to Acquire It," "If All Fool Laws Were Enforced More Than Half the People Would be in Jail," "Some Folks Regard it a Crime to be Happy," "Morality is Not Created by Laws," "The Sabbath was Made for Man, Not Man for the Sabbath"; "The People Never Gave Up Liberty Save Under Some Illusions," "The Remedy — The Referendum," "Fanatical Frenzy is the Parent of the Blue Laws."

The downtown streets, usually deserted on Sunday, were packed with spectators far exceeding the number in the parade. Mayor Thompson refused to comment on the parade, which he said he did not see, or its significance.

The police furnished the usual escort after A. J. Germak, Secretary of the societies, had assured the authorities that the parade was to be an expression in favor of home rule, and not a demonstration against the enforcement of the laws.

Anti-saloon leaders concede that the demonstration had brought out an unusual crowd, but attributed it to the fact that the saloons were closed, asserting that it was the first time such a demonstration had been undertaken without the competition of the saloon.

BABY SERVED AS TICKET.

A Thousand Women Hear a Special Sermon on Motherhood.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 7.—One thousand women, each with a baby in arms or a small child by her side, attended a service held in the Immaculate Conception Church this afternoon. The assemblage was intended as a protest against "race suicide." The service was one of a series marking the close of a two weeks' mission conducted by Jesuit priests. During the mission special stress was laid on the dignity of motherhood, the priests declaring that it is the chief glory of American womanhood.

Yesterday the missionaries announced that this afternoon they would conduct a service especially for women, and that admission would be by "ticket." The "ticket," it was explained, would be a baby. The married women of the parish who are not mothers were urged to bring the children of mothers who had more than one. The response was general, and every seat in the church was filled with women and little children. A special sermon on motherhood was preached, after which there was a blessing of the children by the Rev. Father Casey, the leader of the missionaries.

SING SING INQUIRY WILL BEGIN TODAY

Grand Jury Expected to Pass Upon Fitness of Osborne to Manage the Prison.

EX-CONVICTS VISIT HIM

Men Who Now Hold Good Jobs Attend Entertainment Given by the Mutual Welfare League.

District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County will begin this morning the Grand Jury investigation of assaults in Sing Sing prison, for which, according to some, Warden Osborne's lenient methods with the prisoners are to blame. The cases will be considered individually, according to the District Attorney, and indictments of prisoners who have made the assaults may follow. The principal result of the inquiry, it is said, will be the determination by the Grand Jury of whether Mr. Osborne's management of the prison deserves condemnation and should be discontinued, although Mr. Weeks has insisted that the inquiry is not directed against Mr. Osborne personally.

The wish that the Warden might come through with flying colors was expressed last night by those who attended an entertainment at Sing Sing given by the members of the Mutual Welfare League. Among the guests of the league were prominent men and women who have been assisting Mr. Osborne in his prison work and many ex-convicts who, according to report, now have good jobs. Altogether, about 1,000 persons were present.

Warden Osborne made an address, in which he dwelt upon what he considered the constructive work of prison reform, and he said that he was especially glad to see so many former prisoners in the audience. Their presence, he said, demonstrated the good results of the reform system, and also helped the men still confined in Sing Sing, giving them hope that they, too, might make good after serving their sentences.

Warden Won't Be Silenced.

The Warden referred only indirectly to the controversy being waged about his work, saying that his lawyer had told him that he had been talking too much. He did not promise to obey counsel's injunction, however, but intimated that, as there were many who wanted him to talk to them, he would continue to tell "the truth about Sing Sing."

In describing the results of his work Mr. Osborne put emphasis upon the significance of the fact that on Oct. 5 twenty-five ex-convicts gave him a dinner at the Park Avenue Hotel.

"Stop and think what this means," he said. "It means that men placed in prison by the State are willing to coöperate with the officials of the State."

Mr. Osborne said that the prisoners in Sing Sing did not want sentiment and flowers in their cells, but that they asked, and had a right to ask, for "a decent place to sleep and eat and a square deal."

After the Warden's talk the prisoners gave a program of music and a dramatic entertainment that included two one-act plays, "The Cop and the Burglar" and "The Parcel Post Boy."

Mr. Osborne has been summoned to appear in White Plains today to produce prison records. According to word from the District Attorney's office, he will not be called before the Grand Jury, but may ask to be allowed to testify.

Abbe Calls Diedling Unfair.

Philip Abbe, the former Sing Sing prisoner who is active in the organization of the outside branch of the Mutual Welfare League and in lecturing on the merits of Warden Osborne's method of prison management, replied yesterday to the attacks made on him by Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission. Dr. Diedling branded Abbe as an habitual criminal, and characterized what Abbe had said about prisons and himself as "a tissue of lies." In reply Abbe denied that he was an habitual criminal.

"But suppose I had been an habitual criminal," Abbe said, "the fact that I am now trying to make good is all the evidence Dr. Diedling should want to prove that Warden Osborne's system makes men out of criminals. By Dr. Diedling's own charges I am a living testimonial to the success of Mr. Osborne's method.

"I shall not dwell upon the spirit that must have actuated Dr. Diedling in calling me an habitual criminal except to say that if I saw a young man who had been in jail for crime trying to live a life of integrity after his release I could not bring myself to attempt to lessen his chances by branding him as a confirmed, habitual offender. I think, however, that I can withstand Dr. Diedling's unfair attacks, and I am glad to bear them if they are part of my work of holding up Mr. Osborne's hands.

"I may add that the reason I did not reform earlier than I did was because the prisons where I was confined, prior to Warden Osborne's coming to Sing Sing, were managed by men who had their own interests rather than the interests of society at heart. My reform was delayed until Warden Osborne substituted his system for the system of prison management advocated by Dr. Diedling."

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THIEVES ROB WOMAN AND BURN HER HOME

Hillsdale Widow Says Band Carried Her Off in Auto and Left Her on Roadside.

LOST JEWELRY WORTH $1,000

Mrs. Mack Tells Police Anonymous Letter Writer Threatened to Kidnap Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Policeman Joseph Pavlik, whose attention was attracted by the barking of a dog, went to the roadway near Ruchdeschl's Hotel in the Fairmount district of Hackensack shortly after 3 o'clock this morning and saw a woman rise to her feet and stagger toward him.

After recovering her wits, she told him that she was Mrs. Marie Mack of Glenwood Avenue, Hillsdale; that after a trip to New York, where she had left her daughter and maid, she had returned to Hackensack. Missing a train for Hillsdale, she took an automobile, so that she did not arrive home until midnight. She said that on entering her house three men, who had been ransacking it, seized her, carried her out into an automobile, drove her away and finally threw her out at the spot where the policeman had found her.

Policeman Pavlik called up Police Headquarters for instructions and was told to take the woman back to her home. The policeman went home for his motor cycle. Mrs. Mack got on behind and the two went together a distance of eight miles to Hillsdale. Arriving there, they found the bungalow of Mrs. Mack in ashes. Shortly after midnight, it was learned, the fire had been discovered and the bungalow had been destroyed before the bucket brigade of Hillsdale could control the flames.

According to Policeman Pavlik, Mrs. Mack said that she had received letters recently demanding $1,000, with the threat that unless that sum were paid her home would be burned and her two-year-old child, Vivian, kidnapped.

"Thank God, my baby Vivian was not home," Mrs. Mack exclaimed, according to the policeman.

Mrs. Mack added that she had left in the bungalow jewelry worth more than $1,000, which the men had probably stolen. Pavlik noticed that she wore on her fingers two fine diamonds which had evidently escaped the notice of her assailants.

Mrs. Mack told the family of Thomas Nawn, a retired actor who lived near her, and other neighbors, of what had happened to her, but made no report of the attack on her to the Hillsdale authorities, and at 8 o'clock this morning she took a train back to New York. She did not tell the policeman or her neighbors where she had left her maid and family in New York, and left them in the dark as to the particulars about the threatening letters she had received. Up to a late hour tonight she had not returned to Hillsdale.

The police learned that Mrs. Mack had arrived in Hackensack sshortly before midnight on her way home from New York, and that she had been driven from Hackensack to Hillsdale by D. Sichel, an upholsterer of Hackensack, who offered to take her home in his automobile after she had told him of missing her train and being unable to find a taxicab.

Mrs. Mack is a widow, 35 years old. She lived for some time in Porto Rico, and for a while supported herself by giving lessons in languages in New York. Very little is known about her by her neighbors in Hillsdale. Two years ago she moved from New York to Hillsdale, bought a piece of property there, and built two bungalows on it.

GOV. WILLIS OUT OF IT.

Withdraws from Presidential Race and Hints at Burton.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Governor Frank B. Willis tonight made the definite announcement that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, but would seek renomination and re-election to the gubernatorial office.

In his decision not to become an active candidate for the Presidential nomination the Governor subordinated personal ambition to what he believed should receive first consideration from a Republican, which was party unity and party welfare. He refused, he said, to do anything which might in any way interfere with Republican unity. "It has been my constant effort to eliminate factionalism," he said.

"There are many eminent Republicans in Ohio," the Governor continued, "worthy of the party's support for President. Let us unite on one of them."

Reading between the lines of the Governor's announcement, politicians here say that he strongly hints at ex-United States Senator Theodore Burton as Ohio's candidate.

EXIT DOOR LOCKED IN BIG FACTORY FIRE

Continued from Page 1.

for factory buildings have been in force only two years, and certain regulations of the Fire Prevention Bureau about the same length of time. Both departments complained of the inadequacy of the number of Inspectors available to report violations of the law.

Members of the State Industrial Commission said that to keep constant attention on every building in which they had ordered improvements would require three times as many Inspectors as they had now. But when asked if they were going to ask the Legislature for more men they shrugged their shoulders. "No," said Commissioner James M. Lynch. "What's the use?"

A dissenting voice to the general opinion that the locked trap door was to blame for the loss of life came from Louis Wiard, Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Code of the State Industrial Commission, which was in charge of the superintendence of the enforcement of some of the safety regulations.

"The cause of the loss of life," he said, "was the panic which was started by the immense amount of smoke. But for this panic there would have been some loss of life, but not so much. The fire drills ought to have been better."

Ten Months' Delay.

Responsibility for the inadequate condition of the building's exits has been variously placed. Mr. and Mrs. Diamond are still locked up in the Raymond Street Jail.

The statement issued by the State Industrial Commission blames Diamond for dilatoriness in inclosing the stairways with fire-resisting partitions. Mrs. Diamond was ordered to do this on Jan. 7 last; visits of the department's inspector, George F. Rosquist, on Feb. 23, March 17, March 23, and Aug. 20 showed that it had not been done.

Eventually Liamond was instructed to do it by Sept. 27 or be prosecuted. On Sept. 29 he had a contractor on hand to be instructed by Rosquist as to what ought to be done. There was no inspection in the next six weeks, and when the fire came the only thing that had been done was to put some tin sheeting on the partition around the third floor landing of the emergency stairs.

This would not have been sufficient to comply with the specifications of the industrial code, according to the provisions of which the Industrial Commission had instructed Diamond to cover the wooden partitions with metal lath and a casing of cement three-fourths of an inch thick.

Diamond, who in the negotiations with the Industrial Commission usually represented his wife, had ten months less one day after the first warning to follow out the instructions. He was not following them out when the fire came.

Calls It Expeditious.

When asked if this was not an unusual delay Commissioner James M. Lynch of the State Industrial Commission said: "The matter received expeditious handling, so far as this department is concerned."

Commissioner Wiard said: "I feel that the department's officials followed up this matter in very excellent shape. If we stuck right to the letter of the law we'd have everybody in the State of New York in court."

Inspector Rosquist said that none of the trap doors on the stairway had been locked on the occasion of his inspections.

"Conditions weren't so frightfully bad," he said. "That would have been considered a fairly good building under the old law."

When pressed for an opinion Commissioner Lynch said that he could not approve of Rosquist's action.

While the State Industrial Commission was blaming Diamond, Coroner Ernest Wagner spoke of the "negligence of State officials."

"It was the mandatory duty of the Inspectors connected with the State Labor Bureau," he said, "to close the building or otherwise have watchmen controlling each one of the stairways in the interests of safety. If the officials had been as busy before the fire as they have been today such a holocaust would never have happened."

Withdrew Sprinkler Order.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson said the Fire Department had recommended the installation of sprinklers and then had withdrawn it on the understanding that the stairways were to be enclosed with fire resisting partitions according to the specifications of the Fire Prevention Bureau. He denied any laxity on the part of his department.

"The Fire Commissioner can't close a building," he said, "without the possibility of court review. He must be prepared to show a court that the building is a fire hazard of the most dangerous sort. I doubt if we could have shown it in this case."

The Fire Commissioner, Deputy Chief Lally, in charge of the uniformed force in Brooklyn; Joseph O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Inspector John F. Healy of the Division of Combustibles, Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, and other officials of the department were on the ground nearly all day. As a result the Fire Commissioner last night issued the following official statement on the fire:

The loss of life in Saturday's fire was due to the fact that each of the three exits was partially or entirely cut off.

The main exit, the stairway on the east side of the building, was entirely cut off by the fire itself, which started in the hall near the foot of these stairs and went up the stairs so fast that none of the people above could escape that way.

The other stairway was entirely cut off above the third floor by a locked trapdoor covering the stair opening leading down from the fourth to the third floor, thus trapping the 100 to 125 occupants of the fourth and fifth floors on the fourth floor, and forcing them to resort to the overcrowded fire escape.

Door Still Locked.

We found the door still locked and in position today, removed it, and brought it to Fire Headquarters. Men and women who ran down from the fifth floor to the fourth floor and found this door locked fought desperately for ten or fifteen minutes to force it open, and most of them, despairing of success, ran to the fire escape. Finally, six men forced off one hinge, and made an opening just large enough for a small man or woman to squeeze through. Five persons only escaped in this way. All the loss of life was among the employes of the fourth and fifth floors.

Finally, the escape by the fire escape was delayed, first by the continuing stairs from the first-floor balcony catching against a door which had swung out in its path, and then by flames which came out through a transom close to the fire escape and caused the people on the fire escape to hold back.

The third floor was occupied by the Essex Shirt Company, with about sixty employes. All of these employes and Samuel Simon, the President of the company, and Samuel Barkin, the Treasurer, escaped by the westerly stairway or the front fire escape.

It was the trapdoor covering the stairway opening leading from the third to the fourth floor that was locked and which cut off escape from the fourth and fifth floors by these stairs.

When I arrived at the building this morning, with Chief Hammitt, Chief Inspector Coe, Chief Inspector Healy of the Division of Combustibles, and Fire Marshal Brophy, we found this door still in position, though badly charred and securely locked.

We immediately rounded up all the witnesses we could find, who could tell us about the locked door.

Abraham Rifkin, of 656 Metropolitan Avenue, who worked on the top floor, gave the clearest account of the fight and panic among the occupants of the two upper floors when they found the door locked. Rifkin states that as soon as the fire was discovered he ran downstairs on the west stairway to the fourth floor. Behind him were practically all of the sixty odd employes of the top floor. When they reached the stairway opening on the fourth floor, they found it closed and so securely fastened that the efforts of half a dozen strong men for fifteen minutes, were unable to move it. Men and women were standing around wringing their hands while Rifkin and five other men fought desperately to tear open the trap door. Most of them gave it up and ran for the fire escape or to the side windows. Rifkin says that he and his companions struggled with the door for fifteen minutes and were only able to pry loose one hinge. This made an opening just large enough for Rifkin, who is a small man, to squeeze through and roll down the stairs to the floor below. A man named Charles Hardman, a man named Golstein, and two women also managed to squeeze through. Rifkin says he believes these were the only people who got through this locked door.

Stairs Barred All Day.

It is clear from the statements made by Samuel Simon, the President, and Samuel Barkin, the Treasurer, of the Essex Shirt Companay, that this door was locked all day Saturday. They state that it was the custom of the firm to close both trapdoors on closing their shop at night, and fasten them securely, because a few months ago they had a burglary. The upper trapdoor they fastened on the under side by means of a bolt which passed through a hasp and a screw eye secured to the side of the stairway. Thus the only way to open the door was by unscrewing this bolt. Both Simon and Barkin admit that they did not unfasten this screw on Saturday morning, as was their custom. Barkin says the reason for this was that a carpenter and a tinsmith were working near the stairway. Thus, when the fire came, it found this all-important door locked.

I find from our records that the Fire Department issued a number of orders against this building. These orders are shown in detail in the report of Chief Hammitt of the Fire Prevention Bureau. In my opinion, had the orders of the Labor Department for the fireproofing of the stairways been complied with there would have been no loss of life. There would have been no trapdoors, and the stairs would have been protected so that every one might have escaped.

Chief Hammitt's statement indicated that there were probably a few more workers on the fourth floor, occupied by the B. L. U. Tailoring Company, and the third, where the Essex Shirt Company is located, than the sixty permitted by the Labor Department. Abraham Baratz's shirt factory on the top floor, and the two floors and basement of the Diamond Candy Company were well within the regulations.

He pointed out also that the windows opening on the fire escape were not fireproof and that the principal stairway, located on the eastern side of the building, was inclosed in wooden partitions.

Fire Drill Ordered.

Chief Hammitt also stated that on Feb. 26 last the tenants were ordered to institute fire drills, but a legislative enactment soon after transferred the responsibility of attending to this to the owner of the building. Effective fire drills had never been instituted in this building on account of inadequate exits and the lack of an interior alarm system. The installation of these alarms in hundreds of factory buildings where they had been ordered had proceeded slowly on account of the insufficient force of men available.

The Chief's report closes: "The remedy against a repetition of the disastrous fire of Nov. 6 is speedy compliance on the part of the owners with the orders of the Fire Department and of the State Department of Labor."

Both the Fire Department officials and those of the State Industrial Commission dwelt upon the delays in getting court action against violators of the regulations.

"In the last year," said Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel for the State Industrial Commission, "18,000 cases of violation of the Commission's orders were referred to counsel, and 1,500 of them were awaiting action on October 1. They are usually put off in the courts, and previously I had not objected very strenuously to this. I shall do so henceforth."

Penalty Usually $50 Fine.

Other officials said that the penalty for violation is usually a $50 fine, and that often owners of buildings would rather run the risk of the fine than comply with instructions.

The Commission's statement said that orders for nine changes in the building had been issued to Mrs. Diamond on Jan. 7 and that two of the less important of these were complied with. The inclosure of interior stairways was the principal point and various "compliance inspections" by Rosquist took place thereafter, the first being six weeks later. It was admitted that the first compliance inspection usually occurred within three weeks after notice.

Rosquist reported each time that Diamond said he was getting estimates on the work. On Sept. 28, the commission says, Diamond called at their offices with a contractor, one Shapiro. The next day Rosquist visited the building, where Shapiro was present, "apparently," according to Rosquist, "about to start work at once." This was six weeks before the fire, but it was the last inspection made. As far as inspection of the ruins and Diamond's own story indicated, no work had been done except on the third floor, where tin sheeting had been put on.

Will Charge Manslaughter.

Assistant District Attorney Reuben Wilson, in charge of the Homicide Bureau in Kings County, made an investigation yesterday and declared that the bolting of the door between the third and fourth floors from the under side was prima facie evidence of criminal negligence against the men who fastened it, and that an action for manslaughter would lie. He said that it was a question if the law put this responsibility up to the owner or the tenant. Commissioner Lynch, however, said that the tenant was responsible, and the statement of the Fire Commissioner said that Simon and Barkin had admitted that they did the fastening.

Last night the list of nine missing, which the police compiled after the dead and wounded had all been listed, had been cut down to two. One of them was Anna Stapaniuvice, who boards at 137 Scholes Street, but had spent much of her time with her brother, John, at 410 Metropolitan Avenue. The other was a man named Lachinsky, employed as a handy man around the building. He was at work in the basement before the fire and it is feared that he was buried in the collapse of the floors.

The last two of the dead were identified early yesterday morning. Sarah Silverman, aged 21, of 64 Tompkins Avenue, was identified by her mother. The last victim was Jennie Dross, aged 21, of 262 South Second Street.

Sarah Seldon, of 1,864 Christian Avenue, a stenographer employed by the Diamond Candy Company, came down to the scene of the fire yesterday morning and with Captain Shaw of the Bedford Avenue Police Station opened the company's safe, which stood in the office on the ground floor. Captain Shaw took charge of all the papers and a considerable amount of money and jewelry.

Gets Her Apron Back.

One of the few lucky people connected with the fire was Sophie Gronsky of 2,931 Osborne Street, who worked for the Essex Shirt Company on the third floor. She lost her apron in the rush of getting out via the fire escape, but came back yesterday and found that the police had rescued the apron undamaged. In one pocket was a bunch of keys, a package of needles, and $4.15, which Sophie recovered thankfully.

LIFE STRUGGLE OF A VICTIM.

Russian Emigrant Girl Had Fought Hard to Overcome Obstacles.

In the list of those killed in the Williamsburg factory fire appears the name: "Cecelia Brook, 19, 463 Rodney Street, Williamsburg."

Cecelia was born in a little Russian town, the oldest of four girls, nineteen years ago. When she became 15 years of age she realized that America would give her an opportunity to live and give some help to her widowed mother and three little sisters, so she emigrated. She found a home with her married sister, Mrs. Joseph Goldman, in the Rodney Street house, and her brother-in-law, who worked for the Barasch Shirt Company, obtained a position there for her.

Beginning as an apprentice at $4 a week, Cecelia took up her new work. She applied herself diligently and her usefulness as a worker was more and more recognized by her employer. In time she became an operator on a machine. She earned from $8 to $9 a week and was regarded by her foreman as one of his best operators.

While giving her daylight hours to the factory, Cecelia employed her evenings for her own improvement. She attended night school, where she first learned to speak English and later took up the studies of American-born children. She wanted to become a real American.

Out of her small earnings Cecelia sent sums of money to Russia to her mother and sisters, and at the same time she deposited what she could afford in the Williamsburg branch of a private bank, her purpose being to save until she had enough to pay the passage of her family to America.

Last Spring the bank failed and Cecelia lost nearly everything she had saved, something over $300. The blow staggered her, but she did not quit. She worked harder than ever to save and, warned by her experience, trusted no other private bank. She took her savings to the Postal Savings Bank, where she knew they would be safe. Confident that she would succeed in the end, she gave all of her time to her work in the factory and to her evening school studies. She was one of the first to meet death in the flames.

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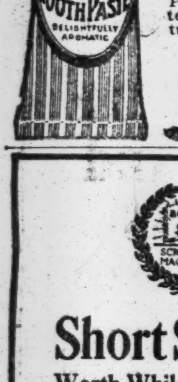

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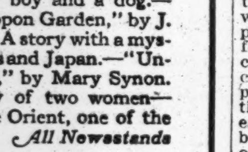

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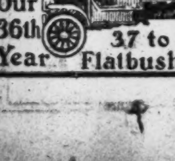

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LEADERS PREPARING FOR NEW CONGRESS

National Defense Expected to be Foremost Among Capitol Activities This Week.

WILL DISCUSS TARIFF, TOO

Duty May Be Restored on Wool, as Well as Kept on Sugar—Anti-Trust Law Modification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Activities preliminary to what is expected to be a very interesting session of Congress will begin at the Capitol this week. Just now the most general subject of conversation among politicians is the President's defense program, and the attack made on it by William J. Bryan. The enactment of the defense program probably will be Congress's most serious task, and that subject will come up indirectly at committee meetings to be held this week on the House side.

The Budget Committee appointed by the Democratic caucus of the House at the late session will meet tomorrow in an effort to prepare a report to be made to the caucus after Congress convenes on Dec. 6. Representative Shirley of Kentucky is Chairman of the committee and about three weeks ago he discussed the subject with the President, who favors a more systematic handling of the annual money and revenue bills.

Before the week is over, it is expected, the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will meet here to study such changes in the Tariff act and other revenue laws as may be needed to support the Treasury and provide funds for the enlarged military and naval programs. It is known that the Administration will recommend the retention of the present duty on sugar, which otherwise would lapse in the Spring. And a bill will be presented continuing the present emergency levy known as the war tax.

Various other measures will be discussed. The protectionist wing of the Democratic Party and most Republicans hope that the needs of revenue will induce the party in power to restore some kind of duty on wool, which is now on the free list. There was great opposition when the Underwood bill was enacted to adding sugar and wool to the free list, but the President insisted, and opposition after a bitter fight was beaten down. As the President has come to realize that at least the present reduced duty on sugar must be retained, it is hoped in certain quarters that he will ask for or permit a restoration of the wool levy. There is no official sanction for this hope as yet.

It is practically certain that the President will recommend legislation amending the anti-trust laws to the extent of permitting American corporations to combine for the foreign trade. The President intimated as much at a dinner of business men many months ago, and the subject has not been forgotten. Somewhat in line with this will be amendments recently announced by the Federal Reserve Board to be recommended for the Federal Reserve act. Most of these amendments are of a routine character.

In some quarters it is believed that the Department of Justice will recommend the enactment of more stringent laws, under which the Federal Government could take drastic action to prevent violations of American neutrality. At present, while such overt acts as the fitting out of an armed expedition are forbidden, in most cases the Government, instead of prosecuting for the act complained of, has to content itself with seeking to establish some unlawful kind of conspiracy, thus greatly increasing the difficulties of conviction.

NAVY SOLVES GUN PROBLEM.

Finds New 14-Inch Rifle Equals Larger Types in Effect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Battleships now building for the United States Navy will carry 14-inch, .50-calibre guns, which are believed by ordnance experts to be the equal of the 15-inch weapons in foreign navies, although of lighter weight. In his annual report made public tonight Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, says:

"With the object of keeping pace with the increased range of modern naval warfare the bureau has increased the power of the 14-inch guns for the California, Mississippi, and Idaho by increasing the length of the gun to .50 calibres and enlarging its chamber capacity. In order that these latest additions to the navy should carry the highest type of artillery the bureau took the bold step of ordering their guns without manufacturing a trial gun. The bureau's confidence in its design has been fully justified. The first gun proved not only gave the designed velocity and pressure exactly but its additional longitudinal strength, which has been provided for, has resulted in these guns having less droop than any guns of large calibre heretofore produced. As it stands, these guns, although of lesser calibre and weight than the 15-inch guns now mounted abroad, are capable of penetrating the heaviest side armor at oblique impacts and at the greatest effective battle range, and give us the advantage of flatter trajectory, with greater volume of fire, due to the increased number that we are permitted to mount on any ship of equal displacement.

"In August, 1914, a type of 16-inch gun of .45 calibres length was tested. This gun fulfilled the highest expectations of its design, and the bureau believes it to be as powerful a gun as is in existence today."

The report shows that the navy's armament had been kept well up to date, older types of 5-inch guns having been replaced on all ships of the first line; that anti-aircraft rifles of sizes up to 4 inches have been designed, and that mounts for the disappearing guns for submarines have been built. The latter weapons will be given an increased elevation, so that they may fire at aeroplanes.

BURGLARS AFTER COCAINE.

Policeman Shoots One as They Flee Over Wall from Druggist's.

After having partially blown open the safe of Bakst Bros., wholesale druggists at 101 Bowery, three men, who were escaping in the rear of the building, were fired upon by Policeman Hauptmann of the Clinton Street Station last night, and disappeared through an adjoining house into Chrystie Street.

Neighbors, who had seen the men on the division wall, notified Hauptmann, who started after them. One of them was wounded and dropped into an adjoining yard but escaped. The men dropped bags which they were carrying, which were found to contain a quantity of combs and safety razors.

According to the police the burglars were in search of the supply of cocaine which they believed the firm carried in large quantities.

PERU FOR EXPORT LEVY.

Senate Passes Bill Taxing Oil and Copper Leaving the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Nov. 7.—The Mineral Export Tax bill has passed the Peruvian Senate. It taxes petroleum 25 cents per ton flat and copper $3.75 per ton when the standard grade is quoted in London between $300 and $325. The tax on copper will be increased 50 cents with every $5 advance in the London price.

The bill now goes before the Chamber of Deputies. The reasonable rate adopted is considered a victory for the Anglo-American oil and copper interests which will have to foot the greater portion of the bill.

PRISONER ESCAPES BY RUSE

Dr. von Matthaesius Flees from Hospital After Pleading Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Dr. Herman Albert von Matthaesius, a prisoner in the Bergen County Jail, who said he had been suffering from rheumatism ever since his arrest last January, and who was sent to the Hackensack Hospital for treatment last Tuesday, escaped from that institution late last night. Sheriff Robert N. Heath of Bergen County formed a posse and searched the county all night, but did not find the fugitive, who, it was supposed, was carried away in an auto.

Von Matthaesius was arrested in Rutherford on Jan. 31 at his home, where, he said, he conducted a sanitarium. The complaint was made by three young men, Louis Burkhardt and Alfonse Youngman of Brooklyn and Frederick Shipper, assistant engineer of the steamship George Washington. At his trial here on June 15 the prisoner testified that he was a graduate of the University of Berlin, had served as a missionary and missionary doctor in Mexico, and was an ordained minister. He said he was not a licensed physician in the United States, but had practiced medicine in the Panama Canal Zone. He also testified to having been connected with a nerve institution in California.

He has been visited daily at the jail, and also at the hospital, by his nephew, Hans von Matthaesius, whose address on the visitors' book at the jail is given as 110 West Sixty-first Street, New York, but the young man could not be found there by the Sheriff. Both County Physician Ogden and Dr. G. H. McFadden of the hospital staff have insisted that the doctor was feigning illness.

HIT BY CELEBRATION TRAIN.

Newark Man Injured by Lackawanna's Special Over New Viaduct.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 7.—George Robinson, a civil engineer of Newark, was injured yesterday by the special train bearing railroad officials and guests from the ceremonies which opened the Nicholson viaduct on the Lackawanna Railroad. At a point west of Nicholson the train struck Mr. Robinson, who was walking on the tracks. The locomotive hurled him from the tracks. One of his arms was mangled and he received internal injuries which the hospital surgeons here tonight feared might prove fatal.

At the home of Mr. Robinson, 249 North Seventh Street, Newark, his mother, Mrs. Emma Robinson, said that she had received earlier in the day a telegram from the railroad company officials, in which it was said that her son was in the City Hospital at Binghamton after an accident in which his shoulder had been hurt. The telegram assured her that he was not in a serious condition. Her son had been working for the Lackawanna Railroad about a year.

HONOR MEMORY OF PATRIOTS

Society of the War of 1812 Holds Services on Governors Island.

The annual commemoration service of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York and the Military Society of the War of 1812 was held at Governors Island yesterday afternoon. The field exercises, during which there was a review by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, were held on the parade field, while the religious ceremonies were held in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion.

The service was in memory of the soldiers and sailors who served with honor in the regular army or navy or the militia of New Yok during the War of the Revolution or subsequent wars. Those who officiated were the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. Francis L. Humphreys, the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith of Governors Island, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of the Old First Church of New York, and the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York.

"These are days," said Dr. Manning, "when it is more than ordinarily important for us to remember the high example of our fathers, their sturdy characters, their simple lives, their love of truth and justice, their willingness to struggle and to suffer for the cause of freedom. There are some people who seem to think that, because war is terrible and evil, therefore everything relating to the military profession is wicked and wrong. The view results from a misconception and, I think, a very harmful misconception."

Among those present at the service, all of whom are members of the organization under whose auspices the commemoration was held, were Charles Eliot Warren, Brig. Gen. William G. Bates, N. G. N. Y.; Colonel Charles H. Sherrill, Captain Lorillard Spencer, Major Edward G. Schermerhorn, Captain De Witt Clinton Falls, Major J. B. Mitchell, U. S. A.; Colonel Washington I. Taylor, Robert Olyphant, Beckwith Havens, and Hamilton Van C. Fish.

FIGHTING NEW BUS ROUTES.

Board of Estimate to Give Interborough a Hearing Today.

The Board of Estimate will give a hearing in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning to the Interborough upon the advisability of the establishment of any new motor bus system in the city. At the present time the board has before it a report from its Committee on Franchises, consisting of the Mayor, President McAneny, and Borough President Mathewson, recommending that a franchise be granted to the New York Motor Bus Company for a system throughout the city north of Fourteenth Street.

The Interborough is protesting against the grant of this franchise on the ground that an increase of motor buses would affect seriously the operation and profits of the subway system. The New York Motor Bus Company will attack these arguments on the score that the city should consider the comfort, convenience, and necessities of the traveling public as well as the purely financial side of the question, and will point out that the bus lines now proposed have been suggested after three years' study of the entire problem and that the Interborough did not prevent the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, in which it has a considerable interest, from itself competing for the new routes.

SUPPORTS WILSON'S DEFENSE POLICY

Congress Will Hold Up Hands of President, Representative Smith of Buffalo Asserts.

RIDICULES BRYAN'S STAND

Says Ex-Secretary Favors Peace Everywhere Except in Democratic Party—Moral Suasion for China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—In a statement issued today Representative Charles Bennett Smith, Democrat, of Buffalo, asserted that sentiment in Congress would support the President's defense policy and criticised Secretary Bryan's attitude on military preparedness.

"Opposition in Congress," said Mr. Smith, "will come from Republicans with a view to partisan advantage and from a coterie of Democrats who, like former Secretary Bryan, favor peace everywhere except in the Democratic Party. The new Congress will respond to the demand for an adequate army and navy to insure the protection and enjoyment of American freedom.

"With a discussion already under way regarding the division of territorial spoils when the European war is over, the President and Congress would deserve universal execration if they failed to bring the armed forces to a standard where aggression can be successfully resisted. It is most astonishing to read Mr. Bryan's dissertation on the effectiveness of moral suasion when he, as Secretary of State, witnessed the spoilation and subjugation of China.

"Did he interfere to protect the integrity of China, and, if so, with what result? When the war is over Japan's authority over China, amounting almost to sovereignty, will be revealed to the world. It is evident that the statesmen and diplomats of China, with the sympathetic help and persuasive powers of Mr. Bryan himself, did not prevent, by peaceful means, this degradation of an 'unprepared' nation.

"When the European war broke out, the dominance of European nations in South America was becoming a source of peril to our own commercial relations with the Latin countries. The spirit of aggression was so keen that the possibility of closer industrial and other alliances loomed ominously in the distance. In the policy advocated by Mr. Bryan what course would we pursue if the issue was squarely raised? Would we allow the Monroe Doctrine to lapse? Would we remonstrate with the persistent and efficient Europeans regarding our alleged commercial rights? And if all of our protestations failed, what recourse would we have except to quit the field, or urge most respectfully that the offending nation wait in patience until we could add to our navy and equip a citizen soldiery which would fight for our rights.

"The suggestion is made that the proposed standing army would be a step toward militarism. The plan to have a mobile force of 141,000 men will require that one man in every 600 will be a soldier. Surely that is not a percentage to spell danger to our naturally peace-loving tendencies and inclinations.

"On the assertion that 1,000,000 men could be raised and organized as a fighting force on a day's notice there is no division of opinion among men of military experience. Canadian soldiers are now being recruited and trained for the British Army. They are not prepared in a day or a week or a month. Sending untrained soldiers into battle in this modern age would be a thousand-fold more barbarous than the least human methods of slaughter practiced on the European fronts.

"Any person possessing a memory of the scandals of the Spanish-American war, with its death-dealing epidemics due to ignorance and inexperience, would never talk seriously or sincerely of placing a great American army in the field without affording the most ample opportunity for training and other preparation.

"As to American traditions: The United States discarded its standing army prior to 1812. Providence was kind to us in the war that followed. History records the insistence on the part of militia organizations on their constitutional rights and limitations. Secretary Garrison is guarding against a reproduction or repetition of that interesting and not too creditable chapter in our history. Since 1814 we have had a standing army. We have never needed defensive army and naval organizations so much as we do today.

"Nations do not ordinarily go to war because of a desire for sanguinary pursuits. On the contrary, they have war thrust upon them. The surest way for us to preserve peace is to maintain an attitude of independence and dignity, with a reserve strength sufficient to prevent any nation from infringing on our rights or privileges. The President has sounded the keynote. Congress will stand back of him."

WANT NAVAL TRAINING CAMP.

Secretary Daniels Asked to Establish One Near Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Daniels has received a letter from the Illinois division of the Navy League of the United States asking him to hold a naval "Plattsburgh camp" at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago. The letter inclosed a petition in favor of such a camp, signed by several hundred prominent business and professional men of Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, Davenport, and other Middle Western cities.

No response has been made to the petition, but sentiment is represented as being favorable to the project in naval circles. The plan suggested is for the establishment of a station, to be kept open all year, for training different classes of recruits at different seasons of the year, professional men during the Summer and vacation season, college students in the Spring and Fall, and lake seamen during the Winter, when shipping is closed on the lakes.

The project was originated by William Mathew Lewis, Secretary of the Illinois division of the Navy League, formerly a professor at Lake Forest University, who asserts that many highly trained men in and near Chicago would be of greatest service to the navy as officers in the naval reserve, should war arise, if they could be given some initial training.

TO FIGHT BRYAN'S POLICY.

Defense Society to Oppose Pacifist Element in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The American Defense Society announced tonight that it had perfected plans "for an aggressive fight against the pacifist element in Congress, and the peace-at-any-price promoters headed by William J. Bryan."

Among the society's members are ex-President Roosevelt, Truman H. Newberry and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, both former Secretaries of the Navy; President Hibben of Princeton University, David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany; Hudson Maxim and other men of equal standing. C. S. Thompson is Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Explaining its plan of campaign the American Defense Society says:

"The society proposes to erect a number of 'unpreparedness tablets' at many points, in commemoration of 'the men who gave their lives as martyrs to American military inefficiency', and to mark public buildings which in the past have suffered partial destruction at the hands of the nation's enemies. Among the latter are the Capitol and the White House, burned by the British in 1814."

U. S. MOTOR CAB CO. QUITS.

Drivers' Strike Closes Its Doors—Rumors About Mason-Seaman.

Rumors that the 500 taxicab drivers employed by the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company intended to join the strike persisted yesterday in spite of the denial by the officials of any knowledge of impending trouble. Edward Glynn, Secretary of Local 267 of Chauffeurs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said that although the Mason-Seaman drivers were unorganized, the union would co-operate with them and would do all it could to help them get higher wages.

The drivers, he added, had appointed a committee to confer with the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company concerning their demands. Egbert B. Seaman, Vice President of the company, said last night that he had not heard of such a committee, or that there was any dissatisfaction among his men.

George Duell, President of the United States Motor Cab Company, said last night that his concern had suspended business.

"I don't know what we are going to do," he said. "The men at first asked $3 for a ten-hour day and then $2.75 for eleven hours, whereas we had been paying $2.50 for eleven hours. That last quarter was just too much with the low tariff and the rising price of gasoline. So we have locked our doors, paid the men off, and told them to find other jobs. Some of them have done so already, and that's the end of that strike."

POLICE ASK BOYS' HELP.

Commissioner and the Band Entertain 300 Scouts in Church.

In Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last night 500 boys were seated in the pews and on the platform, while the Police Band played selections for their benefit and Commissioner Arthur Woods made a speech especially to them. He urged that boy and officer bury the hatchet of their ancient feud and unite their efforts for the betterment of the city in which both had to live. It was Boy Scout Day at Grace Church, and 300 of the scouts were in uniform.

Commissioner Woods told the boys of the two policemen who won the first and second medals for bravery in the force last year. He urged them to co-operate with the Police Department in the suppression of vice. He declared that the department was as much a charitable organization as any in the city. It administered a fund of $2,800 last year, he said, in aiding distress, $1,900 of which was subscribed by policemen.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, the pastor, urged the boys to do what they could to keep the law and prevent others from breaking it. He told the many policemen present that they must be the friends of the neighborhood rather than its fright. As an example of police charity he told of a gift of $54 he had received last year for the church's work among the poor from the patrolmen of the Thirty-second Precinct.

Chinese and White Girl Arrested.

George Len, a Chinese, 30 years old, of Philadelphia, and Catherine Irie, a white girl, 22 years old, of the same city, were arrested early yesterday morning as they left the Liberty Street Ferry and taken to Police Headquarters. The police say Len admitted bringing the girl here from Pennsylvania. The girl said Len persuaded her to run away with him and to desert her two children. Magistrate Deuel in Tombs Court remanded the two to the Tombs pending arraignment today before the Federal authorities.

CITY BREVITIES.

A series of meetings to discuss "America's Future Foreign Policy" will begin today at 4:30 o'clock under the auspices of the People's Institute and the Women's Peace Party at 70 Fifth Avenue.

To secure the co-operation of the universities with the chemical industries of the country, the New York section of the Chemical Society has arranged a series of meetings, the first of which will be held next Friday at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street.

The body of George H. Brewer, a purser of the White Star Line, who was accidentally killed at Pier 60, North River, last Thursday, will be taken to Liverpool on the Cymric next Friday.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON.—The police here believed yesterday that they have broken up a band of professional New York pickpockets, who had come to this city to operate, when they captured Joseph Brown of 180 East Forty-seventh Street, Max Smith of 138 Suffolk Street, and Harry Weinstein of 120 Suffolk Street, New York. Their fingerprints were sent to Police Headquarters in New York, and it was learned that all three had served prison sentences.

ORANGE.—The Fresh Air Society reported yesterday that it had received $3,040 in the last Summer toward the support of the Bradley Beach Home.

IRVINGTON.—Benjamin Jaehnel, Republican County Committeeman from the First District of the Second Ward, paid an election bet last night, when he carried George Bauer, a Democrat of the same ward, through the centre of the town on his back.

NEWTON.—There will be no street lights here after Dec. 31, when the lighting contract expires, because the voters defeated the usual appropriation last election. Now, there will be no funds for lighting for a year.

MONTCLAIR.—The commission form of government for the elimination of the saloon is to be urged upon the voters this week by the leaders of the anti-saloon element, it was announced yesterday.

WORLD PEACE KEPT BY MIGHT NOT RIGHT

Oscar S. Straus Holds America Must Take Part in Coming Reconstruction.

FAVORS FORCE TO END WAR

Three Methods of Organization Have Failed to Avert Hostilities, Speaker Shows.

"While righteousness exalteth a nation, the present war gives uncontroverted proof that righteousness will not protect a nation unless all other nations are likewise exalted by righteousness. When that time arrives we shall have reached the millennium, which, from present indications, is so distant as to justify a search for ways and means that will serve the purpose of the world in the intervening time."

Oscar S. Straus made the foregoing statement in an address he delivered yesterday morning in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. His subject was "International Reconstruction," with particular reference to the war.

"A war such as this could never have engulfed the nations had the international relationships and foundations been rightly constructed," Mr. Straus said. "As we survey the history of nations, we find three distinct methods of world organization for keeping the peace have been developed, tried and found wanting. The first of these was the dominance of nations by great world powers, such as was the power of Greece under Alexander, whose invincible phalanxes dominated Europe, Asia and Africa. The disciplined power of Rome, which supplanted that of Greece as a dominant world power, was another example. But as Greece was supplanted by Rome, so Rome in turn was overthrown by an onrush of the northern barbarians.

"Following the Napoleonic wars there was developed a second method of keeping the peace, the system of the balance of power and of the concert of Europe under which, instead of one dominant nation, several nations united together in offensive and defensive alliances. This plan developed in our day in a third arrangement by which it was hoped that peace and order would be maintained among the nations through group alliances, such as the Triple Alliance on the one side and the Triple Entente on the other.

Dual Control a Failure.

"This dual arrangement, dividing Europe into two vast and powerful camps, it was hoped, would have the effect which is epitomized in the expression that one sword would keep the other in its scabbard. But this war proves that it has had the contrary effect. It has multiplied the swords on both sides; it has developed militarism as never before, and has piled up those crushing armaments that are today clashing against one another in the most frightful and the bloodiest war in all history.

"These several methods and plans, from Alexander the Great to William II., have all collapsed. They were built upon false foundations. They were built as strongholds for war and not as strongholds for peace. In the relationship of nation with nation the dominance of might is, in the last analysis, still in control. In other words, sovereign States do not recognize in their outward relations the moral principles which they uphold and enforce in their internal affairs. This thought was very clearly exposed by former Ambassador Hill in a recent article showing that there are two antagonistic schools regarding the application of moral principles to international affairs, the one holding that might makes right and the other which desires to place the entire international system upon the basis of strictly moral conceptions.

"Any future plan, to be lasting, must take into consideration this conflict, and in so doing international relationship must be reconstructed, not as heretofore exclusively on the basis of war, but dominantly on the basis of peace. And as the guardian of peace, what must be devised is not merely a stronger power but a stronger power devoted to the maintenance of peace. This cannot be done by the dominance of a single power. That method, as I have pointed out, has been tried and failed. It cannot be done by a division of power. That has also proved a failure. It must be done by a unity of power, by uniting the nations in their own interest, by placing the might of the united nations as guardians of the rights of each nation, on the same principle as we constitute the power of the forty-eight States of our Union as the guardians of the rights of each State.

Weakness Invites War.

"National weakness does not make for peace. On the contrary, as the world is at present constituted, it invites a disregard for fundamental rights, it invites aggression and war. Power and preparedness within limitations have a restraining influence and are most helpful in leading controversies to settlement by peaceful negotiations. A nation without power is compelled often to submit either to conquest or humiliating conditions."

Mr. Straus said the plans of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, laid a better foundation for international peace than any other yet advanced.

"America, though not a belligerent, is equally concerned in the world's peace as are the nations at war," the speaker continued. "We must take a part in the reconstruction. Norman Angell truthfully says that if we do not mix in European affairs, Europe will mix in our affairs. We owe it to ourselves, to humanity, and to the world, to lend our best efforts and to make our fullest contribution to the reconstruction which must come.

"Civilization has been undermined; the temples of the false gods have tumbled into ruin. This most barbaric and colossal war has not put God on trial, but man on trial. It has put existing international relationship on trial. It has put an expediency and the doctrine of might on trial. It has revealed the fact that we can not have one standard of morals within a nation and a different and lower standard as between nations. All the machinery that has been devised in the past for the maintenance of peace has been left to volunteer effort. The resort to treaties of arbitration, to The Hague Tribunal, to the commissions of inquiry, were all voluntary.

"We must put at least as much compelling force for the preservation of peace as has heretofore been put for the preparations for war. The League to Enforce Peace has taken in its proposals the first step in that direction. We must educate a new conscience which will put no geographical limitations upon right and justice. To 'unlock the portals' for the future peace and happiness of nations, we must use other instruments than the 'blood-rusted keys of the past.'"

WARNS OF PREPAREDNESS.

Dr. Jefferson Sees Danger in Too Great Military Efficiency.

In an address at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson said that while the perils of unpreparedness were obvious, the perils of preparedness ought not to be overlooked.

"Preparedness exists in different degrees," he said, "and we have none of it in our country. We need a preparedness adequate to meet any contingency, but the military-naval experts never agree except on one point: they want to spend millions more than they are spending.

"No nation can speak softly which carries a big stick. A big stick is the weapon of a rowdy, and along with the big stick there goes a rough voice, and a rowdy's manner.

"We must get rid of a lot of fallacies. The one just now overworked is the fallacy of armies and navies being a police force. A police force is a body of men organized to maintain order. A police force does not exist to fight another police force. New York does not pit her police force against the police force of Boston or Philadelphia.

"We must have a few policemen on the sea, as we have upon the land, but huge navies organized not to squelch pirates but to fight one another, are a blighting curse."

Celebrate Silver Wedding.

In celebration of their silver wedding a surprise party was arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Bernstein at their home, 950 Fox Street, the Bronx, yesterday evening. About seventy-five guests were invited. The party was arranged by their son, Philip Bernstein, in the absence of his father on an automobile trip. Mr. Bernstein is President of the National Silver Company.

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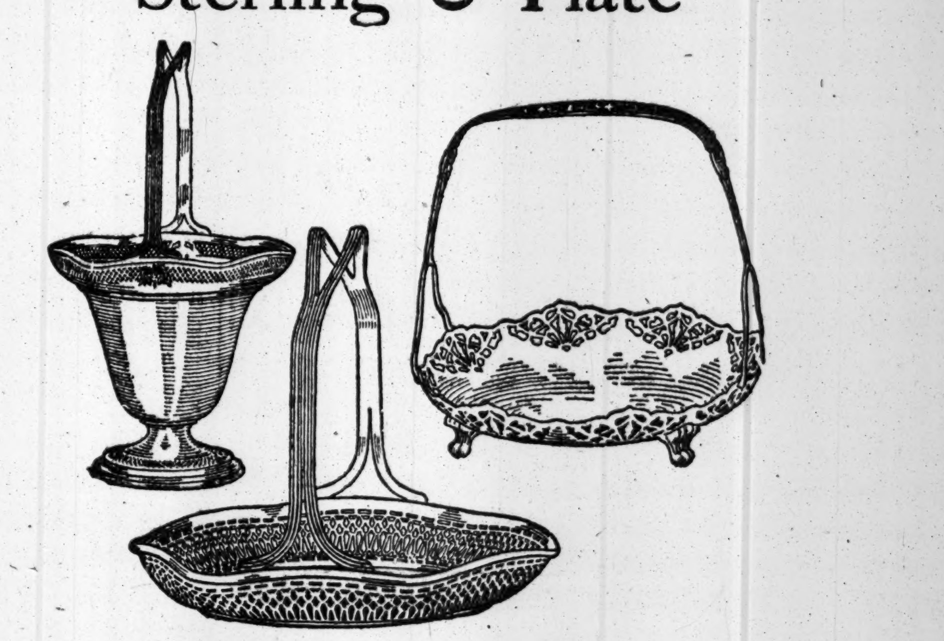

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The Basket in the center is of Sterling Silver, in beautiful lace-like pattern, and is made in three sizes: diameter 6¾ inches, at $14.00; 7⅝ inches, at $22.90; 8¾ inches, at $22.00.

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CURB HIGHEST COURT, F. P. WALSH URGES

Wants Its Jurisdiction Over Rulings Made by State Benches Abridged.

DELIBERATIONS IN PUBLIC

Speaker Tells Labor Forum That the United States Is Not Essentially a Democracy.

"Essentially we are not a democracy. We are potentially, if not actually, ruled by the five gentlemen who constitute a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States," Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Industrial Relations Committee, asserted before the Labor Forum held last night at the Washington Irving High School.

Mr. Walsh contended that in order that a truer democracy might be attained, the Supreme Court must be deprived of the power it exercises as final adjudicator of questions whether the State Courts have interpreted the law according to the Constitution. He did not say in what way the Supreme Court should be deprived of this power.

"Until this authority is taken away from the Supreme Court every act of it should be held in public," he continued. "Not only the hearings should be held in public as they now are, but even the deliberations should be in public, so that the people may come and find out by what trains of thought the opinions of the court are arrived at. I make this statement tonight before the Labor Forum that I may start a line of thought that ought to penetrate into every part of the United States, and even cause the men of the Supreme Court themselves to think about it."

Mr. Walsh said in beginning his speech that he thought the work of the Industrial Relations Commission had met with the approval of the public.

"I feel that our work is generally considered worth while," he said. "Criticism hits me like the traditional water rolling off a duck's back. The questions which have been submitted to the commission will never be settled as long as a single person in this country suffers from industrial injustice. I would like to pledge myself anew with every one of you tonight to an unceasing work along these lines as long as we live, that we may prepare the country for the race to follow us.

Four Causes of Unrest.

"The commission could have made a unanimous report which would have been the most radical, the most truthful and deeply grounded, that was ever made to our Government before. But I was convinced, and still remain firm in my belief, that no compromise should ever be made in the presentation of economic truth. Upon four main causes of industrial unrest a majority vote of the commission was obtained. These were: (1) The unjust distribution of wealth; (2) unemployment and the denial of the right to workers to earn a livelihood; (3) injustice in the administration and adjudication of the law; (4) the denial of the right to workers to form effective organizations for their own welfare."

Mr. Walsh made a vigorous defense of the La Follette Seamen's act, in which he said:

"I say that it was a blow to civilization when Congress voted down the requirement that it be necessary to have lifeboats to take care of 100 per cent. of the passengers of steamers. In the name of the men and women who went down on the Titanic, in the name of those who lost their lives on the Lusitania, in the name of the young men and women who gave up their lives in that slimy Chicago ditch, in the name of every man and woman drowned on the high seas and in the Great Lakes, let us protest against the repeal of the La Follette Seamen's act, which aims to secure the safety of travelers over the water."

Mr. Walsh expressed the opinion that the war in Europe was aiding to bring about a condition of industry in which the workers would have an equal share with the present owners of industry in running the business of the country.

"I believe," he said, "that industrially this country is entering a new and greater era. I believe that there will be a shortage of labor following the war in Europe, and that the workers of this country will be able to take advantage of the situation and demand industrial democracy. By that I mean that every employe will have a compelling voice in the determination of the conditions under which he shall labor, and in the conduct of the business in which he works."

Opposed to Bigger Army.

Mr. Walsh said that he did not believe that at present there was any danger the country would be attacked. He thought that, therefore, it was not an economical policy to raise an army and prepare for defense when we did not require it. He further urged that the country should not immediately buy munitions from the commercial manufacturers, but build its own munition plants.

"When we do raise an army," he continued, "let us have a democratic army in which the smallest may have an equal chance to rise to the important positions, and let us have an army that will be used for the defense of the country alone, and never be turned against the workers of this country."

After the speech Mr. Walsh was asked if he believed that the Socialist party offered the remedy for national ills.

"I never believed in proposing remedies," he replied. "Every one of you here probably has a remedy he would like to propose. But I can say that the Socialist party is the party. I'm not passing upon that question."

The speaker was asked repeatedly where a copy of the report of the Commission might be obtained. He said that he did not know, that Congress had made appropriation for the printing of only 10,000 copies, and that he had record of requests for more than 50,000 copies. The people of the United States should see to it that Congress made an appropriation for the printing of more copies and distributed them free, he added.

FILM MEN TURN THE TABLES

Have a Cigar Man Arrested in Jersey in Fight on Blue Laws.

Frederick Henn, counsel for the motion picture theatre proprietors in Jersey City, who are continually in trouble with the police in that city for violating the Vice and Immorality act of New Jersey, which forbids the exhibition of motion films on Sunday, showed persons living in Jersey City yesterday something new under that law. Henn walked into the United Cigar Store in Newark Avenue, just opposite the Orpheum Theatre, early yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Henn fixed his arrival so that he got to the cigar store at about the time Isadore H. Schlessinger, the proprietor of the Orpheum, who is one of his clients, was being arrested for his second refusal to close his theatre on Sunday. The lawyer proceeded to purchase a cigar from the manager of the store, Franklin D. Jones.

No sooner had the money changed hands than he called a policeman and had Jones arrested for violating the Vice and Immorality act of New Jersey in selling a cigar on Sunday. Jones was taken to the police station along with Schlessinger. It is hoped by the motion picture men that this arrest will open the eyes of the people to conditions as they may exist under the Vice and Immorality act.

VERA CRUZ MILLION NOT YET CARRANZA'S

Washington Denies Report Customs Money Had Been Given to the First Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Announcements issued by the Carranza de facto Government's agency in Washington which sought to convey the impression that the Wilson Administration had turned over to the Carranza Government $1,000,000 which had been collected by the American forces when they were in occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914 and that the Administration did not intend to press the Carranza Government for settlement of damage claims until after the de facto government's finances were firmly established were promptly denied in semi-official but nevertheless authoritative fashion tonight.

When the reports were brought to the attention of Secretary of State Lansing he said that there was no foundation for either of the statements and that no decision had been reported as to the disposition of the sum of more than $1,000,000 collected by the United States Government at Vera Cruz. This money was collected from customs and other dues by the American officers at Vera Cruz and deposited in the Treasury by the War Department, pending the decision of the United States Government as to its disposition. The money was collected for the Mexican Government, but the American Government decided to hold the money until it is determined to whom it ought to be paid.

The Carranza announcement which drew the denial from Secretary Lansing read as follows:

"The report received at Mexico City that the United States Government had placed at the disposal of the Constitutionalist Government the sum of $1,000,000 collected by the temporary administrators of the Custom House during the American occupation was received in Mexico City with great satisfaction as an evidence of the good faith of the United States and of President Wilson's desire for the speedy rehabilitation of the Mexican Republic. A similarly friendly sentiment is engendered by the report from Washington that the Administration does not contemplate pressing for settlement of the claims for damages alleged to have been suffered by foreigners during the revolution until the new Government is firmly stabilized in the matter of its finances."

The statement was issued by officials of the State Department tonight that no official messages had been received by the Department to confirm the newspaper reports from the border that General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's chief military commander, had protested to General Funston against the presence in Mexico of George C. Carothers of the United States Consular Service. However, it would not surprise Washington if the Carranzista authorities should take exception to Mr. Carothers serving the State Department as its agent in any part of Mexico, as Mr. Carothers incurred the enmity of the Carranzistas while serving as a special agent for the State Department with General Villa's army for many months. Mr. Carothers is no longer serving in that capacity.

When the United States Government recognized the Carranza de facto Government all consular and special agents of this country in Villa territory were withdrawn and Mr. Carothers was discontinued as special agent at Villa headquarters. At the same time Mr. Carothers was ordered to proceed to Douglas to make special reports to the State Department regarding the situation along the Arizona border.

REPORT FIFTY SHOT IN JUAREZ

Villa's Brother Said to Have Executed Pro-Carranza Plotters.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 7.—Learning of a plot to turn Juarez over to the Carranza Government, Colonel Hipolito Villa, brother of General Villa, and commander of the garrison in the Mexican city, arrested 100 of the pro-Carranza soldiers last night and had fifty of them shot this morning, according to Americans who say they witnessed the executions.

The Juarez officers admit that executions took place today, but refuse to give the number. Five of the victims were said to have been boys of less than 18 years.

Friends of Charles Flannery and James Baker, two Americans, arrested in Juarez last night near Hipolito Villa's house, fear they have been shot.

VILLA RETURNS TO NACO.

Believed to Have Abandoned the Offensive in Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 7.—General Francisco Villa, accompanied by the larger part of his artillery and cavalry, returned to Naco, Sonora, twenty-five miles west of Agua Prieta, from which town he was beaten back. His retirement to Naco is taken in Mexican circles here to mean that Villa has abandoned the offensive for the time being.

General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's chief military commander, remained in Agua Prieta today planning with General Calles, commandant of the garrison, his future moves against Villa.

Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, in command of the United States troops on the border, left today for Naco.

General Manuel Dieguez, Carranza's commander on the west coast, has occupied Hermosillo, and it is believed here that the announcement of this fact caused Villa to change his plan to enter the interior of Sonora for fear of being caught between Dieguez and Obregon.

Villa passed through Cananea, a mining camp south of Naco, today. The twenty-six Americans left there to operate the water and lighting plants were not molested.

MIGHT BUY DANISH ISLANDS.

Washington Believed to be in a Receptive Frame of Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Lansing tonight declined to comment in any way on the suggestion from Copenhagen that another offer to buy the Danish West Indies would receive favorable consideration by the Danish Government. Nor could it be ascertained from officials whether any confidential dispatches had been received from the American Minister at Copenhagen indicating that he had received an unofficial authorization to say to this Government that Denmark would favorably consider a proposal from the United States to revive previous conventions for the sale of the islands.

It is believed here, however, that if the Danish Government should formally reopen the question, it would receive the favorable consideration of the American Government, which, twice in the past, once in the Lincoln Administration and later in that of President Roosevelt, offered to buy these islands.

The United States Government came within an ace of acquiring the Danish West Indies in 1902. On Jan. 24 of that year a convention was signed at Washington by John Hay, then Secretary of State, and Constantin Brun, Danish Minister to the United States, for the cession to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz, with the adjacent islands and rocks, for the sum of $5,000,000. The convention was ratified by the United States Senate on Feb. 17, 1902. The treaty was approved by the lower house of the Danish Rigsdag, but the upper house declined to ratify it. It has been intimated that German influences at that time were at work against the ratification of the treaty by the Danes.

Mr. Brun is now representing the Danish Government as Minister to the United States, and if the old convention were revived would probably be called upon to sign it. Denmark, like most of the nations of Europe, has been forced by the great conflict in that Continent to pay close heed to its fiscal arrangements, and the Danish West Indies have been an expense rather than a source of revenue to the home Government.

QUINTARD SETTLES WOMEN'S GEM BILLS

Rich Young Man Pleads That He Was Induced to Buy When Intoxicated.

JEWELERS WITHDRAW SUIT

Iron Manufacturer's Grandson Still Defendant in Two Breach of Promise Cases.

George W. Quintard of Auburndale, L. I., grandson of the wealthy iron manufacturer, has settled out of court the suit for $54,596 brought against him more than a year ago by Dreicer & Co., jewelers in Fifth Avenue. A member of the firm of Dreicer & Co. said last night that it had been settled some time ago.

In December of last year the defendant filed affidavits with the Supreme Court, denying that he was responsible for the debts, and alleging that while he was under the influence of liquor he had been induced by a salesman to agree to buy jewels for women who were strangers to him.

Mr. Quintard's affidavit was supplemented by the affidavits of a friend and several employes of the defendant, who corroborated the statement that he continually drank much champagne and many highballs, and that the salesman and various women visited him frequently when he was drinking heavily. In his own affidavit Mr. Quintard said:

"He would bring different women with him, and while deponent was in such condition that he did not know what he was doing, would ask him to buy valuable pieces of jewelry, such as necklaces, for which charges are made of $12,000, $13,000, and $8,000. Most of these women were total strangers to him, and were, as the deponent is informed, introduced to him by the plaintiff's salesman, who would say:

"'George, this is a nice girl; why don't you buy her a barpin, meshbag, or some other piece of jewelry?'"

Henry Hulbert, valet for the defendant, deposed that among those who visited the apartment on various occasions were women who gave the names of Miss Hudson, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Olga Harding, Miss Kingsley, and Miss Leach.

Quintard is now the defendant in two suits for breach of promise—one brought by Miss Dorothy Dalland in March of this year, in which particulars as to the sum demanded and the identity of the claimant were withheld, and another for $25,000, brought eight months earlier by Miss Jane Sutherland.

DEBATE ON GARY SYSTEM.

Teachers Oppose, Others Favor, Its General Adoption Here.

Opposition to the general adoption of the Gary system in the city's public schools was voiced last night by several teachers in a discussion at the Free Synagogue, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, which followed speeches by Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education and Angelo Patri, Principal of one of the Gary trial schools in the Bronx, both of whom spoke in favor of the system. Assistant District Attorney Walter S. Heilborn presided.

"Try the system out in one or two schools first before adopting it generally," was the sentiment of most of those who spoke. All of the teachers pointed out what they believed to be specific defects in the Gary system. The religious phase was not discussed, since it is to be the subject of next Sunday's meeting.

"It is not necessary for any one to come out of the West to tell New York what it needs for its schools," Miss Matilda Lemlein, Principal of one of the public schools, said. "Most of the things suggested are not new. The teachers are not worrying about an extra half hour a day—they want to do the best they can for the children. The problem is: Can New York stand the expense? The taxpayers are now growling at the amount devoted to education. Would they like to have it doubled?"

Miss Lemlein submitted a model program under the Gary system, which, she said, called for the following periods: "Periods 1 and 2, out of school; periods 3 and 4, helping teachers; period 5, lunch; period 6, in auditorium; periods 7 and 8, academic work."

Other teachers who spoke included in their arguments against the system the difficulty of providing for pupils in their out-of-door periods in inclement weather, the difficulty of providing extra teachers to escort the pupils to and from their classes, and the tendency of the system to work against specialization.

Dr. Wile described the system, and asserted that it was economical.

"There is economy in it," he said, "because the whole school building can be used all of the time. With the same number of teachers a greater variety of subjects may be taught. Take the crowded east side, which is now on part time. Two of the school buildings might be torn down and still all of the pupils could be taken care of."

Mr. Patri told of the success of the system in his school, and spoke of the value of manual training.

"The schools we have had," he said, "are teachers' schools, because the people got to feel that that was the only kind of education for a school to have. But we are not satisfied with book learning; we want a child's school, not a teacher's school. The children ought to be freed from a book education."

MOBS BOMBARD CARS.

Riotous Outbreaks Follow Efforts to Break Wilkes-Barre Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Nov. 7.—The efforts of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company to run its cars with strikebreakers caused many riotous outbreaks here today. As a result of mob attacks in this city and in adjoining towns two men, one a city policeman, were badly injured and scores were cut and bruised.

George Hoskins, twenty-five years old, of 1,242 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, died of pneumonia at the City Hospital today. Coroner James Marley has ordered an investigation following charges that fellow-strikebreakers beat the man when he refused to work. Pneumonia, it is charged, set in following exposure.

When Anthony Shiner failed to obey State police, who ordered him to move on when a mob of 3,000 attacked cars in Edwardsville, he was knocked senseless with a nightstick. Scores were cut and bruised by missiles hurled at cars. Others were trampled upon by horses when the State police charged the crowds.

The rioting in Edwardsville caused the Councilmen to order the company to cease operating cars in the borough until special policemen can be sworn in to cope with the situation. To prevent further trouble all cars operating in the borough were withdrawn. At the Wood Street barns when the cars were returning a mob of 500 stoned the cars and crews. Patrolman Michael Dane was badly injured when struck on the head by a stone. Rioting also occurred at Exeter, Luzerne, and in the Hanover and Brookside districts of this city.

The strike of carmen began three weeks ago. The company on Wednesday last made its first effort to break the blockade with strikebreakers.

GERMAN SPY INQUIRY TAKES WIDER SCOPE

Link Sought Between Navy Yard Explosions and Plots to Blow Up Liners.

STRICTER LAW PROPOSED

Congress to be Asked to Help the Secret Service—Grand Jury Sits Again Today.

Agents of the Department of Justice have begun an investigation at the New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards to discover whether there was any connection between the recent fires and explosions in navy yards and on American warships and the plot to dynamite ships of the Allies, for which Robert Fay, the self-styled German Lieutenant, his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, and others are under arrest here.

The disclosure that Fay and Scholz were arrested last September when they attempted to enter the Washington Navy Yard under suspicious circumstances suggested that the two men and their confederates had not confined themselves to the plotting of attacks on merchant ships.

Secret service men, during the several weeks in which they traced Fay and his confederates before the arrests were made, found proof of expenditures of more than $30,000 by the men within a short time for machinery and explosives, only a part of which was used in their experimenting on mines intended to disable or sink merchant ships carrying supplies to the Allies. The large number already under arrest as conspirators with Fay makes it seem probable to the investigators that his plans to attack merchant ships were only one phase of his activities.

It was learned on good authority last night that Congress at its next session will be asked to pass a law covering these violations of neutrality, which will be more specific and more severe than the existing statute applying to the Fay case. When the present laws were framed the setting on fire of ships at sea by bombs concealed in the cargoes was not contemplated.

The Secret Service will be increased, and more power will be given to its head, under the proposed bill for a law to combat the difficulties which have to be met by Federal agents in a city like New York, where the work carries them among so many nationalities. A large increase in the appropriation for this service will be asked.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox will continue the examination of witnesses today in the inquiry before the Grand Jury in the Federal Building into the plot of Fay and his associates. Detectives from the staff of Police Captain Tunney will testify that they shadowed Fay to the Equitable Building a day or two before his arrest, when he went to meet Dr. Herbert Kienzle there.

Fay and Scholz were making ready to leave New Jersey for Chicago and already had sent on one trunk to Richter's warehouse in Weehawken. The detectives are expected to testify that they made the arrest when they did for fear that the plotters suspected they were being watched and would make their escape if allowed to start for Chicago.

Magdalen Home Seeks Funds.

The New York Magdalen Home, at Dyckman Street and River Road, devoted to reclaiming young women, yesterday issued an appeal for funds. The home is more than eighty-five years old, and has the indorsement of several Magistrates. Provision is made at the home for 108 women and 18 babies, and none of these women leaves its walls until her future is provided for. Those wishing to assist the home may send contributions or apply for membership blanks to the Treasurer of the New York Magdalen Home, Dyckman Street and River Road.

PANAMA HAS EMPTY PURSE.

America Urges Appointment of a Financial Adviser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 7.—The finances of the Republic of Panama have reached such an unsatisfactory condition that, according to information received here, the United States is endeavoring to obtain an agreement from Panama for the appointment of an American financial expert, with the view of straightening the tangled skein which bids fair to involve the country in serious difficulties. The request for the appointment was made on the strength of Panama's desire to obtain American approval for its proposed new loan of $1,250,000 which the Panama National Assembly recently authorized President Porras to obtain in the United States.

The new loan will increase the country's national debt to $3,500,000, besides mortgaging the annuity of $250,000 received from the United States as Canal Zone rental and also the income derived from $6,000,000 invested in New York City realty bonds. The relief to be obtained from the new loan generally is regarded as temporary, as revenues from local taxation and imports decreased nearly 50 per cent. because of the war in Europe. The country is heavily in debt to local financiers and the national Treasury is empty.

PANAMA Nov. 7.—According to authoritative information Secretary of State Lansing has approved the new loan of $1,250,000. It is asserted that the Secretary of State has advised Panama to obtain the loan by hypothecating the income derived from its investment in the United States. It has not been learned whether Panama has agreed to this, as the money was promised on condition that the Republic would be allowed to mortgage this income.

Disarmament of the Panama national police has been virtually agreed upon between that country and the United States. Policemen hereafter will be armed only with revolvers and batons.

It is understood that Panama agreed to give up the high-power rifles which hitherto have been used, only after protracted negotiations with the United States authorities, who desire to prevent further riots in certain parts of Panama City and Colon where unarmed soldiers have been killed and wounded.

Disarmament of the Panama police was recommended by General Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone; General Edwards, Commander of the United States forces in the Canal Zone, and Minister Price, all of whom, it is reported, in reports to Washington, said that the police used their rifles upon the slightest provocation.

To Sell Toys from Disabled Soldiers

Beginning on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16, there is to be a daily exhibition, called "the Soldier's Toyland," in the former home of the Knickerbocker Club at 319 Fifth Avenue. The dolls and toys were made by the French soldiers disabled in war and the destitute women of France. The exhibition is to be given under the auspices of the Lafayette Fund, which is to be represented by Mrs. William Astor Chanler, W. Forbes Morgan, and Francis Roche. It will be directly in charge of Mme. Charles Le Verrier of Paris, who is one of a commission of prominent women who organized this work in France.

Ithacans After Scoring Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—With a few of the men a bit brused up, but the team as a whole in good physical condition, the Cornell players reached Ithaca early this morning from Ann Arbor, and will take a two days' rest before beginning preparations for the final home game of the season here Saturday against Washington and Lee. The players and coaches were naturally pleased over the smashing defeat administered to Michigan, but Dr. Sharpe said he did not think that the team played as well against the Wolverines this year as a year ago. The coaches agree that the team gained in valuable experience in the Michigan game in defending against the forward pass. Michigan used a large number of passes, but the alert secondary defense grounded or intercepted every one of them. Now that Harvard has defeated Princeton, Cornell supporters assert that the Ithacans are the only big team left entitled to football honors. The Ithacans have so far scored 223 points to 20 for their opponents, and hope to establish a new scoring record before the close of the season.

COURT JURY TO PASS ON QUESTIONED ART

Must Say Whether Pictures from Ichabod T. Williams's Estate Are Masters' Work.

SPURIOUS, THE BUYERS SAY

Allege That Catalogue Statements, Accepted for Fact, Were False and Misleading.

Whether two paintings that were sold for $9,025 were produced by master artists or were only copies, may be determined when the suit of the executors of the estate of Ichabod T. Williams against Scott & Fowles is tried. The case has been put on the calendar of the Supreme Court and soon will be reached.

Mr. Williams died on March 1, 1899. He was a rich lumber merchant, a Director of the People's Bank, and a member of the Manhattan Club. For many years he spent a great deal of money in the purchase of porcelain and glass, and twice as much in buying paintings of the Barbizon School. It was said that he had the largest collection in the city of paintings by Corot, Diaz, Dupre, Rousseau, and Millet. All of his art treasures were left by will to the widow, Elizabeth H. Williams.

Mrs. Williams died on June 21, 1914, and it was decided by the executors of the estate, Thomas and Henry K. S. Williams, to dispose of the paintings by auction. The sale took place in the Plaza Hotel on Feb. 3 and 4, last, under the management of the American Art Association. Before the sale the paintings were publicly exhibited. According to the defendants the paintings were guaranteed to be precisely as described in the catalogue and that the two they bought, "Flowers," for $825, and "A Gala Day," for $8,200, were falsely represented as the works of Varcisse Vingile Dia de la Pena and Adolphe Monticelli respectively.

The defendants failed to take the pictures or to pay for them. In their answer to the suit for the prices offered at the sale they said they had relied upon the description given of the paintings, but that the paintings were falsely represented; that they were not genuine, and therefore worthless. The defendants also said that the plaintiffs refused to rescind the sale. The defendants have been engaged in the purchase and sale of art objects for many years and they set up their wide experience in their business as proof that they were capable of determining whether a painting is genuine or spurious.

During the sale of the paintings, "The Quarriers," by Millet, was sold for $10,500; "The Woodman's Cot," by Corot, for $9,200; "A Tiller of the Soil," by Jacob Maris, for $12,000, and "Cattle at Sunset," by Diaz, for $3,100. The defendants also bought for $8,200 "Landscape and Figures," by Monticelli. The total proceeds of the sale was $185,865.

Driver Forgot His Own Name.

A youth of 17 entered the West 125th Street Police Station last night and told Lieutenant Feehan that he had entirely forgotten his name or where he lived, but he did remember that his father was interested in mines. He was searched, and on him were found three cards bearing the name of Andrew Howard Driver, a chauffeur's license, and $125 in bills. The police called Mrs. Elizabeth Driver of 381 Convent Avenue, who said the youth was her son, an auto truck driver. Two months ago he had fallen and hurt his head, she said, and that would account for his forgetfulness.

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D., L. & W. TRACKS GO IN MOUNTAIN SLIDE

Mass of Earth Sweeps Roadbed for 200 Feet Into the Morris Canal.

LINE BLOCKED TWO HOURS

Rock Fissures in Garrett Mountain in Paterson May Have Formed When It Was Volcano.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—More than 200 feet of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad track was torn up about 2 o'clock this afternoon by a slide of rock and earth that descended from Garrett Mountain without warning. The tracks by which the trains enter and leave the city circle the base of the mountain, which is within the city limits.

The mass that broke loose, estimated at many tons in weight, tore the rails and crossties from their bedding and swept them, with 200 feet of a ten-foot retaining wall, into the Morris Canal. It took two hours for a large wrecking crew from Hoboken to clear the mass away and lay temporary tracks.

Had the slide occurred 300 yards further south it would have carried away Bella Vista Castle, the home of Catholona Lambert, the silk manufacturer, which is built on the side of the mountain. The Barclay Street Station of the Lackawanna is near where the slide occurred.

According to Professor Max Schrabisch, the New Jersey State Archaeologist, Garrett Mountain once may have been a volcano, and fissures in the rock of which it is formed may have been made when it was active. The concussion of the trains passing around the base of the mountain widened these fissures and unbalanced the mass that broke away, in the opinion of experts.

The tracks torn up were on the Boonton Branch of the railroad, on which Paterson is situated. As the day was Sunday and comparatively few trains were running, the service was not greatly impaired. The train longest delayed was that which should have passed through Paterson for New York at 3:14. A westbound train from New York passed over the tracks about an hour and a half before the slide occurred.

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LUNCHEON FOR HORSE SHOW JUDGES AND OFFICIALS—AMATEURISM IN SPORT—TEST BLUE LAWS

HORSE SHOW JUDGES DINE AT BILTMORE

Attendance on Opening Day Indicates Successful Exhibition at Garden.

John McE. Bowman, one of the judges at the National Horse Show, entertained his fellow judges, the officers and several of the exhibitors at the show at breakfast at the Biltmore yesterday, 107 sitting down with him at the repast. There the prospects of the show were discussed with considerable optimism, the attendance at the evening session on Saturday having impressed all at the breakfast that the outlook for the show was even more gratifying than the new hands at the helm, E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia and Alfred B. Maclay had anticipated, owing to the interim of last year when, owing to the European war, the show was abandoned for a year.

So far as the quality of the horses went the number and character of the entries had made that part of the show a success before the doors of the Garden were opened. But the advance demand for the boxes had not come up to the standard set in past years. Gratifying reports came to the managers, however, of a demand, yesterday, for box accommodations at the various hotels where these are on sale. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Boston parties have arrived or will do so today, and it is from these that many of the demands for box accommodations have come. Several of the guests told of prospective parties from the Long Island hunting sets and from the lovers of the harness horse in the near-by New Jersey and Connecticut towns who would be in the city to attend the remaining sessions of the show, many of these having been kept away from the opening session by the counter attraction of the football game at Princeton.

Among those who were at the breakfast and talked horse were Colonel Sir Adam Beck of Ontario, General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; E. T. Stotesbury, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, John E. Madden of Kentucky, Robert Graham and John J. Dixon of Toronto, Captain Charles E. Hanvey, Captain R. G. Alexander, Captain Frank Parker, Captain C. K. Rockwell and Lieutenant E. L. Gruber, U. S. A.; Archibald Barklie, F. S. von Stade, Foxhall P. Keene, Samuel Willets, George B. Hulme, Judge W. H. Moore, Charles A. Baudouine, James G. Marshall, J. W. Harriman, Robert A. Fairbairn, Colonel Henry T. Allen, U. S. A.; Alfred B. Maclay, I. J. R. Muurling, Henry Fairfax, R. E. Moreland, G. L. Roissevain, Eugene S. Reynal, G. Jason Waters, Frederick Bull, J. A. Speer, Joseph E. Davis, Emlen Wood of Philadelphia, George T. Hanley of Providence, and Charles Crocker.

While the decorative scheme at the Garden seemed to have been complete under the lights of Saturday evening, the artists who arranged it made some slight changes yesterday. There were a few additions of horses to the number already in the Garden stables, mostly arrivals from the South and West for competition in the breeding and jumping classes. All of the stable space is now occupied and there will, from now on, be a splendid opportunity for a critical inspection of many of the prize winners at the Summer shows at close quarters, and in clean and comfortable surroundings for the visitor to the basement. It was a notable fact Saturday, as it has been at all previous shows, that a majority of the visitors to the box stalls were ladies and girls and boys who are intelligent and interesting critics of the good and bad points of the horses shown there.

Trial of horses over the broad water jump, in which the animals, beginning at a distance of 15 feet, must leap over a theoretical brook until, increasing the width of the jump, a foot at a time, their limit is reached, will be the feature of today's show. It and the first test over the high jumps come at the conclusion of the evening's program. This morning is set aside for breeding classes, mostly hackneys, with a mixed program suited to all tastes in horseflesh for the afternoon session. The day's program is as follows:

MORNING SESSION.

Three trotters, (stallions,) Class 4; three trotters, (stallions,) Class 5; hackney stallions, Class 11; three hackney fillies, three years old, Class 16; two hackney fillies, two years old, Class 17; three hackney mares, Class 15; three hackney pony fillies, Class 22; four pony stallions, Class 24; two Shetland stallions, shown with three of their get, Class 26; two Shetland broodmares, Class 27; thirteen horses suitable to become hunters, Class 112.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Three pairs of roadsters, Class 82; twenty-four harness horses, (novice,) Class 37; seven saddle horses, Class 82; ten militia mounts, Class 109; thirteen ponies under saddle, Class 99; three pony teams, (four-in-hands,) Class 64; ten saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 87; six pairs of horses shown to broughams or victorias, Class 51; thirteen ponies in harness, Class 74; twelve pairs of harness horses, Class 40; three hunt teams, Class 121; eleven qualified hunters, (light weight,) Class 117.

EVENING SESSION.

Thirty officers' horses over the course, Class 126; seventeen harness horses, (novice,) Class 41; nine ladies' saddle horses, (Udo M. Fleischmann Challenge Cup,) Class 140; ten ponies in harness, Class 72; seven horses shown to runabouts, Class 49; six horses for the high jump, Class 135; eight horses for the broad water jump, Class 134.

American Horses for French Races.

While open racing is still regarded as impossible in France, breeders of thoroughbred horses for profit rather than sport find the situation there critical. The lack of a market for young horses has encumbered the breeding establishments with yearlings and two-year-olds, and the expenses for maintenance are becoming burdensome. Strong arguments have been made for a partial resumption of racing in order to class the thoroughbreds with a view to maintaining the standard of future production. American owners have made several entries for next year's French turf fixtures. In the principal three-year-old events W. K. Vanderbilt has named 28 colts and fillies; August Belmont has entered 15; H. B. Duryea, 7; Charles Carroll, 7; Frank J. Gould, 5; Harry P. Whitney, 4; J. E. Widener, 4; W. Astor Chanler, 8, and John Sanford, 1.

Chances in Handicap Billiards.

Although William F. Hoppe feels that the handicap jury dealt rather harshly with him in establishing figures for the coming 18.2 balk line billiard tournament, Nov. 15 to 23, inclusive, he still remains a strong choice over the field of six players. A leading billiard room keeper, who was one of the Handicap Committee, has figured out a table of chances that he believes are justified by the handicaps and present playing form of the entrants. The figures which follow are as interesting for comparison as the handicap list itself:

Hdcp.	Player.	First.	Second.	Third.
500	Hoppe	1	2-5	..
400	Sutton	4	6-5	1-2
375	Slosson	4	6-5	1-2
375	Yamada	4	6-5	1-2
325	Mayer	8	3	8-5
300	Cochran	8	3	8-5

Newspaper Men to Head League.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 7.—E. W. Dickerson, sporting editor of a Grand Rapids, Mich., newspaper and former President of the International and Rocky Mountain Leagues, was elected President of the Central League at a meeting of club officials here this afternoon. He succeeds Louis Heilbrenner of Fort Wayne.

RUNAWAYS ON SPEEDWAY.

Drivers Thrown During Weekly Brushes of Amateur Horsemen.

Two runaways enlivened the Road Drivers' brushes at the Speedway yesterday afternoon. Jack Dillon, driven by S. Post, ran away when the axle of the racing wagon, in which Post was sitting, broke. The horse ran three-quarters of a mile before it was stopped by Policeman McKeon, whose post is at the southern end of the Speedway.

The accident occurred in the scoring for the first heat. The horse was coming down to the starting line when suddenly the axle of the wagon broke and the frightened animal started off at top speed. Post was thrown from his seat and suffered bruises and contusions of his limbs. After a rest of half an hour, the horse again started in the 1:07 pace, which had been postponed, and he finished a winner in two straight heats.

El Vivillo was the other horse to figure in a runaway. Shortly after the start of the race, about 200 yards away from the starting line, a rein in the hand of driver M. Aronson broke and the horse dashed away at a mad trot. Driver Aronson pulled sharply on the unbroken rein and the animal veered toward the river. The driver was thrown out, but escaped injury, and the horse was stopped by a spectator a few feet from the Harlem River, toward which he was headed.

BICYCLE TEAM RACE.

Bello and Nunziata Win Monument Club's 25-Mile Contest.

Tom Bello and Jerry Nunziata, of the Empire City Wheelmen, yesterday won the twenty-five mile team bicycle race which featured the annual Fall sports of the Monument Club at Celtic Park. The race was conducted under the rules which govern the six day contest in Madison Square Garden, with the exception that the victors were decided on a point system. Bello and Nunziata were credited with fifty-three points at the conclusion of the race, while Smith and Krushell, the Englewood-Buffalo combination, who finished second; scored thirty-three points. Lew and George Bowker, of the Glencoe A. C., were third, with twenty points.

Three points were credited to the leading team at every mile up to the twenty-fourth, while two went to the second and one to the third. On the final mile, the victor received fifteen, second team ten and the third squad six points.

Nunziata, riding the final mile for his team, was beaten less than half a wheel's length by Lew Bowker, after a quarter mile spurt that roused the 4,000 spectators to a high pitch of excitement. The final mile was ridden by Lew Bowker in 2:43, and the time for the twenty-five miles was 1:00:00.

Seventeen teams were in the race at the start, but accidents on the sharp turns were frequent, and eight combinations were eliminated before the last mile started. In the final dash Nunziata, Lew Bowker, Smith, Gaffney, of the Gaffney-O'Shea team; Guthof, teamed with Platt; Laux, partner of Phister; Hoffman, teamed with Hiban, and Johnson, riding with Jensen, faced the starter.

The Gaelic football championship of the East was won by Kerry in a bitterly fought game with Kilkenny, by a score of 1 goal 2 points, to 4 points.

Fifteen Cyclists in Point Race.

Fifteen riders competed in the weekly point race of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association on the Eastern Boulevard yesterday, which resulted in a victory for N. Johnson, who, with 1 minute and 30 seconds handicap, journeyed over the course in 13 minutes and 48 seconds. E. H. Mullin, who received the same handicap, was timed one-fifth of a second slower than Johnson. Third place went to Edwin Jensen, who started from the one-minute post. R. Cauldwell and H. Napthal finished fourth and fifth, respectively. Next Sunday an hour team race will be held by the division at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, and on Thanksgiving Day the annual two-hour race will be held over the Pelham Parkway.

Sprint Cycle Races at Garden.

The "sprint race," scheduled for Dec. 4 at Madison Square Garden, will give every rider who participates in the big six-day race, which starts on Dec. 6, an opportunity to limber up for the long grind. This year's race will have more starters than any six-day event of previous years. There are several foreign riders who two months ago were fighting in the European war, but since then they have secured short furloughs to ride in the annual six-day race. The "sprint race" on Saturday, Dec. 4, will show a new and novel idea in the way of lap premiums, which tends to increase interest in the race and prohibits any team work by the riders.

SPOTTS LEADS AT TRAPS.

Former Champion Does Best Work in Travers Island Shoot.

R. L. Spotts, a former national champion, did the best work in the week-end shoot of the New York A. C. yesterday. He took the scratch trophy with a total of 93 out of a possible 100 clay pigeons. George J. Corbett and W. H. Yule, who did so well on Saturday, were his nearest competitors. Both returned cards of 90 killed.

The race for the high handicap prize ended in a tie between C. W. Berner and E. H. Locatelli. Both had full cards of 100 targets. The shoot-off at 25 targets went to the former gunner by a score of 24 to 23. G. J. Corbett was close up to the leaders, finishing third with a card of 99.

The regular week-end program started yesterday. In addition to the scratch and handicap shoots there were prizes offered for each string of 25 targets. The first string was for the Haslin Cup. It was taken by C. J. Stein, with a straight score of 25 blue rocks. Then came the Tournament Cup that ended with six gunners tied for the first leg. They were S. E. Williamson, G. H. Martin, G. H. Corbett, D. S. McMahon, C. W. Berner, and Conrad Stein.

Several gunners received wins on the Accumulation Cup, the third string of the shoot. They were W. H. Yule, W. B. Ogden, G. J. Corbett, E. H. Locatelli, and Conrad Stein. All had full scores of 25 targets. The Travers Island Trophy finished the program. It was won outright by A. L. Burns, who had a straight score of 25 targets in the shoot-off. The day was ideal, and the largest field that has as yet reported for Sunday shooting was on the firing line.

New President for Bowlers.

Dr. L. F. W. Haas of Azure Lodge was reelected President of the Masonic Bowling League at its annual meeting on Saturday night. Charles E. Keeler of Wyoming Lodge was again elected Secretary. Eleven teams were entered in the annual five-man tournament which will start tonight at the Schutte alleys, Tremont Avenue and Boston Road, when Wyoming, Azure, and Harlem Lodges roll.

PROPOSE CENTRAL ATHLETIC BOARD

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Advocates Universal Rules Defining an Amateur Athlete.

The George Brickley case, which has stirred football circles for the last three weeks, may be the means of bringing into closer relationship the various controlling bodies of amateur sport, including the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., the Amateur Athletic Union, United States National Lawn Tennis Association, the United States Golf Association and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. A central body to make rules governing important questions bearing on the amateur status of athletes has been proposed, and a resolution advocating the formation of such a board was adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. at the Waldorf Astoria, presided over by President Pfeiffer of Columbia.

Brickley was a professional baseball player before he went to Trinity, and, according to the rules of the I. C. A. A. A. A. and the A. A. U., he forfeited his amateur standing in all sports over which they have control. Now the intercollegiate association asks the question, if a man who has been a professional baseball player should be barred from amateur track and field athletics. Also should the United States Golf Association permit men to take part as amateurs in golf competition who have been professional baseball players or professional track athletes.

It is questions like these that the intercollegiate association wants cleared up, and believes it can be done by the formation of a central body.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union next Monday the organization will be invited by the I. C. A. A. A. A. to participate in a conference which will be arranged for a time that suits the convenience of the most important sport organizations.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the I. C. A. A. A. A., last night explained why the Central Board would be a boon to amateur sport in the statement that it would help clarify many cloudy points in the present rules of the leading organizations, and would undoubtedly tend to bring about a more uniform code of regulations governing all branches of competition.

It is Mr. Kirby's personal opinion that the A. A. U. or I. C. A. A. A. A. rules could be wrongfully construed so as to make a professional of any amateur athlete who played golf against a former professional, who has been permitted to take part in amateur competition by the United States Golf Association. There is the case of John M. Ward, for instance. He is a former professional baseball star, yet has been declared an amateur by the U. S. G. A. Still, any amateur athlete who competed against Mr. Ward would lay himself open to suspension or disqualification by the A. A. U. or the I. C. A. A. A. A.

Mr. Kirby's belief is that if a central board were formed the A. A. U. and I. C. A. A. A. A. would abide by the decision of the Golf Association and rule Mr. Ward an amateur, despite his former professional affiliations with the national pastime.

The following members of the Executive Committee attended the meeting: Pfeiffer, Columbia; Clemence, Harvard; Barker, Yale; Sanborn, Cornell; Townsend, Pennsylvania, and Lake, Princeton. The resolution in part follows:

Whereas, There are in these United States of America various organizations governing participation by amateurs in various sports, such as track and field athletics, baseball, football, rowing, lawn tennis, court tennis, golf, polo, boxing, wrestling, fencing, skating, riding, bowling, billiards and pool, shooting, swimming, and gymnastics; and

Whereas, Certain differences have arisen touching the fundamental questions of eligibility for participation by amateurs in one or more of such sports; and

Whereas, Such question affects interests of participants in track and field athletics among the members of this association, which members include most of the important educational institutions of this country; and it is felt that if a conference were held between representatives of the various bodies governing sports of this country certain fundamental principles could be laid down affecting the rights of participation by amateurs in such sports, and in particular the recognition which should be given by any one organization to another organization, be the same either another organization governing a different sport or another organization governing the same sport in a different jurisdiction. Such questions among others being the following:

"Should, or should not, every organization governing competition by amateurs debar from competition any one who has at any time competed or taken part in an athletic sport or exercise for money, irrespective of whether such sport or exercise is one over which either in whole or in part such organization has or claims jurisdiction?

"Should, or should not, an organization governing one sport debar from competition therein one who has become a professional by reason of having competed or taken part in an athletic exercise for money in a sport over which such organization has control, for example:

"Should the Amateur Athletic Union and the I. C. A. A. A. A. permit a man to take part in amateur track and field athletics who was or had been a professional ball player; or

"Should the United States Golf Association permit a man to take part as an amateur in a golf competition who was or had been a professional ball player, or a professional track athlete?

"What distinction, if any, should be drawn between actual competing or taking part in an athletic exercise for money, or receiving remuneration for coaching a team, rendering service as an instructor at a playground or at a Summer camp, or the like?

"What distinction, if any, should be drawn between competition for money, or coaching for money, or giving instruction for money when the same is done during a vacation period of a university by a college student, and when done or performed at some other period?"

If an organization governing participation in any sport—even though it be that such organization consists of but two members, such as for example, two universities or colleges—has eligibility rules permitting competition by professionals with amateurs, should or should not organizations governing other sports continue to consider as amateurs those who have thus competed with or against such professionals; and

Whereas, It seems wise and expedient that these important matters should be passed upon speedily and especially before the annual meeting of the I. C. A. A. A. A. to be held on the first Saturday in March, 1916.

American Bowling Congress Plans.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Plans were completed tonight for the American Bowling Congress tournament, to start here March 4, 1916, at a meeting held today, which was attended by President Ryan of Detroit, Secretary Langtry of Milwaukee, and Treasurer Pasdeloup of Denver. It was announced that several cities that had been out of the congress on account of the "dodo" ball had settled their differences and would enter the local tourney.

WALKERS IN LONG JAUNT.

Two Squads of "Peds" Enjoy Trip Over the New Jersey Roads.

The weekly jaunt of the American Walkers' Association was held yesterday from West 130th Street Ferry to Hackensack and return for the short distance squad, and continued to Belleville and return for the long distance pedestrians, a distance of about thirty-five miles. The route led through Fort Lee, Leonia, Bogota, and Hackensack, thence through Hasbrouck Heights, Carlstadt, and Rutherford to Belleville, crossing both the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers.

Century medals went to G. Trefry, Jr., G. Hormel, W. Decker, P. Pollak, L. Labowitz, W. Lorenze, E. Koenigsberg, R. Hug, E. Rabinowich, and M. Kaufman, and century bars were received by D. Goldberger, W. Boekemann, A. Kotten, and F. Gage.

The Walking Club of the New York Evening High School was out in full force, as were teams from the Brooklyn, Morris, Harlem, Washington Heights, and East Side Evening High Schools, and from Stuyvesant and Harlem Evening Trade Schools, and also from Public Evening Schools 70 and 126.

These teams are all competing for the gold medals offered to the evening schools by the association, and are also entering the contest for the silver cup offered to the school scoring the greatest mileage on the association's walks, beginning Nov. 21 and finishing with the end of the school term in May, 1916. School rivalry runs high and a spirited contest is looked for.

Next Sunday's walk will start from New York City Hall at 9 A. M., the short walk being to Coney Island and the long one being extended to Sea Gate and return, twenty-five miles. The men who walked yesterday follow:

C. Adolph, L. Benedetta, S. Brodsky, J. Clancy, J. Daniels, A. Daneman, O. Dezert, E. Daneman, M. Duffy, J. Elsesser, S. Freedman, W. Fisher, J. Farrell, F. Gage, D. Goldberger, P. Gardner, J. Giannico, C. Gross, P. J. Hughes, R. Hullstern, F. C. Hooker, G. Hormel, Jr., F. Heath, J. Haltigan, J. Jacome, G. Jaeger, J. Kalmus, H. Kaufman, A. Kaplan, F. Lackemacker, E. J. Lang, L. Labowitz, M. L. Leibowitz, L. Leff, W. H. Lerenz, A. W. Meyer, A. Milex, N. Purcelli, P. Pollak, W. Probst, E. Rabinowich, C. Rudder, G. Rau, G. H. Swartz, F. Soufert, C. A. Stone, C. Stritch, M. Schulman, J. Sussman, G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., E. Werninger, J. Wieck, J. Wormser, I. Wasserberg, T. Saculio, H. Sonneblick, J. Trainer, L. Young, R. Samowich, E. Koeingsberg, A. Koenigsberg, R. A. Hug, L. Kopf, W. J. Rolker, T. Gillen, J. Healy, H. M. Elish, D. Cusumano, J. Zaia, D. Holly, and L. I. Hertz.

FORM WALKERS' SCHOOL.

Benefits of Proper Road Walking to be Demonstrated by Instructors.

A "Walkers' School" has been started by the Walkers' Club of America, with the object of teaching men how to walk and enjoy the benefits of proper road walking. The instructors will attend all the weekly walks of the organization, pointing out and remedying the faults found. Eddie Renz, America's premier; Dick Remer, indoor champion; Frank and Willie Plant, Joe Pearman, outdoor junior champion; William McFadden, record holder to West Point; Alex Jessup, P. Anthony, Coney Island winner 1915, and James Hocking are only among those ready to instruct in the proper method.

The finest turnout of the season for the Coney Island walk started yesterday from City Hall Plaza at 9 A. M. No attempt at fast pace was made. Next Sunday the walkers will start from West Forty-second Street Ferry at 9 A. M. The following men finished the walk:

Sam Schwartz, H. Levy, Eddie Renz, F. Rosenberg, F. Sweeney, E. Gruenberg, H. Knopke, F. Hernes, G. Jacobi, Joe Pearman, A. Nordheim, T. Geary, J. Kohl, F. Lynch, Alex Jessup, T. C. Abbihl, J. Heffernan, F. Powers, J. Giblin, Dick Remer, H. Levein, D. Ladopulos, T. Cannon, J. Maher, H. C. Hill, H. Kanowitz, A. Urstadt, J. Freidel, E. Morse, D. Long, S. Bourt, Jack Goldstein, I. Greengold, R. H. MacLusky, W. Powers, J. Goldstone, A. E. Rode, Simon Gross, J. E. Goldstein, F. Romain, B. Jacoby, P. Anthony, W. Ryan, W. Cheshire, William Moore, F. Freund, L. Lieberman, L. O'Connor, W. Scharges, J. Sinclair, H. Guttenberg, John Hickey, Adolph Arnold, F. Schmidt, W. Parry, F. Holmes, J. Clark, W. Purdy, F. C. Sterling, A. W. Father, G. Orton, F. La Garge, and J. H. Hocking.

Women in Six-Mile Tramp.

Members of the women's branch of the American Walkers' Association journeyed from the Dyckman Street ferry along the foot of the Palisades to Edgewater, a distance of about six miles, on their weekly jaunt yesterday. Next Saturday and Sunday the women will walk from the St. George Ferry to New Dorp and return, about twelve miles, each day.

Remer Wins Four-Mile Walk.

Dick Remer, the former Irish-American A. C. walker, took a small field of pedestrians over a four-mile course in an invitation race promoted yesterday by the Pennant A. C. Remer walked the four miles in 34 minutes and 43 seconds, just fast enough to get home about fifty yards ahead of W. Martin of the Pennant Club. Back of Martin came J. Hotz, G. Rose, and J. Rose, all members of the home club.

Deegan Takes Invitation Race.

William Deegan of the St. Anselm's A. C. won the weekly invitation road run held yesterday by his own club over a four-and-a-half-mile course in the Bronx. Deegan took the lead early in the race, and finished twenty-five yards in front of J. Warose, an unattached harrier, going the full distance in 25 minutes flat. J. Brennan, another unattached athlete, finished third. The first ten crossed the line in this order: William Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:00; J. Warose, unattached, 25:05; J. Brennan, unattached, 25:30; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:35; J. McCann, unattached, 25:50; J. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:05; B. Lichman, Clark House A. A.; J. Primoshu, St. Anselm's A. C., 26:35; J. Lichman, Clark House A. A., 26:55; W. Clarken, Clark House A. A., 27:15.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Taft's Oval—Clan MacDonalds, 1; Yonkers, 0.

At Chelsea Park—Manchester Unity, 2; Clan Scott, 2.

At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 4; Clan MacDuff, 0.

At Huber's Oval—Fulton Camerons, 1; German F. C., 0.

At Federal League Park—Brooklyn, 2; Scottish-Americans, 0.

At Edison Field—Visitation, 6; St. George, 1.

At Harlem Oval—Continentals, 5; Bay Ridge, 2.

At Lenox Oval—I. R. T. Strollers, 2; Degnon Boys, 1.

At West Side Park—Jersey A. C., 1; West Hudsons, 0.

At Philadelphia, Penn.—Falls F. C., 5; Feltonville F. C., 2.

At Huber's Oval—Overseas Wanderers, 3; [illegible]

At Astoria Field—Greenpoint, 4; White Rose, 0.

At Bayside Oval—Bay Ridge F. C., 3; West Side Rangers, 0.

At Hoboken—Greenville, 3; Hoboken, 0.

STOP ATHLETES ON CITY STREETS

Police Officials Will Test Old Blue Laws in Case of Road Races Over the Highways.

The old "blue law" clause in the penal code which prohibits "all shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, or other public sports, exercises or shows upon the first day of the week, and all noises disturbing the peace" will be put to a test in the West Side Police Court this morning, as the result of a summons served on Jeremiah Gorman, an athlete, who was one of the starters in the novice road race promoted by Holy Cross Lyceum, in West Forty-third Street, through the city streets yesterday. Gorman was one of 150 boys who started in this event, and he had run less than 100 yards and about ten yards in advance of rivals, when Sergeant John Casey of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station stopped him and served him with the paper issued on Saturday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. The remainder of the contestants went on with the race. There was no complaint in the case, but the police officials hold that road racing in the city streets on Sunday is a direct violation of the penal code.

The club had received information in advance that the police would summon some one of the runners, and it was arranged that Gorman, who is a member of Holy Cross Lyceum, should accept the paper. He will be represented today by a lawyer.

The police, through Sergeant Casey, contended that an admission of 25 cents was charged. The money he refers to is an entrance fee, and is charged to competitors in every athletic event held.

Congressman Peter J. Dooling, State Senator Thomas (The) McManus, Alderman John F. McCourt, and Assemblyman Charles F. Donohue were among those who witnessed the race. Congressman Dooling and Senator McManus followed the boys around the course in an automobile, shouting words of encouragement and applauding when Harry A. Cunningham of the East Side Y. M. C. A. sprinted across the finish line a winner by fifteen yards. It was Senator McManus, who incidentally witnessed his first road race, who donated the prize, which went to Cunningham.

Father Ferris of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, and President of the Holy Cross Lyceum, could see no harm in the event, and he gave the big trophy, which went to the winning team, representing the Morningside Athletic Club.

Should it be found in the West Side Court today that the law was violated by the race yesterday, every baseball game, whether amateur or semi-professional, every athletic meet held at Celtic Park, and every sport event of any nature held on Sunday in New York City could be declared illegal. At present police permit semi-professional baseball games at which no direct admission is charged at the gate. The "blue law" is one reason why the Polo Grounds, the home of the Giants, is not the scene of professional baseball on the first day of the week.

Sportsmen in general and athletic clubs in particular will watch with interest the outcome of this case, for it will be the first time on record that a similar test of the Sabbath law has been made.

On Easter Sunday this year the Morningside Athletic Club had a handicap road run scheduled through the streets of Harlem. A complaint was made to Police Headquarters by a minister, with the result that the event was postponed to Memorial Day. Police Commissioner Woods at that time stated that he could find nothing objectionable in boys taking exercise by running in thin, but moral, costumes through the streets. In fact, he went on record as favoring the practice, although he admitted that in the strict reading of the law it was a violation.

The race yesterday was one of the best contested by novices. Cunningham, one of the youngest contestants in the event, went over the three and a half mile course in 20 minutes 16 2-5 seconds. M. J. Welty of the Holy Cross Lyceum, who finished second only three-fifths of a second behind the victor, led for almost the entire journey, Cunningham passing him only in the last twenty-five yards.

The Hungarian-American A. C. team gave the Morningside representatives a hard fight to the Ferris trophy, losing by two points, the scores being respectively 86 and 84. The first twenty-five finished as follows:

53, H. A. Cunningham, East Side Y. M. C. A., 20:16 2-5; 44, M. J. Welty, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:17; 22, H. C. Spies, Morningside A. C., 20:34; 17, M. Nicas, Greek-American A. C., 20:35; 23, G. Boylan, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:48; 29, W. G. Kenny, unattached, 20:49; 33, J. Perzesty, Hungarian-American A. C., 20:58; 49, S. C. Doggan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 21:01; 116, G. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 21:03; 62, H. Callahan, unattached, 21:04; 69, F. Schemmel, Bronx Church House, 21:07; 32, J. F. Piller, Hungarian-American A. C., 21:09; 47, J. A. McGee, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., 21:10; 127, A. J. Schaufel, unattached, 21:11; 112, T. Cassa, Morningside A. C., 21:16; 82, A. Richman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 21:17; 107, W. A. Scheffler, unattached, 21:18; 52, C. Frasqati, Ozanam A. A., 21:19; 16, H. Verries, Greek-American A. C., 21:20; 104, A. R. Dunn, St. Peter's Club, 21:21; 2, J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, 21:22; 110, F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., 21:23; 40, B. Moore, unattached, 21:24; 88, J. M. Barber, unattached, 21:25; 6, M. Steinfeldt, Sheridan A. C., 21:26.

TEAM SCORE.

Team	Places	Total
Morningside A. C.	2, 10, 14, 26, 32	84
Hungarian-American A. C.	5, 8, 20, 22, 31	86
Holy Cross Lyceum	1, 4, 17, 27, 42	91
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	11, 18, 19, 21, 36	105
Greek-American A. C.	3, 13, 24, 34, 37	108
Ozanam A. A.	12, 15, 23, 35, 38	123
Bronx Church House	7, 16, 40, 41, 45	132
St. Joseph's Club	6, 9, 42, 46, 49	153
Federal A. C.	25, 28, 29, 39, 44	165

NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

Frank Moran, leading aspirant for the heavyweight championship, believes that Titleholder Jess Willard's chief weakness lies in his inability to assimilate hard body blows. According to Moran, a few drives amidships will topple the pugilistic Colossus. Jack Johnson made the same prediction just before the famous battle of Marianno. To prove the correctness of his theory he landed blows with the precision and power of a thirteen-inch shell all along Willard's waist line. The net result was several red spots on the latter's smooth torso.

Jeff Smith, the American pugilist, who sued "Snowy" Baker, the Australian fight promotor for a share of the gate receipts of his bout with Les Darcy at Sydney on May 22, was recently declared without redress by the jury which heard the evidence. The trial Judge granted a stay of execution, however, and it is probable that the suit will be carried to a higher court.

The fourth bargain matinee boxing show of the season will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Josh Matthews of Ridgewood will box Young Bruno, and Young Brady of Williamsburg will face Young Gorman of Maspeth in the double wind-up. Ten three-round semi-professionel tryout bouts will precede the main events.

Johnny Ertle, the new bantamweight champion, makes his initial appearance in the East tonight at the Clermont A. C. in Brooklyn. The Western boxer is booked to take on Abe Friedman, a tough trial horse. Friedman has only been out of the amateur ranks a few months, but in that time he has damaged the aspirations of several clever boxers. Benny Leonard tackles Gene Moriarity in the other star event. Leach Cross was booked for the bout with Moriarity, but injured himself in a bout against Andy Cortez.

Mike McTigue boxes Sailor Maher at the Olympic A. C. tonight. Willie Jackson, the clever little Harlem featherweight, will take on Billy Fitzsimons of Yonkers, who recently boxed Eddie Campi ten rounds at the Fairmount A. C. They will clash in the second ten-round bout. In the opening ten-round bout Eddie Smith of Yorkville will face Bobby Collins of Philadelphia.

Three ten-round bouts will be staged tomorrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Joe Borrell of Philadelphia, the clever and hard-hitting middleweight, will make his first bow in a New York ring. K. O. Sweeney of New York will test the visitor's skill and ability. The return match between Dutch Brandt and Battling Lahn should be interesting. The opening session, in which Jack Toland, welterweight champion of the United States Navy, and Johnny Kid Alberts of Elizabeth will figure, will be put on promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

The new Harlem Sporting Club will open its doors on Nov. 19 with a strong attraction. Six lightweights will compete in the three ten-round bouts. Matt Wells of England faces Young Brown of New York, Joe Azevedo of California will try conclusions with Benny Leonard, and in the final bout Leach Cross opposes Johnny Harvey.

I.-A. A. C. HARRIERS OUT.

Kolehmainen Leads Team Over the Van Cortlandt Course.

The championship cross-country team of the Irish-American A. C. received its first trial of the season over the course at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, Hannes Kolehmainen leading Lawson Robertson's squad twice around the three-mile trail in the fast time of 33 minutes 25 seconds. This time is more than two minutes better than that recorded by the Finn when he won the national championship last year. Arthur Fogel, the junior metropolitan titleholder, was the only member of the Winged Fist senior squad missing. Tom Barden, Pat Flynn, Frank Zuna, John Gleason, and Walter Fogel were among those who trailed Kolehmainen over the hills and through the dales of Van Cortlandt.

Juniors predominated in the 100 and more harriers who worked out yesterday. They represented half a dozen clubs, and are pointing for the junior metropolitan title race two weeks away. F. Vergano of the Mohawk A. C., the club which expects to win the championship, ran a good six miles, being timed by his coach in 35 minutes flat. Roth, Biddle, and Travelena, in addition to fourteen other Bronx Indians, participated in the practice. Mel Sheppard had a good representation of Millrose A. A. boys, Nick Gianakopulos being the only star not on hand.

The Holy Family Lyceum team of Jersey City, led by Gotch Becker, journeyed only three miles, and did not loom up very strongly. The New York A. C. representatives followed the pace of Gaston Strobino for six miles, but did not go out for speed. Johnny Bell was among the Mercury Footers, but just now he is ineligible to compete, as he was suspended for participating in an unsanctioned race. The usual large number of Bronx Church House athletes were out.

FOUR NEW GOLF COURSES.

Five Hundred Acres on Long Island to be Used for Purpose.

Unless present plans miscarry, the project whereby four eighteen-hole golf courses will be laid out on a Long Island tract will become a reality ere another year has passed. William C. Freeman, who conceived the idea and is active in bringing about this golfing utopia, recently had Jack Hobens, the Englewood professional, inspect the tract of 500-odd acres.

Hobens said that four courses could be laid out easily with wooded groves separating the various links and the property is so situated that the first and last holes of each of the courses could be within a stone's throw of the clubhouse.

Wrestling Tourney Starts Tonight.

The second international wrestling tournament, with a gold belt and the title of world's champion for the winner, opens tonight at the Manhattan Opera House. Thirty champions are among the entries, representing more than half as many countries. In addition a small army of near-champions and others are to have their fling and to furnish the ponderous comedy, without which no modern wrestling match appears to be complete.

The opening bill is one of unusual interest, including eight twenty-minute bouts as follows: Charles Losson, England, vs. George Lurich, Russia; Tom Draak, Holland, vs. Adolf Finke, Germany; Herrmann Schilling, Germany, vs. L. Uretz Christiansen, Denmark; Anthony Irsa, Austria, vs. Harry Litofsky, Palestine; Fritz Mohl, Switzerland, vs. Charles Cutler, America; Hjelmar Lundin, Sweden, vs. Charles Olsen, Denmark; Helmar Johnson, Sweden, vs. Ivan Linow, Cossack, and Hans Fuerst, Austria, vs. Renado Gardini, Italy.

George Bothner will be the third man in the ring and Joseph Humphries will act as announcer. Greco-Roman rules will prevail. The affair, which is under the management of S. Rachmann of Berlin, marks an effort to establish wrestling in America on the same footing it flourishes in Europe, where it enjoys social favor.

ATHLETIC HOUSECLEANING.

Eastern and Western Universities to Investigate History of Players.

The recent dropping of two prominent athletes by the Amateur Athletic Union and the withdrawal from competition of several Yale baseball and football stars have created a wave of athletic investigation and unrest which promises to sweep the country. Alumni rumor has it that a number of Eastern and Western universities will delve into the athletic history of some stars of the nine, eleven, and crew during the coming Winter.

The alleged evils of Summer baseball, excessive expense accounts, and gate receipts will all be discussed, together with the status of so-called amateurs who spend their Summers pothunting, without other visible means of support. If this proposed housecleaning is instituted, as has been suggested, by some of the leading universities and amateur sport governing bodies of the country, the result cannot be even forecast.

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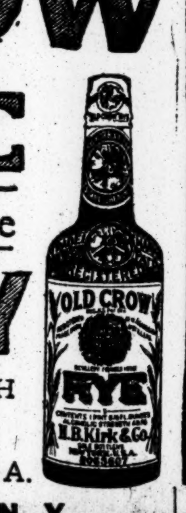
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TIGERS EXPECTED TO BEAT YALE—SQUASH TENNIS—GOLF—BOXING

FIELD GENERALSHIP WINS FOR HARVARD

Tigers' Fighting Spirit and Knowledge of Football Should Cause Defeat of Yale.

The best football game of the season was won by Harvard on Saturday, and in defeat Princeton exhibited a knowledge of football and a fighting spirit which looks bad for Yale at New Haven on next Saturday. Harvard "arrived" in the Princeton game. The system worked well again, and the eleven which was defeated by Cornell 10 to 0 suddenly blossomed into a formidable unit which balked the best efforts of the fighting Nassau eleven.

Princeton on Saturday showed flashes of form which gave strong evidence that the coaching system of Speedy Rush was a success. While the Tigers were defeated, it must be admitted that their ability to gain ground and their aggressiveness ranks them up among the best elevens of the year. That Harvard won was not because Princeton was a weak eleven. The Crimson triumphed because their quarter back, Watson, used better judgment and was a wiser field general than Captain Glick.

When Princeton rushed the Harvard eleven back almost to their goal line and then failed to put the ball over for a touchdown reflects on the judgment of the man who was directing the play, because he did not choose plays which the Harvard defense was not expecting. As it was Harvard was set and ready for the attack that Princeton relied on for a scoring play. It was the simplest kind of football and an attack which was easily solved. In fact, the attack which Harvard worked successfully on the Tigers was the old-fashioned criss-cross play which was in vogue several seasons ago, and yet it surprised the Princeton eleven like a new play. No team in the East this year has shown any variety of attack which might be expected under the new rules. All the big college elevens are depending on the same plays they have used season after season with no attempt to solve a new or unusual system of attack.

This team of Princeton's which was beaten on Saturday was downed by an overwhelming machine, the like of which has not been seen on the gridiron in recent years, except by a Harvard eleven coached by Haughton. Princeton was a better team than the Tigers have had since 1911. It played good football and knew the rudiments of the game. Within striking distance of the goal line, however, Princeton lacked that football sense which a team must have to outwit its opponent when its back is against the wall.

Instead of adopting a different kind of an attack to push the ball over the Harvard line Captain Glick resorted to the same plays that Harvard has seen on the march down the field. By that time the Crimson defense had devised a way to halt the Tiger parade, and the hurling of Tibbott and Shea into the line was not a scoring play. It was good enough in midfield to gain ground, but dashes through tackles and around the end are not scoring plays under the present rules.

Princeton's great stand on her one-yard line was a glowing tribute to the defense that Speedy Rush has built for the Tigers. That was real football, just the kind which makes the spectator thrill with enthusiasm.

After all is said and done, it must be admitted that Eddie Mahan, the Harvard leader, is a great football player. In the game against Princeton he worked in perfect harmony with the other players, without permitting his individuality to stand out too prominently in Harvard's attack. Mahan was the Crimson's best ground gainer, and he was strong on the defense.

Too much praise cannot be given to Watson, who directed the Harvard attack. He realized early in the game that Princeton would be confused with unexpected plays, and he worked the surprise system to perfection. Near the ends of the different periods Watson also played "safe," and directed plays which were bold enough to score but if they failed would not react against the Harvard team on account of the end of the period being so close. Football brains of that sort count for a lot in a big game like Saturday's struggle. Watson was cool all the time. He was never at a loss how to direct his team and get the most out of their power. Captain Glick, on the other hand, showed his hand too plainly, and Harvard knew what was coming.

The final judgment on Harvard's eleven will have to be withheld until the Yale game at Cambridge two weeks hence. It rose to great resources on Saturday, and it may be even better before the season ends. Cornell went to Michigan and won a decisive victory over the Wolverines. Yost's team this season, however, is not up to the standard, and too much credit must not be given for the big score of the Ithacans.

Picking a champion eleven for the East this season is going to be a difficult task. While Cornell won from Harvard decisively, the team which was defeated at Cambridge was not the team that defeated Princeton on Saturday. The Crimson eleven as it stands today would surely play a better game against Cornell than they did two weeks ago.

In the minds of the Harvard enthusiasts who know the real worth of the eleven as it now plays the Cornell defeat will not mean much. In the season's rating, however, Cornell's victory will have to be given serious consideration.

The situation at Yale does not look encouraging. It does not seem possible now to lift the Elis from their disastrous lump. It is a poorly coached eleven, and the time is too short to improve it much. The present football year at Yale will result in a reorganization of the football situation at New Haven, and the best that Yale can do now is to look for better things next season.

The Pittsburgh eleven showed its real strength on Saturday when it defeated the strong Washington and Jefferson team at Pittsburgh. Defeating Yale, Washington and Jefferson was looked upon as a great team, and the defeat by Pitt shows that Glenn Warner has developed a great team in the Smoky City. Two inferior elevens were opposed to each other in the Penn-Dartmouth game, and the result was no surprise.

COUNTRY AIR FOR YALE.

Football Squad Will Make Extended Stay on Farmington Hills.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—All the Yale players who were sent into the Brown game yesterday for an extended stay passed today in the dormitory and on the grounds of the Farmington Country Club House, where they were taken last evening. The bracing air of the Farmington hills and the complete change from the campus and the gridiron showed its effects on the Eli warriors. Some of them returned to this city tonight, and the last of the squad will be here tomorrow morning.

Although Yale sent ten reserves into the game, there were no injuries except a dislocated thumb, sustained by Mal Scovil. He retired to the sidelines, where the thumb was set. He returned to the play, but was compelled to again soon retire.

Yale will resume the week's practice tomorrow, with no backfield changes decided upon, but with vigorous attempts on the part of the backfield coaches to improve the technique of the novices, Bingham and Van Nostrand.

Jim Higginbotham will rejoin the eleven tomorrow, but the end rush play of "Buck" Church yesterday indicated that he is a factor in the final selection of left end. Moseley, who was hurt two weeks ago, is now ready to play again. This position will probably be the last to be settled in the Yale line-up. Carl Wiedeman, on the other end, is a fixture.

FATES UNKIND TO GLICK.

Princeton Followers Think the Team Captain Unfortunate.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Princeton tonight is a quiet town. A large number of the students followed the team out of town and the few that remain are extracting no satisfaction from the aftermath of the game. Princeton is a good loser, but it stings to have to acquire such an expertness in that respect. There is expressed quietly a great deal of sympathy for the Princeton captain, who has fought under a disadvantage for four years, who has always come out and given the best that was in him, but who each time has been beaten. The honors of Ned Mahan are not begrudged, but in the opinion of many the fates have been just a little unkind to Frank Glick.

The team went to Atlantic City immediately after the game and will have an easy time until the players return. Then there will probably be a little scrimmage, with most of the emphasis placed on the defensive play of the team. All of the men reported in good condition after the game, only Gennert and McLean showing any effects of the struggle, and in their case it was physical exhaustion and not injuries.

Fish Corrals Former Stars.

Hamilton Fish, Harvard's former Captain and All-American tackle, was on the side lines at the Harvard-Princeton game on Saturday rounding up former football players for his all-star eleven which plays Foster Sanford's Rutgers University team at the Polo Grounds Saturday afternoon. While the Crimson undergraduates were doing their snake dance after the victory Fish announced that he had corraled about fifteen Yale, Harvard, and Princeton veterans, from which he expected to pick a team that would beat Rutgers worse than his all-star team beat the Carlisle Indians in the Harvard Stadium last Fall in a game for charity. The players were to have met Fish at Garrison-on-the-Hudson yesterday and remain there all week for training and signal practice. Some of the men Fish expects to have in his line-up are Charles Brickley, the famous kicker; Hobey Baker, Princeton's ex-captain; Tacks Hardwick, last year's All-America end from Harvard; Crawford Blagden, former Harvard tackle; Vic Kennard, a Harvard full back, whose drop kick beat Yale one year, and several Yale stars of recent years, including Steve Philbin, crack half back; Art Howe, quarter back, and John Kilpatrick.

Brown Prepares for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—Brown returned from the Yale game with all its players in the best of condition and all ready to begin tomorrow a week of hard work to prepare for the Harvard game next Saturday. In the minds of the Brown coaches, some of whom have seen Yale in action repeatedly this Fall, there is no question but what Yale showed a marked improvement yesterday. Brown came prepared to win the game, but not to sacrifice any of her players for the more important Harvard game, consequently at no time were the Brunonians called upon to put Maxwell in the line-up, or did they find it necessary to uncover any of the plays that had been perfected for this and the Harvard game exclusively.

Kerry Wins Irish Football Title.

The Gaelic football championship of Ireland was won yesterday by the Kerry team, which defeated the Westford Combination in the deciding match played at Jones Road, Dublin. The Kerry men scored two goals and two points, a total of eight points, to one goal and two points, a total of five points for Westford. The game was witnessed by 36,000 persons.

SQUASH PLAYERS IN FOURTH ROUND

Extra-Point Games Played in Columbia University Club Invitation Tournament.

Three players reached the fourth round of the Fall invitation squash tennis tournament of the Columbia University Club, two of whom represented the Heights Casino of Brooklyn, while the third was a Columbia player. Several players failed to put in an appearance and were defaulted by the committee. This action was necessary in order to enable the other contestants to keep up the schedule. Only one match remains unplayed in the second round. This is between R. E. Wigham of Columbia and L. Platt of Yale.

The contest between the ranking players, Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and F. S. Keeler, Columbia, overshadowed the others, both in interest and importance, as the pair were among the five favored as possible winners of the tourney. The match was won by Bull, three games to one, at 23—21, 16—21, 21—15, 21—15, after the most exciting contest of the tourney. Keeler forced the Casino champion to extra points before winning the first game. Keeler made a splendid recovery and equalized in the second game, but was unable to maintain the pace and dropped the next two games, but not without a plucky struggle.

A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, scored an easy straight game victory over A. Wolff, Columbia, the latter showing little opposition until the final game, which went to set aces. E. W. Putnam, after taking a default from J. Walker, eliminated J. W. Tausig at 21—10, 21—12, 21—9. J. O. Low, the second Heights Casino player to qualify for the fourth round, defeated C. Martin, Yale.

A. W. Riley, the Princeton champion, was extended to the limit to win from B. Poole, Englewood Field Club. The latter took one game and carried the third to extra aces. E. du Pont Irving, the Harvard crack, was also compelled to show his best form to win from A. C. Scott, Columbia, the match requiring four hard-fought games. The summary:

Columbia Club Invitation Tournament, First Round.—H. D. Bulkely, Columbia, defeated P. Dodge, Yale, by default; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale, by default; L. Platt, Yale, defeated H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, by default.

Second Round.—E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia, 21—11, 20—23, 21—18, 21—16; A. W. Riley, Princeton, defeated B. Poole, Englewood Field Club, 21—17, 18—21, 23—21, 21—13; A. Wolff, Columbia, defeated M. L. Feary, Yale, by default; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated R. C. M. Pierce, Yale, 21—15, 21—12, 21—15; J. W. Taussig, Englewood Field Club, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, by default; Eric S. Winston, Harvard, defeated E. V. Schley, Squash, by default; C. Martin, Yale, defeated H. Van der Poel, Squash, by default; E. W. Putnam, Columbia, defeated J. Walker, Yale, by default; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated H. D. Bulkely, Columbia, by default.

Third Round.—A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated A. Wolff, Columbia, 21—10, 21—8, 23—22; E. W. Putnam, Columbia, defeated J. W. Taussig, Englewood Field Club, 15—10, 15—12, 15—9; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated C. Martin, Yale, 21—15, 21—11, 21—12.

Tigers Rest at Seashore.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Princeton football squad will return home tomorrow to be ready for practice the same afternoon for its game next Saturday with Yale at New Haven. The stay at the shore has done the players a lot of good. The eleven is intact, not one player suffering even an injury of the minor variety against the Crimson on Saturday. The Tigers unite in the tribute to the clean game put up by Harvard, and compliment their opponents on the untarnished victory to a man.

CONFIDENCE AT COLUMBIA.

Blue and White Starts Second Half of Season with Good Prospects.

Columbia's football team will this week enter upon the second half of its schedule. With victories over St. Lawrence, Stevens, and Connecticut Aggies, preparation will begin for the three remaining contests with Trinity, New York University, and Wesleyan. The last week found the Blue and White squad crippled by the loss of six first string half backs, leaving only Captain Simonds around whom to form a back field combination. Donoho and Littauer, the least injured of the sextet, were kept out of Saturday's game so as to be in condition for the Trinity contest this week. Littauer's return to full back will be accompanied by an increase in confidence for the team, as his line plunging was sorely needed on many occasions in the last game. Wadleton, who can play either half back position, will probably not recover from his dislocated shoulder for another week, but should get into the N. Y. U. battle.

A meeting of the University Committee on Athletics this evening probably will decide Columbia's stand regarding the scheduled game with Trinity and the question of George Brickley's playing. The matter was tabled from last Wednesday's session in order that a few minor points might be investigated. The general opinion is that Columbia will play Trinity without a further hitch in the arrangements. Perhaps Trinity will be asked to keep Brickley from the game, as was suggested last week by a prominent Columbia alumnus. It is not expected that New York University will refuse to play its scheduled game with Columbia on Nov. 20, even though the Blue and White may play against Brickley. Authorities at N. Y. U. have promised that they will enter no objections to the Columbia management. Columbia regards the game with the Violet as the most important on its schedule, as it will practically decide the intercollegiate championship of Greater New York, since both teams have defeated Stevens.

MISS BJURSTEDT LOSES.

National Tennis Champion Faces Defeat in San Francisco Tourney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—H. Van Dyke Johns, who defeated William Johnston, the national champion, in the semi-finals of the Pacific Coast tennis championship, which is being played here, was defeated in the finals today by Herbert Hahn. The score was 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, and 6—1. The new Pacific Coast singles champion is a Stanford University man, long recognized as a steady, consistent player.

Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman won the women's singles coast championship by defeating Anita Myers, Panama-Pacific Exposition champion.

A surprise of today's play was the defeat of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national woman's champion, and Clarence Griffin, national doubles champion, in the first round of the mixed doubles, by Helen Baker and Roland Roberts.

Dunwoodie Closes Tennis Season.

Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham won the mixed doubles tennis tournament at the Dunwoodie Country Club near Yonkers, which closed the tennis season. The winners were forced to an extra set in the final round to defeat Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock at 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. Several interesting matches were played by the eight teams entered in the tourney. The summary:

Dunwoodie Country Club, Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock defeated Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. Morgan, 6—2, 14—12; Miss Castle and partner defeated Miss Sue Lyons and partner, by default; Miss Chalfonte and Mr. Hance defeated Mr. and Mrs. Cauchois, 6—2, 8—6; Miss Madeline Metz and Mr. George Graham defeated Miss Riley and Mr. McClure, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock defeated Miss Castle and partner, by default; Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Chalfonte and Mr. Hance, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Madeline Metz and George Graham defeated Miss Harper and Mr. Babcock, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

HIGH-CLASS GOLF AT BALTUSROL

Travers and Hunter Beat Marston and Low in Four-Ball Match.

Jerome D. Travers, national open champion, paired with David Hunter, the Essex County Country Club professional, beat Max Marston, New Jersey champion, and George Low, the home professional, in a four-ball match yesterday at Baltusrol by the margin of 2 up and 1 to play. In spite of the fact that they were on their home course, Low and Marston finished the morning round 4 down. The quality of the golf was very high, considering the cold weather and the condition of the turf, as only three holes were won in par figures, against twelve holes won in one stroke under par.

Hunter holed a good putt for a 4 on the first, but Low also holed out in one under par and halved the hole with him. Marston drew first blood for his side by holing a chip shot from the side of the second green for a win with a 3, but Jerry Travers evened things up by putting his third shot dead to the pin on the fourth hole, and sinking his putt for a win with a "birdie." The seventh was one of the holes won in par, as Jerry took an easy 5 while the others were dubbing around in the traps and rough. On the eighth hole Hunter pitched a high approach to the green on the hill and the ball dropped and held within two feet of the pin, giving Hunter the hole with a 3, one under par. Travers had accounted for the eleventh by running up an iron shot to within two feet of the pin, and he did the same on the eighteenth green, winning with a 3, and leaving Low and Marston 4 down for the round.

Starting the afternoon round Travers and Hunter got the first hole in 4, one under par, but this did them no good, as George Low did the same. This was the start of some brilliant golf by Low, who won three out of the remaining four holes that were won by his side and finished the round with a card of 72, two strokes under par for the course. Marston got bunkered on the fourth and Low missed his putt, while Travers raised the margin for his side to 5 up by pitching a close approach and sinking his putt for a 4. For the second time in the day, Low holed another long putt on the sixth green, winning with a 3, but Travers and Hunter regained their advantage by taking 4 each on the par 5 seventh hole. Marston and Low were 9 down with nine holes to play.

Under this spur, Marston drove 300 yards to the brook that guards the tenth green, but his partner, Low, won the hole by pitching a mashie shot across the brook dead to the pin, and holing out in 3. The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Travers—										
Out	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	3—39	
In	4	3	4	4	4	4	6	4	3—36	—75
Hunter—										
Out	4	5	3	5	4	4	6	3	3—37	
In	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5—40	—77
Low—										
Out	4	5	3	7	5	4	6	5	4—43	
In	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	4—39	—82
Marston—										
Out	5	3	4	5	4	4	6	5	4—40	
In	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6—39	—79

AFTERNOON.

Travers—										
Out	4	4	3	4	6	5	4	6	3—39	
In	4	5	4	3	6	7	6	4	4—43	—82
Hunter—										
Out	4	4	3	6	4	5	4	5	4—39	
In	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	3—39	—78
Low—										
Out	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	3—37	
In	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—35	—72
Marston—										
Out	5	4	3	7	4	4	6	5	5—43	
In	4	4	3	4	5	4	6	4	4—38	—81

COLUMBIA TIME TRIALS.

Blue and White Oarsmen Will Row Yale at New Haven on Friday.

With five days remaining before the first Yale-Columbia crew race in twenty years, Coach Jim Rice of the Blue and White oarsmen will begin today a strenuous practice schedule. One or two time trials are certain to be ordered during the first part of the week, and when the Columbia men arrive in New Haven on Thursday morning, the day before the race, Coach Rice will know the exact power and speed of his men.

The Columbia eight is far from a veteran combination. But this fact carries little significance when it is recalled that Coach Rice made an almost complete rearrangement of his 'Varsity and junior crews two weeks before the Poughkeepsie regatta last June and promoted four men from the second to the first shell. He has followed a similar system this Fall. The boat that will row against Yale on Friday contains four of last year's Columbia freshmen oarsmen. Two others had seats in the junior shell at Poughkeepsie, while only Captain Norm Bratton and Diekmann at No. 5 were in the Blue and White Varsity crew. Thomas, the coxwain, is also a product of the freshman boat last Spring.

Since college reopened this Fall Tichborne, Ferris, and Jauss, all 'Varsity men at Poughkeepsie, had to withdraw from rowing because of parental objections. Football's return to Morningside Heights has furnished an excuse for Simonds, Cochrane, Donoho, and Mansbach to stay away from crew quarters.

Another drawback to Columbia has been the frequent rough water on the Hudson during the last two weeks. For a stretch of five days not a Blue and White shell could put out from the boathouse at Edgewater, and instead Coach Rice sent his oarsmen on a four or five mile cross-country run daily. The last week was more advantageous. Seven and eight mile pulls have been the program each afternoon, and to accustom the oarsmen to the short mile and seven-eighths course at New Haven Captain Bratton at stroke kept up an incessant series of spurts and sprints.

American R. A. Regatta on May 13.

The Stewards of the American Rowing Association have selected May 13 as the date for their annual regatta on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, next year, according to an announcement yesterday by Secretary Clement B. Wood. This regatta is one of the biggest in the East, and usually attracts a good gathering of out-of-college crews.

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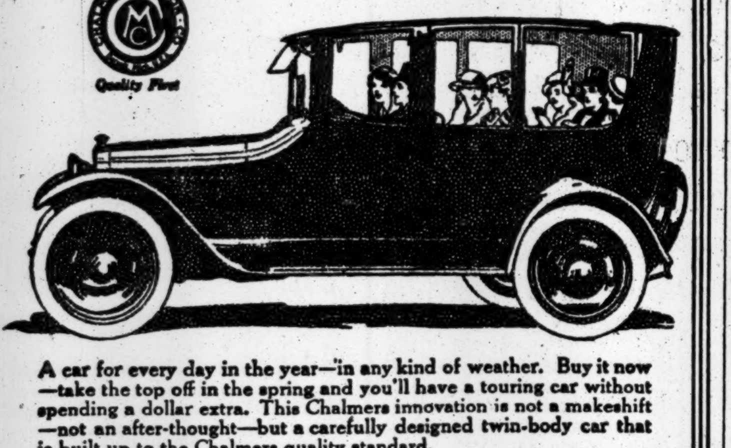

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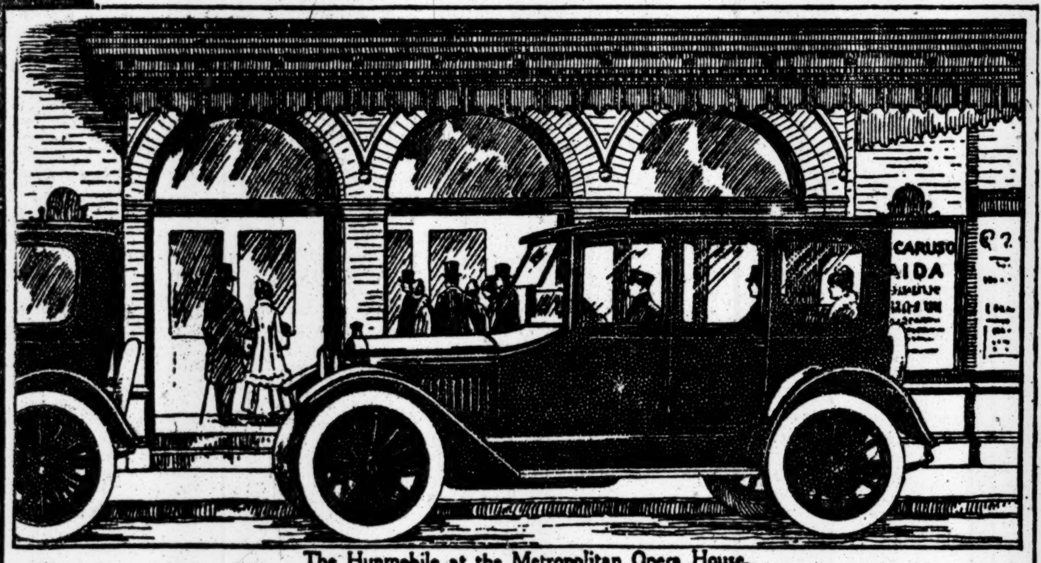

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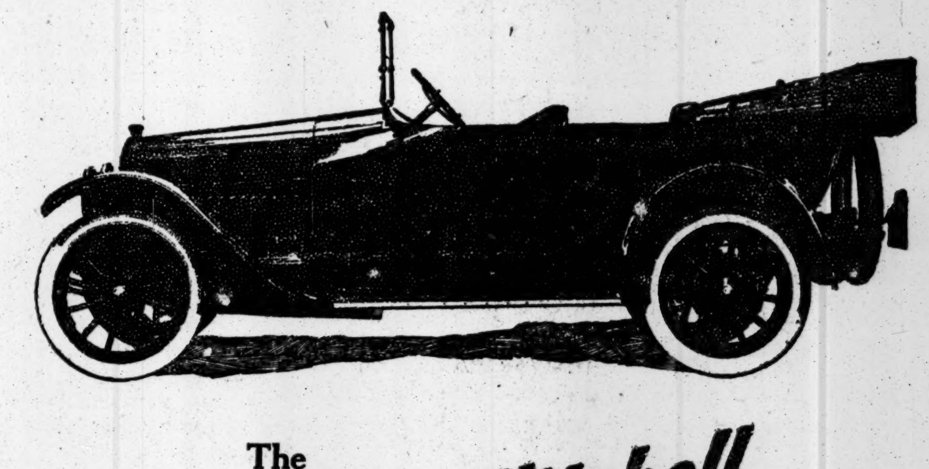

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1915.

SHIPBUILDING FACTS AND THEORIES.

How little they know of the United States who only Washington know. Down at the Executive end of the Avenue they have not heard of any friction on the Pacific Coast in the application of the Administration's bills and projects for the upbuilding of American shipping. It would seem that the departments concerned prefer to take the word of their officials rather than that of representative men of business. Either the departments do not know of the formal statement of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce or they think it part of the conspiracy of business men against "being done good" by the Government. The statement does not differ essentially from much that has been printed in the East. Some of the high points may be mentioned for the information of those who need information, even though they may not want it so much as the success of their preconceived theories.

Regarding the lack of an American merchant marine and the desirability of providing one there is no difference in any quarter. As the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce puts it, the United States ranks second in exports and eighth in merchant marine. We export twenty-two times as much as Norway, which has a merchant marine double the size of ours, even when ours is taken to include shipping engaged on certain international routes which are mere ferries. Such are some of the routes between Canada and the United States, and the service between New Orleans and Cuba is hardly more than coastwise, although included in foreign classification. That point not being disputed, the Chamber passes to the consideration of the attitude of business throughout the United States toward the Administration's measures. The Chamber analyzes the referendum taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The analysis shows that of 281 commercial organizations, in 171 cities and 43 States, a membership of 20,805 favored the Government Shipping bill. Those opposing it included a membership of 69,658 in port cities and 88,482 in inland cities. The Chamber describes as "ridiculous" the theory that members from inland cities were dominated by shipping interests, whose opposition has been considered at Washington to be the trump among the cards in support of the Administration's measures. The Chamber takes notice of the charge that it "even opposed the appointment of a "commission to consider the subject "and to make a report to Congress "unless the same could be controlled "by shipowners." As a matter of fact, the Chamber's Directors formally passed resolutions in favor of a commission, and the "large majority" of the Directors certainly are not shipowners.

The Chamber intervenes in the controversy over the Seamen's bill in an illuminating manner. It admits that it only has the word of the highest officials of the Pacific Mail why it retired from the Pacific trade, but it asks why they should be doubted when all others gave the same reason for the same action at the same time, until now not one American ship is left in the Oriental trade. Upon the suggestion that the Pacific Mail retired in order that it might sell its ships at a profit of a million dollars the Chamber remarks that the million profit is mythical. The manner in which it was obtained, the Chamber says, was by calculating depreciation at compound interest for twenty years. The commercial manner of reckoning depreciation is to deduct it as the ships depreciate, so that through depreciation the asset entry falls with the value of the ship until both are extinguished. Calculating in the Chamber's manner, the Pacific Mail sold at a loss of $14,933.

Respecting the desirability of Government shipping from the point of view of shippers on the Pacific Coast the Chamber quotes experience with the army transports to Manila. The Government having authorized the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise, the question arose regarding what should be carried. The leading products of the Philippines, sugar and copra, were excluded as undesirable. Cigars and package goods were excluded as suitable for the regular liners. Hemp would be taken at a space rate equaling two and a half times the dead-weight rate. The accommodations then were declined altogether. As another example of the Government's arbitrary ways in commerce, the Chamber mentions the trebling of the rates on the Panama Railway when the slides blocked the canal. It must be added that this was so resented that it was promptly reconsidered, without removing the impression that in another case the action might be similar.

Of course, the Chamber may be prejudiced or mistaken. Would it not be a good idea for somebody connected with the Administration to read its report, and, if found worthy of consideration, to ask a report upon it from the officials who have been furnishing Washington with the roseate reports which it furnishes to the country? May not the country tell Washington what to think as well as Washington tell the country?

SACRED PROTECTION.

"The fight for McCall was waged mainly on the tariff," says Mr. Edward A. Thurston, the Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee. Doubtless Mr. McCall was urged by the professional high protectionists to make the tariff the main issue. He didn't. Governor Walsh, who got some 20,000 more votes than in 1914, didn't open his lips in regard to the tariff. The imported Republican orators could talk of nothing else. They are still living in the dark ages. To them "the citadel of protection" for protection's sake is the ark of national prosperity. The Hon. Nicholas Longworth even made some delightful remarks about "bankruptcy" to audiences fully aware that the United States is becoming a creditor nation, that industry is "booming," that fat crops have unaccountably grown under a tariff for revenue.

If Mr. Thurston has read the Massachusetts election returns he knows that eleven of fourteen of the larger manufacturing cities voted for Walsh. Mr. Thomas O. Marvin, Secretary of the Home Market Club, tempers his protectionist joy by mournful reflections on the failure of the manufacturing cities to get excited because they are thriving under the wrong kind of tariff:

> We are encouraged by the election of Mr. McCall. But we realize that there hasn't been enough educational work done in the industrial centres in the interest of protection. The fight on the tariff question was not pushed in the State campaign as effectively as it might have been, but it will be taken up more vigorously in 1916. We anticipate better results next year. The tariff will be the big issue then, and on that issue we shall win.

The New England protectionists are highly resolved "to conduct one "of the most aggressive educational "campaigns ever waged"- in New England, says a Boston dispatch. That is their privilege; but it will be a grave Republican error and misfortune if Republican leaders insist on misinterpreting the result in Massachusetts and remain blind to its essential lesson. The union of Republicans and Progressives was attained not solely or primarily by a common advocacy of protection or assault upon the Underwood tariff. The Progressives were in 1912 and are now protectionists. It was by pledges of a liberal, progressive policy in nation and State, by a reaction against reaction, by meeting the Progressives half way, that the Massachusetts Republicans brought them back to their old party for this year anyway. By showing the same disposition and spirit in 1916, by broadening and modernizing its policies, the national Republican Party may achieve unity. To harp exclusively on the protection string, to dwell in spirit with William D. Kelley and Roswell G. Horr, to utter the old cry and make no strong appeal to young and forward-looking men: that is the road of futility and weakness. The tariff alone is no bridge between the two wings of Republicanism.

THE CANAL TO BE COMPLETED.

State Engineer Williams announces that so far as returns have been received there already is a substantial majority in favor of issuing bonds to hasten the completion of the enlarged canal. If later returns confirm his belief the most immediate result will be the refunding of the $3,654,000 appropriated by the Legislature in neglect of the argument that the amount should be borrowed temporarily in anticipation of the result now realized rather than made a burden upon the taxpayers. The next result will be the relief of the taxpayers from the inclusion of a larger sum in the direct tax during the next two years, as would have been necessary if the voters had not authorized the bonds. The most important result, and the one next in order, will be the speedy opening of the canal to commerce. It is nine-tenths finished, but the unfinished links prevent any use worth while. Clearly big boats cannot pass narrow or shallow portions, and the use of the canal by small boats is so uneconomic that the benefits promised are as yet withheld.

One example will show the possibilities of the canal's development. A million tons of Adirondack ores are now delivered to Port Henry for smelting. The rail rate for carriage to tidewater, where the manufacturing and commercial facilities are superior, is $1.15, but the canal rate is expected to be 50 cents. New York has not hitherto been considered an iron and steel centre, but the possibilities are worth the attention of even Pittsburgh. The canal not only will enable the cheap assemblage of raw materials, but also will give transportation to the head of the lakes, giving access to the heart of the continent by a route largely water, and cheap accordingly. How far this is from being a dream or theory appears from the announcement of a working agreement between the Sparrow Point shipyard and the New York Shipbuilding Company for the acquisition of property near New York Harbor for the building of shipyards and steel plants. The names mentioned in Wall Street in connection with this new New York industry are those of leading Pennsylvania financiers and steel makers.

Engineer Williams officially reports that there are preparations making for the use of the canal at the earliest moment. If the money is placed at his disposal with reasonable promptness he expects that

> the Champlain Canal can be completed in one year, as can also the canal between Waterford and Oswego and the branch into Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. The balance of the canal through to Buffalo will require one additional year to finish.

How near to completion this $150,000,000 enterprise is appears from the fact that there are only two uncompleted contracts, one between the Hudson and Lake Ontario and one on the Champlain Canal. When the State has done its part it shifts the responsibility for the use of the canal to those for whose benefit it was provided.

"WHEN THAT OBJECT IS ATTAINED."

Of all critics of the military misfortunes or errors of the Entente Allies, Americans should be the most lenient. Of all persons they should be the last to believe that even the bitterest disappointments at and criticisms of the conduct of the campaign, divisions of public opinion, hostility of a part of the press, jars of politicians, collapse of Cabinets, mean anything more than a firmer purpose to carry on the war more resolutely and more effectively. And of the British "muddling" those who saw, and those who have read the history of, our civil war, will not be too impatient judges.

How many dark days the North had in the struggle! Boys of the 60's can vaguely remember their grandfathers and relatives, long past the military age, on some Sunday after a disaster to the Northern arms, loudly denouncing "incompetency" and "treachery" and eager to shoulder a musket and march against the enemy.

The Fall of 1862 was a bitter season for the North, just as the Fall of 1915 has been for the Entente Allies; and it followed a bitter Summer. The "advance on Richmond" had not advanced. The Army of the Potomac had fought engagement after engagement with small visible fruit. McClellan had been ordered back from the Peninsula. Pope had been beaten ignominiously at Manassas, Maryland had been invaded. Lee had threatened Washington. Lincoln, placing McClellan in command of the troops about Washington, pleased the army, but disgusted the Cabinet and dissatisfied the country. In September McClellan at Antietam relieved Washington and forced Lee to retreat. His inaction, necessary or not, stirred Mr. Lincoln to remove him in the first week of November. Result, in a little more than a month, Burnside's wild, disastrous assault on Fredericksburg.

So the struggle went. General after General found wanting. Intrigues, jealousies, political and military favorites, great expectations, broken hopes, futile enterprises, the Cabinet pitilessly recorded in its dissensions, cross-purposes, and self-seekings by old Gideon Welles, the North sorrowful and angry, everybody blaming everything on Lincoln. The South could not be subjugated. The peace mongerers were clamorous.

In 1863 the same story. Mr. Greeley hunting for Mr. Lincoln's successor. The Abolitionists assailing him as too conservative. Conservatives irritated by the Emancipation Proclamation and the enlistment of colored regiments. Practically no Lincoln men in Congress. But the real trouble was, as Mr. Lincoln told Wendell Phillips, "The masses of the country generally "are dissatisfied chiefly at our lack "of military successes. Defeat and "failure in the field make everything "seem wrong." Joe Hooker, Number Four among commanders of the Army of the Potomac, "going straight to Richmond, if I live," meets Lee and Jackson at Chancellorsville. Another costly and shocking defeat. "You are on "the road to hell, Sir, with this Gov"ernment," is the remark attributed to Ben Wade, asking Lincoln to remove Grant, who was soon to capture Vicksburg. And the year of Gettysburg and Vicksburg was also the year of the draft riots. Even in the Summer of 1864, the year of Lincoln's renomination, long doubtful to himself and bitterly opposed, the year when the official Democratic Party was sure that the war was a failure, Early's cavalry cut off Washington's railroad communication with the North.

This old history, and much more than is here briefly glanced at, has its lessons. It reminds Americans of defeats and bickerings and divided counsels and hearts sick with hope deferred. It reads like stories from the land of spirits that attempts were made by some of Lincoln's familiars to dissuade him from calling for 500,000 additional soldiers in July, 1864, on the ground that such a measure would imperil his re-election. He was unpopular enough already.

While no statesman of the Lincolnian calibre is visible in Europe, it is well to recall the popular impatience with Lincoln. It is well to recall also these words of his: "We accepted "this war for an object, a worthy ob"ject; and the war will end when that "object is attained. Under God, I hope "it never will end until that time."

THE FACTORY FIRE.

The factory fire in Williamsburg Saturday afternoon, in which thirteen lives were probably sacrificed, would surely have been less destructive if the law requiring fireproofing of the stairways and the walls and ceilings of the exits had been enforced. The State Labor Department had served an order on the owners of the building directing them to obey this law, but the order was not obeyed. The department is now blamed for not enforcing the law. A locked door which should always have been kept open, a main stairway contiguous to an unused elevator shaft which served as a chimney for the fire, and one slender, wholly inadequate fire escape are noted among the causes of the loss of life.

Arrests have been made, investigations are afoot, the blame will be variously placed, but obviously the lessons of the Triangle factory fire have not yet been learned. Perhaps an effort may now be made to find out how many factories in which fire might result as disastrously remain in operation within the limits of the greater city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Osborne's Friends and Enemies.

According to Governor Whitman, who ought to know and presumably does, the present Warden of Sing Sing is "largely political." The exact meaning of that phrase, thus used, is not clear, but in a general way we can all understand its significance to be that the antagonists of Mr. Osborne are attacking him for reasons quite other than interest in the prison as a prison, in the prisoners as men or as criminals, or in the merits, from a moral, economic, or sociologic standpoint, of the Osborne management in comparison with that of his predecessors.

Mr. Osborne's critics are apparently demanding a return to the methods followed in the days when there was not even a pretense of attempting to reform any part of the prison population, when it was assumed that "once a criminal always a criminal," and when it was a matter of common knowledge that on the expiration of their sentences the prisoners were more dangerous enemies to society than when their incarceration began. Incidentally, all through the old régimes, the prison was a source of patronage, and therefore of power, for party leaders of various ranks, and if half of a thousand rumors are half true it was usually, or at least often, also a source of unavowable money profits many and large.

There have been, of course, honest and well-intentioned Wardens of Sing Sing before Mr. Osborne. There have even been in recent years a few who knew something about modern penology and were inclined cautiously to apply its principles. They had their reward in constant praise. The difference between these better Wardens and Mr. Osborne seems to be that they did not as rudely—or thoroughly—as he disturb existing conditions and relations, and recognized both that the prison had political value and that by ancient usage that value accrued to the party in power. He has not. For good or ill, he has overturned the old system completely, and has started out to prove the corrigibility of all or most of his charges.

That Mr. Osborne is having a measure of success is vehemently denied by his enemies and as vehemently asserted by his friends. The latter are numerous, and their only conceivable interest is in the promotion of the public welfare. Therein, at least, they compare very favorably with those whose motives, according to our highly sophisticated Governor, are "largely political."

A Courageous Demand for the Facts.

There will be in many quarters a deeply sympathetic echoing of the demand from the Berlin Vorwaerts that each of the belligerent nations shall make, through its respective Government, an explicit statement of the objects for which it is fighting—of the results the attainment of which, so far as it is concerned, will mean the end of the war.

Everybody knows, of course, the trivial incident that supplied an excuse for beginning the conflict, but nobody even suspects that the murder of the Archduke was more than the match that fired the long-prepared train and blew up Europe. And we have all heard, often enough, from each of the European capitals, eloquent orations that to the ear sounded like explanations of the purpose and determination that lay behind the movements of the armies. But there has been nothing definite in the speeches. They are what Vorwaerts calls them—"rhetoric"—large and noble generalities, much like the chants that savage warriors sing before they enter battle.

Phrases like "the freedom of the seas," "a place in the sun," "the establishment of permanent peace," "the crushing of militarism," "ready to die for our country"—with all these we have become familiar, but never a word do we hear as to precisely what each of the fighting nations wants—exactly what they will do and get before they will be ready to stop fighting. From their common secrecy on these strictly material and measurable points one might suspect either that none of them knows just what this frightful commotion is about or else that the aim of each is of such a sort as to make its clear definition injudicious.

How the Berlin paper dared to ask its most inconvenient question is mysterious. The question implies criticism of the Government, and it more than hints of widespread and utter weariness of slaughter and destruction which, if not purposeless, are for purposes that are and have to be veiled behind sonorous rhetoric.

Athletics Put on the Defensive.

President William T. Foster of Reed College—the existence of which, out in Portland, Ore., has not yet become as widely known as it probably should be—makes in the November Atlantic what is probably the severest arraignment of intercollegiate athletics that has yet appeared in print. And that is saying a good deal for its severity, as the subject is not a new one, and the previous critics of athletics as conducted in our universities and colleges, though not very numerous, and obviously not very powerful, have used many harsh words in expressing their opinions.

It is President Foster's belief that "intercollegiate athletics provide a costly, injurious, and excessive régime of physical training for a few students, especially those who need it least, instead of inexpensive, healthful, and moderate exercise for all students, especially those who need it most." The reasons for this conclusion given in his article are many, and they seem to be based on wide and careful observation.

President Foster bitterly resents the subordination to athletics of those intellectual pursuits which he thinks it to be the proper object of educational institutions to foster, with all else incidental, and he scorns the pretense that the college athletes deserve the name of amateurs. Their activities, he insists, are largely of a business nature, vicious as well as sordid, and he declares that the college athletes take money for their work in all sorts of secret and deceptive ways, their laws and standards condemning only the one way of taking it—as honest and open wages or salaries—that is not open to just objection.

This Atlantic article will, or at least it should, cause much of soul searching and discussion among undergraduates, alumni, and the members of college Faculties. It puts them all on the defensive and the defense will be neither simple nor easy. For President Foster's conception of intercollegiate athletics is not, like the German metaphysician's conception of the camel, evolved from his inner consciousness. Whether with or without exaggeration, he writes from personal knowledge and observation, and much that he writes is correct beyond truthful denial.

A TEUTONIC TRIUMPH.

What Would Happen if Peace Should Be Negotiated at Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are persistent rumors to the effect that the German Government is inclined to conclude peace on the basis of the cession to Germany of Belgium, of French territory on the Meuse line, of the Russian Province of Courland, and of the payment by the Allies of an indemnity of 30,000,000,000 marks, ($7,500,000,000.) It is natural to suppose that Austria, too, as well as Turkey and Bulgaria, would make similar claims against their vanquished foes.

Certainly this is the most favorable moment for the Teutons and their allies to start the question of peace terms, for tomorrow the fortune of war may turn against them. German alleged terms of peace will teach the Allies what demands they, in their turn, should make in case of their final victory over the Teutons.

However, it is too early to speak of any detailed terms of peace, but it is high time to make it clear what German victory would mean.

It would sanction for many years to come all political ways and means of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. The famous dictum of the German Chancellor, that a treaty is but a scrap of paper, violation of Belgian neutrality, and the ruin of that country would be sealed and justified. Annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of the Berlin treaty, her extraordinary ultimatum to Serbia, with its immediate results, also would be sanctioned. Perpetual maltreatment of all Turkish subjects of non-Turkish origin and the Armenian massacres would be tacitly approved and sealed for many years to come. Fratricidal war made by the Bulgarian Government against Serbia, its compact with Turkey, the foe of Christians, and with Germany, the foe of Slavs, would be sanctioned.

That is what the defeat of the Allies and the triumph of the Teutons, with their allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, would mean.

DR. P. J. POPOFF.
Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 3, 1915.

Blankets for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many appeals coming from Paris, but none seems to me more important than the one made to me for blankets, just before I left Paris a short time ago. They are becoming scarce in France and the need is increasing daily. Single bed size, at least three-quarters wool, in gray or tan color, are the most useful. It is better to send a few good ones than many poor ones. Large or small supplies can be sent free of charge addressed to American Distributing Service, 62 Rue de Richelieu, via American Clearing House, 130 Bank Street, New York City. Money sent to me will be spent in this country on blankets bought at factory prices, and they will be shipped immediately to Paris, whence they will be distributed among the more needy provincial hospitals by American volunteers, who are doing a splendid work in the distributing service. I hope there will be a generous response to this appeal, the need is so urgent and so immediate.

WM. J. WEST ROOSEVELT,
New York, Nov. 2, 1915.

Unpatriotic Advertising.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An advertisement of one of our "preparedness movies" is now parading through the city in the shape of a field piece and caisson, with drivers and gunners in the full uniform of the United States Army, a flaming poster of the moving picture company being displayed.

As an officer in the regular service this goes against my grain. It is bad enough to see the uniform which only a soldier has the right to wear used by porters and bellboys; but when it is used for purposes of advertising the time has come to call a halt. The merit of the subject does not excuse the method.

H. C. C.
New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

THE FADELESS VISION.

Thou Autumn leaf, that as a dolphin dies,
In all the gorgeous hues of sunset skies,
I will preserve thee in some favorite book,
Between whose well-loved pages I may look
Often upon thy beauty, as today!

Spake then, within, the Seer's voice: "Nay,
Thou hast the deathless vision, go thy way,
And leave the fading shape to life's decay,
Which in its passing passion thou hast seen.
Gold is the leaf which yesterday was green,
And which tomorrow is but dust, and gray.
The vision is eternal; that which made
The vision is illusion, and must fade.
All things perceived that perish as time rolls
Leave their eternal imprint on our souls!
So, grown a part of that which may not die,
Pass with us into immortality."

M. E. BUHLER.

CHILDREN, BUY FRENCH TOYS

Advice of One Believing That Thereby a Duty May Be Discharged.

A Letter to the Children:

When you write to Santa Claus this Christmas ask him to send you some toy that was made in France. There are good reasons for this. France is in great trouble, and every letter containing just such a request will help her. You know we were in great trouble once—when we were weak and little—and she helped us. But, you answer, my toys were always made in Germany; is it fair to change? Yes, it is fair. It is right. You will make the change for the sake of the American children who were drowned like so many blind kittens when the Germans sank the Lusitania.

But if you are a child of utilitarian stock, and not to be swayed by sentiment, I can give you another reason. German toys are badly made, badly shaped, and hideously colored. French toys are beautiful. Frenchmen, Frenchwomen, and even French children have wonderful eyes and hands. They have a natural gift for recognizing beauty when they see it, and they can't bear to make ugly things—even for money.

Haven't you ever heard grown people say, "Y-e-es, but she looks like a doll"? When people say that they don't mean any old doll; they mean a doll that was made in Germany. They mean a doll with a nose in the middle, an eye on each side, and a mouth put underneath, but with no more resemblance to anything human than a potato. It used to be insulting to be told that you looked like a doll. It meant that you looked as if you didn't know enough to come in out of the rain. But to look like some of the French dolls that I have seen would be quite another thing. Perhaps the head and face were modeled by one of the most famous sculptors in the world, and the hair was arranged by a most famous wigmaker, and the clothes were designed by the most famous dressmaker in Paris. And the three working together had two aims—first to make something pretty and attractive and smart and almost alive, and second to make something that could be sold for a little money to help France.

I have only talked about dolls; but I could talk about lead soldiers, and toy villages, and soldiers in the uniforms of the Allies, and lancers on horseback, and peasant houses, and folding gardens, and singing birds in cages, and pistols and air guns, and flying machines, and freight trains, and colored blocks and shadowettes, and dozens of other things, all more real, and better looking, and better made than anything of the same nature that you ever saw before. But even if they weren't the most attractive toys imaginable, still they'd be the toys I'd ask for this Christmas and for all the Christmases to come. Because then I'd be helping a people who would rather perish from the face of the earth than have it said of them that they had made war on little children.

There is to be a great exhibition of these French toys. It will travel from city to city, and when it comes to your city you must pay it a visit, and see all the beautiful, amusing things for yourself. And all the while you are looking and admiring you must try to visualize the people who made the toys with their clean hands and painted them so knowingly.

Children no older than you helped make some of them; children whose father went to the war, and came home blind, or with no hands, or who will never come home at all. Mumsies who have no sons now to take care of them; sweethearts who will never see their lovers again.

These are the kind of people you will help if you insist on having toys that were made in France. And they ought to be helped, for they are blameless people who had no wish for this world war, and who had no hand in making it.

I have another reason for asking you to help France. What America hasn't done since the beginning of this war is history, and we can't change history. But we haven't entirely lost the respect of the world. And why haven't we? Why, because so many individual Americans have done all they could to help. Some have given money, some service. Some have brought in the wounded under fire, some have fought and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Frenchmen and Englishmen, and so fighting many have been maimed and killed. And so the old natives say, "When the individual is so brave and generous, the nation can't really be greedy and cowardly." And that is true talk. We aren't greedy and cowardly, but the politicians as usual have misled us and betrayed us, and given us the makings of a very bad name.

Every American who helps France helps his country toward the good name that she ought to have. Every American, man, woman, and child, who helps France helps America. And so, children, ask for French toys. They are beautiful and they are clean. And there is no blood on them.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.
New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

Engine No. 999.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In announcing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Central's Empire State Express nearly all the newspapers of the State which I have seen—some three dozen—have referred to the famous old Engine No. 999 in connection with the anniversary. The reference which was furnished by the New York Central is as follows:

> When the Empire State Express was first placed in service it was nothing like the heavy train that it is today. Then it weighed only 230 tons; now it weighs 780 tons. It was drawn by the famous old "999," the locomotive that took the prize at the Chicago World's Fair.

If memory serves me correctly, the 999 was not built twenty-five years ago, when the Empire was started. Though many other Times readers may be aware of this fact, evidently the New York Central has taken no steps as yet to correct the error relating to its famous old engine.

LAURENCE GRISWOLD.
Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1915.

Playwrights Take Notice!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Comedy, nothing but comedy, is the essence of the plays that are now being produced. It is undoubtedly a relief to forget one's pains and cares for a while and to laugh and be merry; but it is just as important to devote a little of our time to serious, profound thought. The gay and happy view of life is presented from the stage. Why not regard the deep and serious questions as well? I don't mean those plays that aim to move the audience to tears, but the plays that bring forth various problems of life in a pure, clear, and straightforward manner. The plays that make us see and understand matters with greater reason and with a broader mind.

JULIA SIEGEL.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1915.

Three Widows in Yorkville.

Unable on account of heart trouble to do any but the lightest work, three widows in Yorkville would be compelled to break up their homes and commit their children to institutions were it not for assistance. All three are under the best of dispensary care. Each is undoubtedly better off to have her children with her, while the little boys and girls likewise are best under the care of their mothers in their own homes. To continue the assistance that makes this possible the Charity Organization Society appeals for funds. The widows are:

Mrs. F., who has three bright boys from 4 to 9 years of age. Special training in sewing was given her in one of the emergency workrooms last Winter, and effort is being made now to find her light work of this character. Her church gives a little assistance, but $30 a month is needed from the society.

Mrs. L., who is not strong enough to earn money at all and for whose two children, a girl of 5 and a boy of 3, $30 a month is likewise needed.

Mrs. V., who not only has heart trouble, but defective eyesight as well. If her heart improves an operation would help her eyes, but the doctors do not dare at present to risk this. She has a little girl 9 years old. A sister helps with clothing, and the dispensary sends in broths and other nourishing foods. The society's share of her monthly budget is $21.

Two hundred and fifty dollars would provide for these three unfortunate mothers and their little ones until Christmas. Any one wishing to contribute should send gifts to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. It is hoped there will be generous response.

THE DESPISED BACK DOOR OF RUSSIA.

What Germany Must Reckon With in an Attempt to Strangle a Country to Whom Defeat Means Only Victory and New Life.

By ISAAC DON LEVINE.

New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Oberfohren, through that peculiar "twist in the Teutonic mind" (or is it imagination?) made the grave error of seeing an "ice ring around Russia" in the approaching Winter instead of the iron ring around Germany at the present season of the year. Of course, that is not the only expectation he entertains about affairs abroad. From his remarkable contribution to The Times this morning we glean that there are others, if not as important as the chief, just as worthy of our consideration.

For instance, the Herr Doctor expects "a new enemy for Russia in the Balkans in the form of Rumania"; also "warlike measures are not at all impossible" in the northern kingdoms through the Allies' interference with Scandinavian countries in Russia's behalf; and, since by "the dash to the Balkans and Constantinople" (sic!) Germany had broken the ring forged around her by the Allies, how is Russia going to break "the ring that German arms and northern ice are welding around her"?

Had even the "dash to Constantinople" been a fact, which it is not as yet, it would be still left to the Doctor to point out the good effects upon Germany of such a dash. Unless the Doctor has confidential knowledge in his possession that Turkey is going to ship to Germany enormous quantities of dates and St. John's bread as substitutes for meat and bread for the suffering masses in the German Empire, it is hard to explain the ease with which he casts off the ring from the central powers, and places it around Russia.

Now to the facts in the case. The recent developments in the Balkans have so far in no way aggravated the position of Russia, and, on the contrary, may yet prove a source of unexpected relief to the Slavic Empire. It is absurd to contend that Russia by losing the little-used avenue of communication passing through Bulgaria—a loss which, by the way, came as no surprise to Russia—will find itself in the grip of a ring leading to "a sudden collapse or a slow strangulation." Russia's problem is not the result of recent developments in the Balkans or in any other theatre of war; it arose, before the first Winter campaign, in the first weeks of the war.

The blow that Russia received with the closing of the Baltic and Black Seas came in the Fall of 1914. Since then nothing has occurred to make Russia's position in respect to means of communication with the outside world less favorable, and, for that matter, nothing can occur. Whatever had happened was an improvement, not a loss.

Archangel was a "discovery" to Russia more than to the outside world. No one in times of peace had looked for anything worth while in that direction. Only in Russia, the country of "possible impossibilities," can such a thing happen. A port that is open nine months in the year, within such proximity to England and the United States, will prove of great value to Russia after the war.

Russia knew the extent to which it could rely on Archangel. The Arctic certainly is not of recent development, having been a factor last Winter. Why it should make Russia's difficulties more extensive this Winter is a mystery which only a Teuton mind can divine.

As for Vladivostok, that port can easily be kept open all the year, and, though the Doctor is inclined to minimize its importance, the fact remains that it is an excellent port, and the Trans-Siberian Railway is working smoothly without any breakdowns, and has been double-tracked all the way.

The breakdowns that happened during the Russo-Japanese war might have happened again last Winter or this Summer, because of the suddenness with which the railroad was compelled to handle enormous traffic, but they will not take place this Winter.

With Japan's resources at the disposal of Russia, the despised "back door" becomes of force enough to disillusion the Doctor of his vision of a ring around Russia.

With Russia, unlike Germany, it is not a question of procuring bread and meat, but of exporting these articles. While Russia's foreign trade has been effectively crippled, it should never be forgotten that there is a fundamental difference between high prices in Russia and Germany. While in the latter it is due to lack of food, in the former it is due to lack of organization in the distribution of food. The clamor of the people in Russia will result in an organized effort to distribute the food more rationally in the vast empire; it will make the Government more efficient. But how will Germany meet the clamor of her people? Surely not by increased efficiency.

Russia's problem this Winter will be much less difficult than last. She had time to prepare for it, and she did so. Her prospects of getting an adequate supply of war material have not changed since last Winter. The Balkan developments could have no real effect on these prospects, for it was early in the Summer that Russia realized that the opening of the Dardanelles could not be relied upon, and it was then that she called for Japan's aid. What that aid has already accomplished can be seen in the last month's activities on the Russian front. The "almighty" von Hindenburg could perhaps furnish some interesting information on the subject.

Russia is too vast, wealthy, and self-sufficient to become a victim of "slow strangulation." A "sudden collapse" has been prophesied even by Russia's friends, but such a collapse, even if it take place, which is very unlikely, would be fatal to Germany and beneficial to Russia and her allies. It would be an internal collapse of the present Government and would speedily bring forth a "new Russia," a Russia stronger than ever in her determination to rid the world of Prussian militarism.

A revolt in Russia, which I repeat is very unlikely, would be a revolt against the very principles of Prussian "Kultur," and would make Russia a terrible foe to deal with. So instead of strangling Russia the approaching Winter the Doctor would do better devoting his attention to the marked effects of a not very "slow strangulation" that Germany is suffering from at the present moment.

ISAAC DON LEVINE.

THE LIFE OF A LANGUAGE.

What Would Happen if We Wrote Words According to Sound.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Harris, in a letter to The Times, predicts that English will never become a world language until simplified spelling is adopted. The present method, or lack of it, makes it too difficult for foreigners to know how to pronounce an unfamiliar combination of letters, besides which it is a hardship for the school children. A simpler way would "save their grey (or is it gray?) matter," and every one would be happy.

A saving of almost equal value might be effected by history without dates, geography with rectilinear boundaries, chemistry reduced to three elements, and other short cuts to knowledge. The meddlers with language seem to have no sense for the tradition and history stored up in language and expressed by spelling. If this is to be changed and made to conform with pronunciation, the entire race record and relationship of the word is lost, as when names are changed and Jonnescu becomes Jonson, for the sake of simplicity.

Even from the practical side we are met with the difficulty of choosing a pronunciation to which spelling shall conform. Shall it be Boston or Atlanta, Chicago or Oxford which is to perpetuate its enunciation in the printed and the written page?

The beauty of languages like the Italian and Spanish is preserved, not by writing them as they are pronounced—that is putting the cart before the horse—but by pronouncing them as they are written, a distinction with a very big and important difference. As an illustration, simplified spelling would compel us to write Umurrucun for American, lepperd for leopard, rezine for resign, and to blot out the subtle difference between "ed" and "t" in such words as blessed and blest.

To the simplicity faddist, of course, the music of language is of as little importance as its history and its poetry. It must above all, be made easy, rolled out flat with a thoro and ruf method. Why not, rather, follow the lead of the Romance languages, which are melodious whether spoken or sung, for the simple reason that each vowel receives its due and no consonant is swallowed whole? As a matter of fact, this is done in vocalizing, as the commoner vulgarities of simplified pronunciation in English speech are too unpleasant to be tolerated in song. In France and Germany, the stage is the criterion of proper enunciation. With us, this is true only to a certain extent, as there is no uniformity, and the coarse and ugly phonation of vaudeville is spreading to the legitimate, as the accents of the professional sport and athlete are being aped by the college student.

A language is a living thing, (not a machine,) with a past and a future. Pronunciation may change with phonetic decay, dialectic regeneration, and other factors known to philologists. In orthography, the origin and relationship of word and thought are crystallized. They are complex and subtle. Do not attempt to simplify them.

PERCY FRIDENBERG.
New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

Absorbent Cotton and Gauze.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a letter recently received from my brother at the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, I quote the following:

> The hospitals are filling up from the fighting in Champagne and Artois. Lots of supplies are needed, and our stock runs low. If only people would send more absorbent cotton and gauze from New York.

Will any one interested in this urgent need kindly send absorbent cotton and surgical gauze, in any quantities, either large or small, to Mrs. Howard Butler, 120 East Thirty-fourth Street? All such contributions will be gratefully acknowledged and forwarded at once through the courtesy of the War Relief Clearing House in New York and of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

MARY HOWARD BUTLER.
New York, Nov. 5, 1915.

NEW WORDS FOR WIRELESS.

Must Be Correctly Formed and Easy to Say to Win Public Favor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Chairman of the Standardization Committee of the Institute of Radio Engineers, in a letter to The Times, calls the terms aerograph, aerogram, and aerophone, proposed by me, "barbarous." They may be and doubtless are open to objection, but not upon the linguistic grounds which he mentioned. Barbarisms, they certainly are not. Indeed they are better formations than the scientific names which he approved. They are in each instance correctly derived from two Greek roots, while radiograph, &c., are linguistic hybrids, "radio" being from the Latin, and the terminal roots from the Greek. His further characterization of them as "a scientific absurdity" is based on the false assumption that "aero" must imply a transmission "by means of the air," rather than a passage "through the air." We have for example the word "aerolite," or meteor, meaning literally a stone falling through the air. Surely it cannot be denied that wireless messages pass through the air.

I made no reference to the radio terms proposed by the Institute, but I am glad to accept the statement that they are approved by the engineering world and officially adopted even by Governments. I do regret, however, that they are such that they have not received a more general and popular recognition. This may be due to the fact that the terms using the root radio described the mode of communication, about which the public knows little. The public's interest is in the transmission of messages without any visible line of communication.

Meanwhile, "wireless" has come into a very wide usage because it means something, makes a vivid appeal, and fills a need. It was the objection to the use of "wireless" as a verb, together with its failure to distinguish briefly between the sending of vocal and written messages, (now that wireless telephony is a fact,) which prompted me to suggest that other terms might prove to be useful.

HARRY FRANKLIN COVINGTON.
New York, Nov. 6, 1915.

The 86th Street Car Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Riverside District of the Woman's Municipal League is opposed to the granting of a franchise for railway tracks through West Eighty-sixth Street. Eighty-sixth Street was planned as a park street and accepted as such by the city. Thus safeguarded, handsome houses were built. Now the Board of Estimate will consider allowing tracks on this valuable street, valuable, and increasingly so, because dignified, quiet residence streets are growing so scarce.

The needs of the traveling public could be satisfied quite as well by a subway as by ruining this street by a surface road. New York's greatest need is some security for would-be purchasers of property; and so long as laws cannot safeguard property, real estate will not be at a premium in this section of the city.

N. BRYAN,
Chairman The Woman's Municipal League of the City of New York.
New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

The Embattled Paris Cabman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Nov. 3 the news from Paris that General Maunoury would succeed General Gallieni as Military Governor and referring to his wonderful check on the German drive to Paris, suggests to me that perhaps all the people are not cognizant as to how that drive was checked at the crucial moment. When Americans again go to Paris they will possibly not growl over the cabs and their drivers, for those motors were the chief factors in the case. General Maunoury called for every one in Paris to bring him the men needed for the final defeat of the enemy. Each cab was filled with free men and their kits. In twelve hours 20,000 men were on the battlefield!

ELIZABETH D. WHITING.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1915.

'FAIR AND WARMER' IS HIGHLY DIVERTING

Miss Kennedy and Mr. Cumberland Make Much of a Naughty Farce at the Eltinge.

AVERY HOPWOOD'S SUCCESS

He Has Employed Adroitly the Ancient Humors of Intoxication and Connubial Jealousy.

FAIR AND WARMER, a farce in three acts, by Avery Hopwood. At the Eltinge.

Billy Bartlett	John Cumberland
Laura Bartlett	Janet Beecher
Jack Wheeler	Ralph Morgan
Blanche Wheeler	Madge Kennedy
Philip Evans	Hamilton Revelle
Tessie	Olive May
Harrigan	Robert Fisher
Pete Mealy	Harry Lorraine

Brightly written, smartly produced, briskly and cleverly played—all these pleasant things may be said of "Fair and Warmer," the new farce in three acts which was revealed for the first time in New York on Saturday evening to the hilarious audience assembled at the Eltinge Theatre. It is the work of Avery Hopwood and is by all odds the best thing he has done. Here the author of "Nobody's Widow" and the co-author of "Seven Days" has evolved a piece which, while perceptibly improper, is flagrantly entertaining. It is a play of the "Twin Beds" variety that is a little better acted, twice as well written and about four and a half times as amusing.

The new farce at the Eltinge is engaging because it is exceedingly well done and not because Mr. Hopwood started in triumphantly with a novel idea. He did nothing of the kind. The plot of "Fair and Warmer" is more than familiar. It is positively venerable. Every one repeats from time to time the statement some one made somewhere to the effect that, after all, there are no more than twenty plots for plays in existence. If the original some one could be found, he should be challenged to name the twenty, for his celebrated dictum sounds like overstatement. Whoever attends the theatre habitually must become convinced sooner or later that there cannot be as many as all that.

"Fair and Warmer" follows an easily recognized pattern. The stencil runs something like this:

> He (or She)—She (or he) doesn't love me any more, (or doesn't love me enough.)
>
> Friend (preferably of the same gender)—Why don't you make her (or him) jealous?

And there you are. If you wish to see this done in the manner, if not the terms, of high comedy go to "The Boomerang" at the Belasco, or if you wish to see it as comic opera go to "The Princess Pat" at the Cort. Both entertainments are doing nicely, thank you. But if you wish to see it as gay, irresponsible, unadulterated farce go to "Fair and Warmer" at the Eltinge. You may or may not be offended, but you are quite likely to spend two hours in immoderate laughter.

Your American author who tries to be risqué usually succeeds in being no more than merely unpleasant. But Mr. Hopwood, who is something of a cosmopolite, is far too adroit a craftsman and far too observant a student of the American public's taste to do more than write an innocently suggestive farce. He uses beds, nightrobes, and quarts of alcohol as theatrical properties, but he sees to it that the hearts of his puppets are all pure as the driven snow. He does his part of the job with so much gayety of phrase and lightness of touch that you find "Fair and Warmer" not wicked but simply mischievous.

Here, then, is the naughty story of poor Billy Bartlett. Ingenuous Billy has a kind heart, but he is so fond of dozing, reading the paper, and eating that he fatigues his wife, who is beautiful and fond of excitement. He has been told that he ought to keep her wondering, that he ought to devote one evening of every week to doing precisely what he liked, but he is honest enough to admit that if he did he would seize the occasion to go to sleep at 8 o'clock. His neighbor and old college chum (who looks youthful enough to be his son) makes it a point to go to a mythical Mystic Shrine whenever he feels like a night out, and so it is that a deserted husband and a deserted wife make common cause. Common is the word, for they both get exceedingly tipsy in their desire for revenge, and each is too groggy from the unaccustomed wine to dissipate the horrid suspicions that arise quite naturally when the unsleeping partners of their respective joys and sorrows discover them together.

That it all goes so well is due in part to the excellent company. If "Fair and Warmer" were twenty or thirty years old, and if this were late Spring and the piece were now being revived, the Selwyns would have quite sufficient precedent for calling this company an all-star cast and making a terrific fuss about it. How good it is you may guess from the fact that such experts as Olive May and Hamilton Revelle are wasted on neglible rôles, and that even Janet Beecher must play second fiddle. For it is Madge Kennedy and John Cumberland who run away with most of the honors.

Miss Kennedy, well known for her work in "Little Miss Brown" and "Twin Beds" is most beguiling as the artless Blanny of "Fair and Warmer." She is one of the few American actresses you can call cunning without being facetious. She has a way with her. With amazing fluency, she can talk baby-talk with her hands which she waves about in a helpless manner that is very disarming. It is Blanny who causes all the trouble. She has a winning smile and her heart is free from guile. Mr. Hopwood should mention Miss Kennedy in all his prayers, for it is she who keeps his inebriate act from becoming offensive.

Mr. Cumberland is delightful. He played a minor rôle in "Twin Beds" through the weary length of an interminable engagement, but he was biding his time. Now it has come. He makes the most of it, playing with a voice and method of comedy strongly reminiscent of Cyril Maude for those who have seen the English actor in other rôles than Grumpy. Mr. Cumberland's performance as the hapless Billy Bartlett reminds you at a dozen points of Mr. Maude's work in "Toddles."

Miss Beecher pleases as the wife who was to be made to wonder about her husband and who finally came to the conviction that he was a fat little Sultan. Mr. Ravelle and Miss May have little to do and do it well. Ralph Morgan plays with enough spirit but if he would let the audience see all along that his Mystic Shrine was spurious, that he really only played pinochle at the Elks, that, in short, he was an imitation devil, his performance would be far more amusing.

However, that is a minor blemish and, all in all, the Selwyns have done themselves proud. For that matter, they usually do.

TO AID FRENCH DESTITUTE.

Prominent Women Patronesses for Benefit at the Metropolitan.

An elaborate program will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening at the benefit for the Societe Fraternelle des Artists de France. One of the features of the evening will be the presentation of the one-act play, "Rouget de Lisle." The proceeds will be given to the families who have become destitute through the European war.

The patronesses include Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Sumner Gerald, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Amos R. Eno Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, and Miss Lota Robinson.

REICHER OPENING NOV. 16.

"When the Young Vine Blooms" to be Seen at the Garden Theatre.

Emanuel Reicher will make his first production of the season on Tuesday night of next week, when he will present in the Garden Theatre Björnson's drama, "When the Young Vine Blooms." Immediately after this play is produced rehearsals of Gerhart Hauptmann's "The Weavers" will be begun. Each play will be continued a month, the time being divided between the Modern Stage and the American People's Theatre.

In the Björnson play Mr. Reicher will assume his first comedy rôle in English, and in his support will be seen Hedwig Reicher, Bertha Mann, Alberta Gallatin, Ernita Lascelles, Helen May, Katherine Herbert, Rupert Harvey and Augustin Duncan. The Garden Theatre has been renovated and redecorated for Mr. Reicher's season of thirty weeks.

Concerts by City Orchestra.

The New York City Orchestra, under the direction of Professor Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College, will begin a series of free concerts early in January, which will last until April 1. The concerts will be given in the auditoriums of high schools and colleges throughout the city and the lectures on music, which attracted favorable comment last year, will be delivered in conjunction with them.

Big Audience Hears McCormack.

John McCormack appeared for the first time this season in New York at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon and a large audience greeted him. The structure erected on the stage to accommodate the chorus at choral concerts was brought into use to provided seats for the audience which overflowed from the auditorium. Mr. McCormack sang Irish airs and folksongs, which were applauded warmly, and in other parts of his program gave works of a more important character. Donald McBeath, the violinist, assisted him, with Edwin Schneider at the piano.

Orchestral Society's Concert.

An organization calling itself the Orchestral Society of New York, of which Max Jacobs is conductor, gave its first concert in the Harris Theatre yesterday afternoon. One of its aims is the presentation of American works at each performance and, in conformity with this, Edward MacDowell's "Indian Suite" appeared on a program that included also Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, "Slavonic Dances," by Dvorak, and Tschaikowsky's Concerto for violin, in which the solo part was played by David Hochstein.

Women Would Show Military Skill.

Mrs. Alphonso Mary Gregory has asked Major Robert S. Cooke, general director of the military tournament that will be held in Madison Square Garden from Nov. 15 to 20, to permit a battalion of suffragettes to give a drill as a feature of the entertainment. It is Mrs. Gregory's idea to show the audiences that women can undergo the hardships and endure the horrors of war as well as men. The women in the troop are all above medium height and their average weight is 150 pounds. They will go through the manual of arms dressed in khaki uniforms.

Knights of Columbus Dance.

The annual entertainment and dance of the Knights of Columbus will be held on Wednesday evening at the Amsterdam Opera House. John J. Scanlon and William T. Sweeney are in charge of the arrangements.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

By a rearrangement of bookings the engagement of "Young America," at the Gaiety, which was announced to come to an end on Saturday night, has been extended three weeks. The final performance will be given on Saturday night, Nov. 27.

Granville Barker, the London producer, has returned from a tour of the Middle West on which he lectured in the principal cities on "New Ideas in the Theatre."

Percival Knight has been engaged by John P. Slocum for the leading comedy rôle in "Nobody Home," which will tour the larger cities of the East. Mr. Knight was seen in eccentric comedy characterizations in "The Arcadians" and "The Quaker Girl."

Frank Smithson has been engaged by Arthur Hammerstein to stage the new Hauerbach-Friml operetta, "Katinka."

The Times Producing Corporation, whose first production, "The Girl Who Smiles," ended a successful engagement at the Longacre on Saturday night, has accepted for production a three-act farce with music entitled "What 'Tis?"

Irene Bordon, the Parisian chanteuse, who was seen with Elsie Janis in "Miss Information," at the Cohan Theatre, has decided to stay in America permanently. She is studying English and will be presented later in a new comedy by Frederick McKay.

At the benefit entertainement in the Metropolitan Opera House tonight Mme. Walska will sing the Russian national hymn in Russian costume. "Hymn la France," written by Leoncavallo and dedicated to President Poincare, will be sung by Marguerite Berziat for the first time in public in this country.

Eddie caught a cold and lost his voice and it was not "Very Good, Eddie," on Saturday afternoon at the Globe. The lilliputian for the time was a real dummy, and while he sat on Fred Stone's knee and moved his jaws, the comedian had to turn ventriloquist and do all the work. By night Eddie had recovered and did the talking, while Mr. Stone wagged his jaws.

The first of a series of three dance recitals by a dancer, who calls herself Lada, will be given tomorrow afternoon in the Candler Theatre. Her program will include dances given to music by MacDowell, Borodine, Brahms, Liszt, Johann Strauss, and Sibelius, Mme. Mieler-Narodny will sing, and Arnold Volpe's orchestra will play.

Royal
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Made from Cream of Tartar
No Alum—No Phosphate

INNOVATIONS MARK OPERA'S FIRST WEEK

New Singers to be Heard and Caruso Will Appear in 'Samson et Dalila' for First Time.

LOWER PRICES ON SATURDAY

Gatti-Casazza Observes Neutrality by Putting on French, German, Russian, and Italian Works.

The répertoire for the first week of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season, which will begin one week from tonight, was announced yesterday. Two new conductors, four new singers, three of whom are Americans, and a revived opera in which Caruso will sing a rôle for the first time in his career, will be seen. A performance at "popular prices" will be given on Saturday night. This is an innovation for the first week of the season. Mr. Gatti-Casazza has observed strict neutrality by scheduling one French, one Russian, two German and two Italian operas for the first six productions.

On the opening night Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," sung in French, will be given for the first time in more than twenty years. Caruso will sing Samson for the first time, and Mme. Matzenauer will be Dalila. Amato will be the High Priest, Rothier the Old Hebrew and Schlegel, Abimilech. Giorgio Polacco will conduct.

"Boris Godunoff" will be sung on Wednesday evening with the usual cast, including Didur in the title rôle. Polacco will conduct.

Artur Bodanzky, the new conductor for the German repertoire, will make his first appearance on Thursday evening, the opera being "Götterdämmerung" with Mmes. Kurt, Matzenauer and Heinrich, the latter making her first appearance at the opera house, and Messrs. Urlus, Weil and Braun.

On the following evening the new Italian conductor, Gaetano Bavagnoli, will direct for the first time "La Bohême." The cast will include Mmes. Alda and Cajatti, who will make her American debut, and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti and de Segurola.

"Der Rosenkavalier" will be sung at the Saturday matinée with a cast including Mmes. Hempel, Ober and Mason, the latter making her debut in the rôle of Sophie, and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss and Schlegel. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Aida" will be sung on Saturday night with Mmes. Rappold and Sparkes and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rossi, Audisio, and Henri Scott, who will make his first appearance with the company. Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct the performance.

"Parsifal" is announced for a special matinée on Thanksgiving Day and "Il Trovatore" for the opening of the Brooklyn season at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16. The first Sunday night concert will be held on Nov. 21 with Mischa Elman as the soloist.

The name of Lucrezia Bori does not appear in the casts of the first week, since it is not know when she will arrive. She is on the Duca d'Abruzzi, which sailed last Tuesday from Italy.

MEMORIAL TO J. H. PARKER.

Widow Gives Glass Mosaic Panel 14x8 Feet to Church.

A glass mosaic, in the form of a panel 8 feet wide and 14 feet high, has been designed by Louis C. Tiffany for Mrs. James Henry Parker as a memorial to her husband, and is to be placed on the wall at the back of the pulpit in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The panel represents the Spirit of Light descending on the world of darkness. The coloring shades from the deepest blues at the base to brilliant golden tones around the head. Opalescent, opaque, translucent, and iridescent glasses were all used in its construction. The panel is on exhibition at the Tiffany studios.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, rector, yesterday blessed a new reredos which had been placed in the chancel by Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon in memory of her parents. This memorial completes the chancel decoration.

JOHNS HOPKINS NEEDS AID.

Lacks Money Necessary to Continue Work on New Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Unless some philanthropist soon comes to the aid of Johns Hopkins University, work must cease on the new buildings at Homewood.

The civil engineering building, for which ground was broken several weeks ago, will be the last of the new edifices to go up for the present. This building is paid for by the fund appropriated by the State for the endowment of the engineering department of the university.

A chemical laboratory is absolutely essential for the removal of the university to Homewood, and at present there is no prospect that funds will be found which will justify the authorities in erecting it.

Lambs Give Fall Gambol.

The Lambs gave their first gambol of the Fall last night in the Hudson Theatre. It was not a public affair, admission being confined to members of the club and a few of their friends. Sam Hardy was the Collie in charge of the program, which included sketches by Henry Blossom, Paul Dickey, and other members. Douglas Fairbanks, Raymond Hitchcock, and other Lambs took part.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool and Glasgow on the Cameronia are:

F. E. Beelon, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Canning, George Dicks, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Douglas, Robert Farnworth, W. S. Gage, J. C. Grey, H. Hawley, Vivian Hewitt, D. Hutton, H. W. Moon, J. H. Robins, J. S. Shaw, T. D. Smith, J. E. Turton, Captain G. B. Watson, Miss Mabel Whitwell, P. Wallace, E. J. Woodward, and James I. Wright.

WASHINGTON PLANS GAY SOCIAL SEASON

Important Capital Functions Put Off Until After the President's Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The President attended service this morning at the Central Presbyterian Church, but unaccompanied by his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt. While not always in attendance at this church, where the President has had a pew ever since coming to Washington, Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt, since the announcement of their engagement, have invariably attended service together. The President was accompanied this morning by his cousin, Miss Helen Bones, who makes her home at the White House.

With the date of the forthcoming marriage placed definitely for late in December, the official season will begin after New Year's Day, instead of in mid-December, as in the busy years of the Taft and Roosevelt Administrations.

There will be no New Year reception according to the present plans, but this is in no way conditional on the President's wedding date, as the New Year reception went the way of the inaugural ball with the coming of the Wilson and Marshall administration.

President Wilson and the late Mrs. Wilson passed their first New Year's Day as Chief Executive and First Lady of the Land at Pass Christian, Miss. They returned in time to hold the regular diplomatic reception early in January, and from that time to the close of the season entertained at all the receptions and dinners of the official program that has known few changes since the administration of President Grant.

The late Mrs. Wilson also followed the custom of her immediate predecessor, Mrs. Taft, in giving a series of evening musicales, to which invitations were always much appreciated.

It is, therefore, highly probable that the hospitality, both official and personal, which marked the first season of the present Administration will be resumed with the coming of a new mistress to the White House. Mrs. Galt, while not a devotee of society, is a woman who thoroughly understands the importance of convention, and, according to her friends, is keenly alive to the responsibilities as well as the honors awaiting her.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will contribute to the social interests of the coming season, as will the various Cabinet households.

While not beginning until after Jan. 1, the season will be a long one, as Lent does not begin until March 8.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall are still in the West, and are not expected at their hotel until the opening of Congress. With the return of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison in the next few days, all the Cabinet families will be home for the Winter. It is not expected, however, that Cabinet receptions will be resumed until after Jan. 1.

The first formal reception of the season will be given Wednesday evening, when the Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda will celebrate the accession to the throne of their new Emperor.

Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg of the German Embassy staff, who recently returned from California, has been joined by the Princess von Hatzfeldt, who passed the Summer abroad with their young children. The Prince and Princess have taken an apartment at the Shoreham, where they entertained at luncheon in the rose room today.

Colonel Stephen L. H. Slocum, former Military Attaché at London, and Mrs. Slocum inaugurated their hospitalities of the present season this evening with a dinner in honor of Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert. The latter, who are the week-end guests of Colonel and Mrs. Slocum, expect to return to New York tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Heath have arrived at their home on Connecticut Avenue and Twenty-first Street from Louisville, Ky. They, as usual, passed the Summer at their place in Nova Scotia.

BRIDES AT HOT SPRINGS.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Also a Guest at Virginia Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 7.—Many bridal couples danced in the Homestead ball room last night. Among those who are spending their honeymoons here are Mr. and Mrs. Felix D. Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Conner Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodkind, Mr. and Mrs J. H. Caldwell and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. MacDonald of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Powers of Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Close of New York gave a dinner in the Japanese room of the Homestead before the dance, inviting among others Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Earl P. Charleton, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Durant, and Miss Betsey Merrit.

Visitors to the Springs spent this afternoon riding and driving, and many luncheons were given at Fassifern Farm. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyford of Chicago entertained there for Mr. and Mrs. Austin Niblack and Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Leggett of Boston gave a luncheon with Frederick E. Snow, William O. Taylor and James L. Richards as guests.

Thomas B. Smith, the newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia, with Mrs. Smith and Congressman Ware of Pennsylvania spent the day on the golf links.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., took a drive this afternoon and others out were Dr. and Mrs. John Tanner of New York, who went through the Cascades; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Longfellow of New York, who drove through the Jungle; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Doubleday, Mrs. William C. Bullett, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, T. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hill, Baron Schroeder, and Dr. Thomas M. Brennan.

Josiah Copley Thaw, who has been ill for a week with neuritis, is improved, and left for his home in Pittsburgh tonight with Mrs. Thaw after a six weeks' visit.

James Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, who have occupied Benvenue for the last month, expect to return to New York this week.

Arrivals at the Homestead today include Baron Schroeder and Thomas Sidenberg, of New York; C. H. Roth and James K. Bass, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bacon, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Dale and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newberger, Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Buel, Detroit.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

You Are Cordially Invited by
The Humanitarian Cult
FOUNDED NOV. 15, 1914
To Attend
The Next Meeting and Concert at Leslie Hall, 83d Street and Broadway, 8:20 P. M., Tuesday, November 9th, 1915.

PROGRAM

SPEAKERS:
WILLIAM WALLACE YOUNG, Chairman.
MISHA E. APPELBAUM, The Founder of the Cult.
"Thomas Mott Osborne—The Man—His Theories—Effect on Prisoners and Society in General."

CONCERT:
Miss MARION LONDON, The Well Known Soprano.
Mr. BRADLEY KNOCHE, The Noted Baritone.
Mr. LOUIS SIEGEL, The Famous Violinist.
Concert arranged by Mr. R. E. Johnston, the concert manager, who collaberated with Mr. Max Liebling, the Composer Pianist, who will be at the piano. (Knabe piano used on this occasion.)

THE ONLY CULT OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD
Has no officers—Is non-sectarian—Is inclusive, not exclusive. Collects no moneys. Permits no contributions. Membership free to all who wish to be just human.
ADMISSION FREE—PROGRAMS FREE—NOTHING FOR SALE!!!
The only thing you can spend is a pleasant evening. We don't preach or find fault and have no axe to grind. Doors close at 8:30 sharp.

R. B. MANTELL POSES FOR FILM TRAGEDY

Noted Shakespearean Actor Seen in "The Blindness of Devotion" in Two Houses Here.

'MME. BUTTERFLY' PLEASES

Mary Pickford a Winsome Cho Cho San—Marguerite Clark Well Cast in "Still Waters."

Robert B. Mantell, dean of American Shakespearean actors, made his début as a screen star yesterday simultaneously in the Riverside Theatre and the Academy of Music. The picture, which was from the studios of William Fox, was entitled "The Blindness of Devotion." If the title does not suggest the scenario, read this from the program:

> The story combines beauty, love, hatred, revenge, and action in a powerful and interesting manner. The plot deals with the marriage for money of Renee Delaveaux, an adventuress, to Count de Carney. The Count is the guardian of Pierre Cavereaux, a young soldier who, while visiting the Count, carries on a disgraceful intrigue with Renee. Another complication arises when Pierre, growing tired of Renee's fascinations, meets and loves Bella, the Count's beautiful niece. The Count discovers the liaison between Renee and Pierre but Bella, who is also aware of the affair, disarms suspicion by entering into a loveless marriage with Pierre. The sleeping demon in Renee's soul is aroused by this action and she attempts to poison the Count, but fate rules against her, bringing this remarkable drama to a climax of overwhelming power and surprising realism.

Undoubtedly Mr. Mantell is paid well for his services in his new field of endeavor, and he should be. For an actor who has devoted so many years to the classics, and who could probably recite from memory every line Shakespeare ever wrote in a play, to have to grimace through such a wordless drama must be something of a trial.

John Luther Long's story, "Madame Butterfly," after having been dramatized and made into an opera has finally reached the movies. A picture version was shown yesterday in the Strand, with Mary Pickford in the rôle of Cho Cho San. David Belasco explained at great length last week that the picture was not based on his version. The screen arrangement was taken directly from Mr. Long's book. Miss Pickford made an attractive Japanese maiden, her diminutive stature being well adapted to the character. But notwithstanding her size and her black wig, she looked more Occidental than Oriental.

Another Famous Players film is "Still Waters," exhibited in the Broadway Theatre. Marguerite Clark is its star, and in the rôle of a child of the circus who finally is restored to the grandfather who became estranged with his daughter when she married a circus performer she is alluring in her girlish and fragile beauty. The grandfather is a canal boat captain, whence the title. In addition to scenes along the canal there are some glimpses of circus life.

One feature of the movies in their favor is their silent nature. Were they otherwise a nervous person could not patronize them, so full of shooting are they. But with the camera as a silencer one may sit and watch with immunity. In the new Triangle film, "The Lily and the Rose," for instance, the husband, being disappointed, shoots himself, as movie husbands are apt to do. But so quietly does he do it, thanks to the silent cinema, that the audience doesn't realize he is dead till the Rose finds him. The photography of the picture is unusually good.

SUMMER AT WHITE SULPHUR

Temperature of 70 Sends Guests Outdoors—Some Notable Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 7.—The churches drew large congregations from the Greenbrier today. Many visitors have contributed toward the new Presbyterian Church, the cornerstone of which was recently laid.

The mercury was above 70 today and the Summer temperature brought every one out of doors. Many drove to the Log Cabin and Elmhurst for luncheon and several informal teas were given on the porch of the Greenbrier.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer B. Davis have arrived from Montreal to join the Canadian colony here, and Mrs. Norman Williams, who has come from Washington to spend a month, is accompanied by Miss Jane Holden.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cornwallis West are leaving this afternoon for Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cox and Paul L. Hammond are leaving for New York.

Phillips Hoffman has joined Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, Jr., at the Greenbrier. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Albert and party motored over to Hot Springs for luncheon.

THE REV. JOHN DOOLY DEAD.

Civil War Veteran Was Once Pastor of Broome St. Tabernacle.

The Rev. John Dooly, once pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle here, died recently at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William W. Mayo, in Oxford, Mass., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Albany and was a graduate of Rutgers College. He fought through the civil war and afterward was connected with the Five Points House of Industry. Later he became the first Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A., from which he went to the New York Mission of Carmel Church.

In 1889 the Rev. Mr. Dooly was made Superintendent of the Albany City Mission and Tract Society, and was a prominent worker in its gospel tents. In 1893 he became Superintendent of the Berkshire Industrial Farm, remaining there until 1897, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y. A year later Mr. Dooly was pastor of the Congregational Church in Monterey, in the Berkshires, and until he retired, on his seventieth birthday, was widely known as the "Summer pastor" of the families from this city, the Oranges, and Newark who spent their Summers there.

John W. Weed.

John W. Weed, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and a member of the law firm of Weed, Henry & Meyers of 62 William Street, died yesterday from heart disease, at his home, 61 Sandford Avenue, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Savannah, Ga., and at the age of sixteen left the University of Georgia and joined the Confederate Army and served through the Civil War. After the war, Mr. Weed went to Germany, returning here to complete his law course at the Columbia Law School. In 1890 he joined his late firm and two years ago the University of Georgia conferred on him the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

The Rev. William Coonan.

BRADFORD, Penn., Nov. 7.—The Rev. William Coonan, rector of St. Bernard's Church in Bradford, Penn., for thirty-eight years and Dean of the Johnsonburg District of the Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of Erie, died today. He was 71 years old.

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WIDENER FUNERAL TODAY.

Services for the Late Financier Are Advanced a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 7.—Peter A. B. Widener, the financier, who died yesterday, will be buried tomorrow from his home, Lynnewood Hall, Elkins Park. It was announced yesterday that the funeral would be held on Tuesday, but for private reasons the plans were changed today. There will be no honorary pallbearers, and the funeral party will be limited strictly to members of the Widener family.

Mr. Widener's body will be inclosed in a bronze coffin and put into the family vault. Two services will be read, one in Lynnewood Hall and the other at the tomb, by the Rev. J. Thompson Cole, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Cheltenham.

There is much speculation about the provisions made by Mr. Widener in his will for his great art collections. It is said he intended to leave them to the city if a suitable gallery was built for them.

Obituary Notes.

MOSES F. RITTENHOUSE, a wealthy lumberman, died in Chicago yesterday of heart failure. He was born in Vineland, Ontario, in 1846, and went to Chicago when 17 years old. He was interested in lumber development in Wisconsin, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina. He is survived by his wife and three sons. His body will be taken to Vineland for burial.

Dr. SOLOMON J. PIETERKOWSKY, formerly an osteopath here and more recently in Brooklyn and Hempstead, L. I., is dead at the home of his daughter, 703 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year.

HARRY P. WHITLOCK, formerly a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Van Brunt, Maynard & Co. of this city, died at his home in Newton, Iowa, on Saturday, where he had been proprietor of the Churchill Hotel for the last ten years.

JOHN J. CODY, for many years a real estate broker of 1,269 Lexington Avenue, died on Saturday at his apartments there, in his fifty-sixth year.

JOSEPH ARGENDORF died on Friday at his home in Pittsfield, Mass. He had lived there nearly all his life, and would have been 101 years old on Nov. 27.

Mrs. MATTIE V. CORNWELL, wife of Henry E. Cornwell, who is connected with Theodore B. Starr & Co. of this city, died yesterday at the Mineola (L. I.) Hospital, in her fifty-sixth year.

WARREN JACOBUS, first auditor of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, N. J., until forced to retire by ill-health two years ago, died on Friday at his home in Verona, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, President of the old California Jockey Club for twenty-five years and one of the best known horsemen in that State, died on Friday at his home in Oakland, Cal.

JOHN EICHHORN, one of the oldest employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and a pioneer settler in the old town of New Lots, East New York, died on Saturday at his home, 2,751 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES PATTERSON, a clerk in the Navy Department for nearly fifty years, died on Friday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his seventy-seventh year.

CARL VICTOR NEWMAN, a watchmaker for many years in this city, died yesterday at his home, 201 East Seventy-first Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in Sweden and came here twenty-five years ago. Mr. Newman was a member of the Swedish Baptist Church and is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

JAMES A. SILVEY, an insurance broker with offices at 56 Malden Lane, died on Saturday at his home, 936 West End Avenue, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Newark, N. J., and had lived here for the last fifteen years. Mr. Silvey is survived by his wife, two daughters, and two sons.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BRUSH.—Nov. 2, 1,785 3d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brush, a daughter.

GUMPERT.—Nov. 3, 107 West 93d St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Gumpert, a daughter.

HENOTHSTEIN.—Nov. 1, 22 Mount Morris Park West, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Henothstein, a son.

JUDIS.—Nov. 1, 160 West 95th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Judis, a daughter.

SHAMOVITZ.—Nov. 2, 1,919 Daly Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Shamovitz, a daughter.

WEISFIELD.—Nov. 5, 49 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Weisfield, a son.

Engaged.

HIRSCHL—STERN.—Sophia Stern to Joseph Hirschl.

BAYER—WEINSTOCK.—Tillie Weinstock to Harry Bayer.

BERGER—ROSENFELD.—Anna Rosenfeld to Alexander Berger.

BERMAN—CRONE.—Gladys Crone to Lewis J. Berman.

BRIER—GELLIS.—Estelle Gellis to Herman Brier.

COHEN—MOSKOWITZ.—Sadie Moskowitz to Nathan Cohen.

DORSEN—ROSENZWEIG.—Anna Rosenzweig to Albert Dorsen.

FRIEDLANDER — MARK.—Ray Mark to Nathan Friedlander.

GETLER—FINLAY.—Linda Finlay to David Getler.

GOLDSMITH—SILBERMAN.—Dodye Silberman to Philip Goldsmith.

JAFFE—LICHTENSTEIN.—Mildred Lichtenstein to Max Jaffe.

LENROW—GOTTLIEB.—Hattie Gottlieb to Walter A. Lenrow.

LEVINE—HEIDENHEIM.—C. Edna Heidenheim to Harry A. Levine.

LIEBMANN—KELLER.—Edna Keller to Alfred J. Liebmann.

LIVINGSTON—WINTER.—Lotty Winter to Edwin M. Livingston.

MILLER—GOLDSTEIN.—Sadie Goldstein to Lee Miller.

MONSHEIMER—BAAR.—Adele Baar to Leo Monsheimer.

NEIMAN — WASHINSKY. — Pauline Washinsky to Irving Neiman.

OCHS—BLOCH.—Sadie Bloch to Arthur Ochs.

OPPENHEIMER—SOLOMON.—Adeline Solomon to Sidney Oppenheimer.

SAMUELS—TAYLOR.—Belle Taylor to Sidney Samuels.

SILVERSTON—WEINREB. — Rose Weinreb to Berhard Silverston.

STERN—MAGNUS.—Erna Magnus to Isaac Stern.

ZADEK—COHN.—Lotta Cohn to Arthur Zadek.

Married

BACON—PEABODY.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 6, at the Reformed Church on the Heights, by the Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam and the Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones Peabody, to Clarence Everett Bacon.

HYDE—WALKER.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at the Chateau du Parc, Brooklyn, by Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President Bowdoin College, Anna Griffen Walker to George Palmer Hyde.

ABRAMS—LOWENSTEIN.—Nov. 1, Josephine Lowenstein to Alonzo Abrams.

FORSHAY—FOWLER.—Nov. 1, Violet M. Fowler to Harold Forshay.

FOX—STRASS.—Nov. 4, Elena Strass to Jacob Fox.

PRICE—BERNHART.—Nov. 2, Belle Bernhart to John B. Price.

Died

BAILEY.—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915, Samuel Bailey. Funeral service at his home, 20 Vernon Place, East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodbridge, N. J.

BARRY.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, Philip J., beloved husband of Ellen Barry. Funeral will be held from his late residence, 3,143 Sedgwick Av., Kingsbridge, New York, on Tuesday, thence to St. John's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery. Mahanoy City and Hazleton (Penn.) papers please copy.

CORNWELL.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Nov. 6, Mattie V., wife of Henry E. Cornwell. Funeral services at her late residence, 152 Greenwich St., Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

DE CON.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 7th inst., Emma, daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Clarke De Con. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services, from St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock; interment, Riverview Cemetery. Friends may review remains on Tuesday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock.

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Died

DOWNIE.—On Nov. 5, Robert, beloved husband of Ida E. Downie, at his residence, 427 West 48th St. Services Monday evening at 8 P. M. Interment, Mt. Olivet.

FALK.—In Boston on Nov. 6, in the 33d year of her age, Milly E. Falk, wife of Myron S. Falk, and daughter of Henry L. and Cecilia Einstein. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 West 53d St., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

GLOVER.—Passed away suddenly, Nov. 5, George Horton Glover, beloved husband of Isabel Tucker Glover. Funeral services at his late residence in the San Remo Hotel, 74th St. and Central Park West, at 1 o'clock, Monday, Nov. 8. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Baltimore papers please copy.

GRIFFIN.—Nov. 7, Ellen, beloved wife of the late Jeremiah Griffin. Funeral from her residence, 1,817 Crotona Avenue, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, 9:30 A. M., and thence to the Church of St. Joseph's, Bathgate and Tremont Avenues. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HAGAN.—Suddenly at Jersey City, on Nov. 6, 1915, Mary Hagan. Funeral services Monday, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Cottier, 12 Congress St., Jersey City.

HEIMSOTH.—Suddenly, on Nov. 7, Alma S. Heimsoth, aged 21 years, beloved daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Heimsoth, 726 St. Nicholas Av. Notice of funeral later.

HUGHES.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at her residence, 966 Trinity Av., Abigail, widow of John Hughes. Funeral services at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 155th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JENKINS.—At Hotel Woodward on Nov. 7 of pneumonia, Matthew C., aged 48 years, son of the late Francis and Mary E. Jenkins. Funeral private. Friends kindly omit flowers.

KIRBY.—Henry P., on Nov. 6, at his residence, 36 West 59th St. Funeral private, Tuesday. Friends will be welcomed at a memorial meeting at the residence Monday evening between the hours of 8 and 9. English, French, and Italian papers please copy.

LORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at Framingham, Mass., Mary Agnes Lord, daughter of the late James and Mary Anne Sanger Lord. Funeral at Framingham on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MENDOZA.—On Nov. 7, David, Sr., husband of Minnie Nykerk, father of Ezekiel and David, Jr., aged 51 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1,192 Franklin Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 9:30 A. M. 166th St. "L" station.

NEWMAN.—Carl Victor, at his home, 201 East 71st St., on Sunday, Nov. 7, in his 70th year. Funeral from First Swedish Baptist Church, 141 East 55th St., Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

NICHOL.—On Sunday, Nov. 7, Kathryn Waite Nichol, beloved wife of George W. Nichol. Funeral services at her home, 662 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 oclock. Interment Paterson. Paterson papers please copy.

OSBORN.—At Quaker Hill, N. Y., Nov. 5, Lydia J., daughter of the late Richard and Roby Osborn. Funeral at her late residence, Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 1 o'clock.

PARSONS.—On the night of Friday, Nov. 5, 1915, at Dublin, N. H., Arthur Jeffrey Parsons of Washington, D. C. Interment at Dublin, Monday noon.

POSTLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 7, Margaret Sterling, widow of Clarence Ashley Postley and daughter of the late Dr. Alexander F. and Elizabeth Jordan Sterling. Funeral private.

PRATT.—Mary Jane Foster, at her late residence, 179 New York Av., Brooklyn, on Nov. 7, 1915. Funeral private.

PRIME.—On Nov. 5, in his 83d year, at the Hotel Buckingham, Edward Prime, beloved husband of Anne Rhodes Prime and son of the late Edward Prime and Anne Bard Prime of Hyde Park, N. Y. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock.

RICHMOND.—On Nov. 7, Cornelia, widow of Lewis Richmond, in her 78th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

ROSENBERG.—On Nov. 7, Pauline, (nee Englander,) beloved wife of Adam J. and mother of Robert. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M. Interment Union Field Cemetery.

RYAN.—At Hunter, N. Y., John M. Ryan, Nov. 5, ex-Police Lieutenant and Grand Army veteran. Funeral services Monday, Nov. 8, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William J. Murphy, 2,187 Ryer Av., Bronx.

SCHIFF.—Henrietta, widow of Ferdinand and mother of David, Max, Alexander, and Hannah Lavendol, on Saturday, Nov. 6. Funeral Nov. 8 at 1 P. M. from Meyers Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av.

SCHMIDT.—Saturday, Nov. 6, 1915, Elise Schmidt, in her 84th year, widow of Theodore W. Schmidt. Funeral services at her late home, 124 West 12th St., Monday evening, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

SILVEY.—Nov. 6, 1915, James A., in his seventy-third year, 936 West End Av., New York City. Funeral private.

SPELLMAN.—On Nov. 7, at his residence, 526 West 113th St., Samuel D. Spellman, in his 55th year. Interment, Indianapolis, Ind.

STALL.—At Atlantic City, Nov. 6, the Rev. Sylvanus Stall, 68 years old. Funeral this Monday at 2 P. M. at Temple Lutheran Church, Philadelphia.

STRONG.—At his residence, in New York, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1915, Benjamin Strong, son of the late Oliver Smith and Margaret McIntyre Strong, in his 81st year. Funeral services private.

TURNER.—Jane A., nee Garthwaite, beloved wife of James S. Turner, on Nov. 7, at her residence, 998 Ogden Av., in her 76th year. Funeral services Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:15 P. M., at above address.

ULRICH.—Marie. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Frank Campbell Building,) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

VAN BUSKIRK.—On Sunday, Nov. 7, Kate E., wife of the late John R. Van Buskirk, and daughter of the late Peter A. and Elizabeth M. Bailey. Funeral services at her late residence, 73 6th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WEED.—John W., at Flushing, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915, John W. Weed, aged 70 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WESTON.—At her residence in Milton-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 6, 1915, Florence Alida, wife of Charles Ward Weston, in her 69th year. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

WIDENER.—On Nov. 6, 1915, Mr. P. A. B. Widener, in his 81st year. Services at his late residence, Lynnewood Hall, Elkins Park, Penn., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock precisely. Interment private.

WRIGHT.—Died on Sunday morning, Nov. 7, in the Suffern Hospital, New York, Bertha Seward, wife of Robert H. Wright. Funeral Wednesday noon at the home of her father, Dr. Frederick W. Seward, Goshen, N. Y. Erie train, Jersey City, 9:30 A. M.

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Died

YOUNG.—On Nov. 6, 1915, at her residence, 471 Park Av., Frieda Marsh Young. Funeral services at Church of the Holy Comforter, Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M. Carriages at Rahway will meet train leaving Penn. station, 7th Av., at 12:34 P. M. Interment Rahway Cemetery.

ANDERSON.—Mary E., Nov. 6. Funeral 223 8th Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CASH.—Michael, 403 East 22d St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CROWE.—Mary A., 711 Crotona Park North, Nov. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DATTWYLER.—Emily, 783 East 186th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOWLING.—Thomas, 597 Hudson St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOWNEY.—James J., 517 West 29th St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

EAGAN.—Sarah, Nov. 5. Funeral 1,275 1st Av., today, 2 P. M.

FAERBER.—George J., 1,590 2d Av., Nov. 5, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FLYNN.—William J., 145 West 62d St., Nov. 6, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow.

FRIEDMANN.—Yetta, 120 West 143d St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JOHNSTON.—William, 420 West 18th St., Nov. 6.

McLEAN.—Lena B., 806 Columbus Av., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MILANI.—Gustav, Nov. 6. Funeral 446 West 34th St. today, 2 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Kate, 404 East 10th St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

PETTIT.—Frederick A., 249 West 34th St., Nov. 6, aged 43. Funeral service today.

RIORDAN.—Annie N., 82 Catharine St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WERNER.—William J., 19 West 103d St., Nov. 6, aged 73. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

BENNETT.—George, 733 McDonough St., Nov. 6. Funeral service today.

BOENBUSH.—Fred, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 6, aged 57. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DOBBIE.—Robert S., 809 Greene Av., Nov. 6, aged 91. Funeral notice later.

DOWLING.—Joseph, Nov. 6. Funeral 821 Avenue N tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

EXNER.—Amalie, 1,612 President St., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KANTF.—August F., 916 Dean St., Nov. 5, aged 47. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KORMAN.—Thekla, 287 Irving Av., Nov. 5.

LEWIS.—William A., 251 Grand Av., No. 5. Funeral service today.

LUFFLER.—Joseph, 2,019 Palmetto St., Nov. 5, aged 81. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LYONS.—Isabelle C., 761 Quincy St., Nov. 5. Funeral service today.

PETERSON.—John, 166 Nichols Av., Nov. 6, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow.

PIETERKOWSKY.—Dr. Sol J., 703 Carroll St., Nov. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHERM.—Betty, 12 Dry Harbor Road, Nov. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SEELIG.—John, 483 Herkimer St., Nov. 5. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

STACOM.—Michael, 603 Clinton St., Nov. 5, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

STEVENS.—Edward, 859 Hancock St., Nov. 6, aged 53. Funeral service tomorrow.

TITUS.—Samuel T., 1,448 56th St., Nov. 6, aged 80. Funeral service today.

TREHARNE.—Cecelia A., 312 Westminster Road, Nov. 6. Funeral service tomorrow.

VENGOECHIA.—Juan, 200 Keap St., Nov. 6, aged 66. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WALSH.—Michael, 119 Waverly Av., Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BROWN.—Ellen, 173 New York Av., Jersey City, Nov. 5, aged 85. Funeral today.

BURSTYN.—Bertha, 551 Spring St., West Hoboken, Nov. 6, aged 45.

DALZELL.—Nelson C., Newark, Nov. 6, aged 19.

HASKINS.—Arthur, 819 Newark Av., Jersey City, Nov. 6.

KAEMPFFER.—Pauline, 3,402 Boulevard, Jersey City, Nov. 6, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow.

KLEINHARDT.—Frederick, Newark, Nov. 5, aged 50.

LEVY.—Anna, Newark, Nov. 5, aged 58.

REICHERT.—Katherine, 756 South 17th St., Newark, Nov. 5, aged 37. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SHANNON.—Ellen, 464 South 16th St., Newark, Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

SLAIGHT.—Charles J., 52 Montgomery St., Newark, Nov. 6, aged 2 months.

SYMMERS.—Catherine, 65 Blum St., Newark, Nov. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WALKER.—John L., Newark, Nov. 5.

WITTENBERG.—Ernst A., 732 Hudson St., Hoboken, Nov. 7, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WOLFE.—Hugh N., 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, Nov. 5.

Long Island.

LEWIS.—Julia I., Astoria, Nov. 5, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROTHMANN.—Magdalena L., Sea Cliff, Nov. 6, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SINNER.—Marten, 226 Academy St., Long Island City, Nov. 6, aged 60.

In Memoriam

AARONS.—Sol, in memory of; died Nov. 8, 1910.

ABRAMSON.—Ruth M., in memory of; died Nov. 9, 1913.

BENDER.—Amalia, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Nov. 14, 3:30 P. M.

BERNSTEIN.—Mrs. Jack J., unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Nov. 14, 3:30 P. M.

BRADY.—Charles D., mass, St. Ann's Church, Newark, Nov. 10, 8 A. M.

COHEN. — Fannie, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.

COLLIN.—Louis, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Nov. 14, 3 P. M.

FLYNN.—Joseph, mass St. Malachy's Church, today, 8 A. M.

FULCHER.—Frank M., in memory of; died Nov. 8, 1914.

HALLERAN.—John, mass, Holy Redeemer Church, Freeport, L. I., Nov. 9.

HARRIS.—Itta, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.

HARTE.—Elizabeth I., in memory of; died Nov. 8, 1914.

HEFFERNAN.—John L., in memory of; died Nov. 13, 1913.

JACKSON.—Bertha, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Bridget, in memory of; died Nov. 12, 1911.

O'CONNOR.—Delia, in memory of; died Nov. 8, 1913.

ORR.—Carrie L., in memory of; died Nov. 8, 1913.

SCANNELL.—George F., mass Holy Redeemer Church, Freeport, L. I., today.

SMALL.—Louis, in memory of; died Nov. 8, 1877.

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STEADY RISE SINCE 1840

The Central Mercantile Association Compares Statistics of Seven American Cities.

The Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, after a study of population in connection with its industrial survey, has made public a report, which says:

"Every year for the last eighty years New York City has been adding a city of 100,000 persons to itself, a record unequaled by any municipality of the United States, either in size or steadiness of population increase. From 391,000 in 1840 the greater city area has grown until over four and a half millions thronged the metropolis in 1910, and it is estimated that over seven and a half million people now live here.

"For every twelve persons living in the United States, outside of New York, one is living in the New York City area. When the actual population gains of New York City are compared with those of other American cities, decade by decade, New York shows a gain in every decade greater than any other city. In fact, only Chicago in three decades and Philadelphia in one have shown an increase even half as large as New York's.

"Figured in percentages of their own population, many of the new 'boom' cities of the West have shown much larger percentage gains, but business enterprises in seeking locations are primarily interested in the actual amount of increase. For instance, Seattle's population from 1900 to 1910 increased 194 per cent., while New York increased only 38.7 per cent., and yet the New York business man in that decade gained 1,329,681 new buyers, while the Seattle merchant gained only 156,523."

Gain Has Been Steady.

"In seeking the significance of population movements to business enterprises," Joseph E. Kean, Executive Secretary of the Central Mercantile Association, says, "two questions must be kept in mind—the size of the gain and the steadiness of the gain. The actual gain in New York's population averaged about 75,000 a year during the seventy-year period from 1830 to 1900 and steadily increased to 135,000 a year during the last decade. This means a rapidly increasing market and natural business increment for miscellaneous manufacturing, mercantile, and professional enterprises. Such a gain assures increasing realty values and is an important factor in the safety and value of investments in all home and business properties."

Even more important, Mr. Kean declares, is the steadiness of New York's gain. He points to the following statistics showing population gains, decade by decade, for seven representative American cities:

1840-1850—New York, 305,001; Chicago, 25,493; Philadelphia, 27,711; Pittsburgh, 36,659; Boston, 43,498; (Los Angeles and Seattle, no figures obtainable.)

1850-1860—New York, 478,664; Chicago, 79,297; Philadelphia, 444,153; Pittsburgh, 10,060; Boston, 40,959; Los Angeles, 2,775; (Seattle, no figures obtainable.)

1860-1870—New York, 303,324; Chicago, 189,717; Philadelphia, 108,493; Pittsburgh, 61,833; Boston, 72,086; Los Angeles, 1,343; (Seattle, no figures obtainable.)

1870-1880—New York, 433,595; Chicago, 204,208; Philadelphia, 173,148; Pittsburgh, 95,815; Boston, 112,313; Los Angeles, 5,455; Seattle, 2,426.

1880-1890—New York, 595,716; Chicago, 596,665; Philadelphia, 199,794; Pittsburgh, 108,833; Boston, 85,638; Los Angeles, 39,212; Seattle, 39,304.

1890-1900—New York, 929,788; Chicago, 598,725; Philadelphia, 246,733; Pittsburgh, 107,608; Boston, 112,415; Los Angeles, 52,084; Seattle, 37,834.

1900-1910—New York, 1,329,681; Chicago, 486,708; Philadelphia, 255,311; Pittsburgh, 82,393; Boston, 109,693; Los Angeles, 216,719; Seattle, 156,523.

Reactions Follow Booms.

"A dangerous condition always exists in periods of rapid boom," Mr. Kean continues. "They are invariably followed by reactions, and only the investor who steps out at the right time gains. Permanent business enterprises and permanent investments in such cases have to withstand the recurrent periods of stagnation. A city that can show as steady an advance as New York has a great advantage, entirely aside from the speed of the advance. Such a steady advance guarantees the safety and permanence to business values. The population studies, therefore, point a very striking advantage to New York City as a location for rapid and permanent increase in market and in business values. The greatest local market in the world in size, in wealth, and in individual expenditure is within wagon delivery distance of New York City enterprises."

The report states that an advantageous location for reaching this entire local market is the central mercantile district, basing its claim upon routes and distances between the metropolitan area and the middle west side of Manhattan. From these facts, the association declares, delivery distances are shown to average much shorter over more direct and less congested routes than from other locations. The report points out that bridges, tunnels, and ferries are so located that from the whole metropolitan region people enter Manhattan almost necessarily through or near the central mercantile district.

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HOW GERMANS MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET

Mother and Six Children Live in Berlin on $64.80 a Month.

Some interesting light on the subject of household expenses in Germany during war times is shed by the latest weekly report published by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin, which reached this city yesterday. It comments as follows:

"The predominating question in German families is now, besides the war, the running of the household and its expenses. An investigation of the cost of maintaining a family establishment is recorded in the following paragraphs, with special reference to the home of a business man who has gone to the front. The place is Berlin. This case is, perhaps, typical, and illustrates the situation confronting a family of moderate means and good education.

"The husband has been at the front for the last five months, and in times of peace acts as a manufacturers' agent, with an average monthly income of 600 marks, which, at the present customs value of the mark in American money, 23.82 cents, is about $143. The children, numbering six, are 17, 14, 9, 8, 6, and 3 years old. Savings have not been made. The wife, having been employed as bookkeeper prior to her marriage, is now employed with a large business house in a similar capacity.

"The oldest daughter is employed in a candy factory, while the other children, excepting the two youngest, go to school. The second daughter, 14 years of age, besides going to school takes care of the house and her younger sisters, and also attends to the cooking. The house itself is kept very clean, and gives the impression of a well-ordered household. The family budget is as follows:

INCOME.	
Monthly salary of wife	$30.00
Monthly salary of daughter	15.60
War relief	19.20
Total	$64.80

EXPENSES.	
Rent for four rooms and kitchen	$21.60
Food, four meals daily, averaging $7.28 weekly	29.12
Light and heat	3.60
Clothing and shoes	6.00
Laundry	1.46
Insurance	2.40
Surplus	.62
Total	$64.80

"The housewife explains the budget as follows: 'When my husband went to the front and I had to depend entirely upon my earnings and those of my oldest daughter, I made my plans accordingly for the dividing of my expenditures, a plan which was strictly carried out and which proved to be perfectly satisfactory. I thought it impractical and unwise to rent a smaller apartment, because firstly, I would have to crowd my children into a smaller space, and secondly, the cost of moving, now and once more after the war, seemed an unnecessary expense.

"'The rent of our apartment is $30 per month in times of peace, and my landlord was very accommodating in allowing me a reduction of $8.40 on the monthly rent. I am following these principles for the food of my family:

"'For breakfast we have cocoa prepared with skim milk; for the second breakfast sandwiches with cottage cheese or home-made plum jam. At noon we have a wholesome meal cooked with the help of our fireless cooker. Our last week's daily bills of fare were:

"'Sunday noon—rice soup, stewed beef with potatoes, apple pudding; Sunday night—potato salad with hot sausages; Monday noon—barley broth, carrots with potatoes, rice with prunes; Monday night—liver sausages, sandwiches; Tuesday noon—vegetable soup, herring with potatoes; Tuesday night—oatmeal, sandwiches; Wednesday noon—fruit soup, potato pancake; Wednesday night—flour soup, sandwiches, plum sauce.

"'Thursday noon—fruit soup (the leavings from Wednesday noon), and stewed rabbit; Thursday night—oatmeal; Friday noon—vegetable soup, whitefish in beer; Friday night—herring with potatoes; Saturday noon—bread soup, turnips with ox liver; Saturday night—buckwheat groats.

"'The cost of this fare, according to my notebook, amounts (roughly) to, Sunday, $1.22; Monday, 95 cents; Tuesday, 76 cents; Wednesday, 92 cents; Thursday, $1; Friday, $1.04; Saturday, 79 cents; total, $6.68. This was a rather cheap week, the cost remaining below the average. For compensation I prepared in the following week a supply of lard—I cook with margarine—and filled up our supply of briquets.

"'Expenses for clothing and laundry must necessarily be curtailed considerably, because living expenses require the greater portion of our income. And yet we must not sidestep from our devised plan of living, in order to prevent getting into debts and irregularities.

"'The surplus of my monthly statement is but theoretical, because there is always a little extra expense which cannot be avoided, and at the end of the month our finances are, as we say, burned out.'"

DEFENSE LOOKS TO MELLEN.

Hope to Bring Out That Betterments Were Planned for Future.

Charles S. Mellen is to be recalled to the stand today in the Federal District Court to testify to the actions of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company during the years he was President, so far as they affect the charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, which has been brought against William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other ex-Directors of the company. He will, it is expected, be examined directly, and there will be comparatively little of the tedious reading of minutes and letters, which so far has marked the Government's case.

He will take, it is understood, two or three days to complete his examination in chief, and then he will be turned over to counsel for the defense for cross-examination upon the whole of the testimony he has given, including the period when he was merely a Vice President of the New Haven. The defense is looking forward to the attitude he assumes in answer to its questions with a good deal of interest.

Mr. Mellen has already made it evident that he considers that the part he played in the acquisition by the New Haven of the New York & New England Railroad Company, one of the first big mergers, was merely that dictated by his duty as a Vice President of the former company. He has also shown a willingness to admit that the merger worked for the good of the general public. It is now hoped by the defense that after he has testified to the historical facts of the growth of the New Haven, which cannot be denied, he will tell the jury that, in his opinion, the public of New England was greatly benefited by its forward policy and that in overcoming one competitor after another the New Haven merely succeeded in doing what its competitors were trying to do.

The defense is also likely to try to bring out from Mr. Mellen, as a partial explanation of the disappearance of the profits of the road, that he entered upon a great campaign of betterment and embarked, with the assent of the board, on such schemes as the construction of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad and the New York Connecting Railway, which in the end will prove to be of great benefit to the property, but for a time are heavy loads to carry.

It is evidence of this character that the Government's counsel are particularly dreading. So they have not yet called Percy R. Todd, the President of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company, although he has been present in the courtroom for days, while his letters as Vice President of the New Haven have been read in connection with the steamship deals. The facts of the case with which he was acquainted could be established by documentary methods, and the Government had no desire to call a hostile witness as their own, so if Mr. Todd is to take the stand it will be as a witness for the defense, and the Government will be at liberty to impeach him if it can.

REDFIELD ATTACKS PACIFIC MAIL AGAIN

Quotes Schwerin to Show Company Quit Business Because of Panama Canal Act.

NOT THE SEAMEN'S LAW

Company Accused of Not Being Frank in Assigning Reason—Says Chinese Meet Language Test.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Department of Commerce made public today a letter addressed by Secretary Redfield, under date of Nov. 5, to Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which he quoted Renee P. Schwerin, Vice President of that corporation, in an effort to show that the Panama Canal act, not the new seamen's law, was the real cause of the company's going out of the Pacific trade. The letter follows:

Department of Commerce,
Washington, Nov. 5, 1915.

My Dear Sir: I note in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Oct. 18 last you comment upon my letter respecting the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which company you say "has withdrawn from the Pacific service because it could not do business under conditions imposed by the new seamen's law." You further say, "the most objectionable feature of the law is the language clause." You have been informed that Mr. Schwerin was told by me before the sale of the ships was consummated that the department would probably not construe the language clause as Mr. Schwerin seemed to do. In its Circular No. 265, of Sept. 18, the department put this into effect, stating, "any language which is understood in sufficient measure by both the officers and the proper proportion of the crew will comply with the law," adding, "the department also construes the section as meaning only such orders as may normally be given to members of the crew in each department of the vessel in the course of the usual performance of their regular duties."

It is interesting, in view of the above, to read the statement made by Mr. Schwerin before a committee of the House of Representatives on March 14, 1912, relating to the above matter. I commend it to your thought. Mr. Schwerin says, (p. 400): "I have been a seafaring man. * * * I wish to say to you that the technical language of the sailor in my experience does not consist of more than sixty words; the language of the deckhands does not consist of more than thirty words. * * * These are truths you must take into consideration." He then tells the following tale.

"I was on one of our trans-Pacific ships a year ago last Summer, crossing the Pacific, and just as a matter of curiosity, to ascertain how far the members of the Chinese crews understood the running language, I directed them to do different things, and they never failed to do them properly. On one occasion I said to a Chinese sailor, 'Go and get me the jib downhaul.' He looked at me for a moment—they call me the No. 1 man—and then went forward and came back, bringing the boatswain with him. The boatswain said, 'Mr. Schwerin, this man says No. 1 man wants the jib downhaul.' I said, 'Yes; I told him that;' and then, 'Never mind, now.' The man knew just what I wanted. The order I gave was most unusual; the downhaul on this ship would require at least two or three men to carry it, as it would make a heavy coil of rope."

Soon after (p. 403) he was asked, "Don't you think for a crew to be competent it ought to be able to reasonably understand the orders of the officers?" to which Mr. Schwerin replied, "These Chinese crews do," etc. To the further question, "As I understand you, the Chinese do understand the orders," Mr. Schwerin replied, "I say they understand the sailor language."

It is singular that, since the department's construction of the law concurs with the qualifications which Mr. Schwerin says the Chinese sailors possess, the language clause should drive his company out of business.

Let us call another witness to see if we can find the real cause for the withdrawal. A dinner was given in San Francisco Dec. 15, 1913, to Mr. Caminetti, now Commissioner General of Immigration. This Mr. Schwerin attended, sitting next to Mr. Justus S. Wardell, now Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco. Mr. Wardell has dictated a statement which I have. In it he says:

"In the course of the evening he (Mr. Schwerin) discussed the legislation which was before Congress, stating to me that the Pacific Mail would have to quit unless it had the right to use the Panama Canal. * * * In two or three hours' conversation he dwelt on that almost constantly, and spoke of the necessity of having legislation that would not debar them from the use of the Canal."

An interesting confirmation of the view then expressed by Mr. Schwerin appears in his own language before a committee of the House of Representatives in January of 1913 (p. 924 of Hearings, vol. 2.) There Mr. Schwerin said: "No more American ships for me. I am done." He was asked by Mr. Wilson, "Do I understand that you are going out of the shipping business so far as the American flag is concerned?" and answered, "Yes, sir; and your bill (the seamen's bill) will wind up the American flag on the Pacific Ocean. That ends it." Mr. Wilson then asked, "In other words, is it your purpose to stay in the business if that bill (the seamen's bill) does not pass?" and he replied, "I explained before that the Canal bill will put the Pacific Mail out of business so far as the Panama route is concerned by law." He then added, "Now, that means that the Central American and Mexican business will fall naturally as a correlative part of that service. The only thing left is the transpacific business. It has never paid any more than its operating expenses."

Mr. Wilson then asked, (p. 926,) "Did I understand your position to be that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company would be going out of business or simply that you were going out of business?" and Mr. Schwerin replied, "Well, personally I am going to stay with the proposition till she goes 'over the dam,' but I say that the Pacific Mail has got to go out of business."

At this same time Mr. Schwerin, speaking of the Chinese sailor, said, (p. 929,) "In other words, he must speak English fluently"; on which the Chairman of the committee commented, "They have given it a very absurd meaning," and Judge Hardy of the committee replied, "I believe this committee was in thorough accord that that provision meant he should be capable of understanding the ordinary sea orders." This last, you will observe, is exactly what Mr. Schwerin a year earlier said they did. It is all the law requires.

It is respectfully submitted that on two separate occasions, in different parts of the country, Mr. Schwerin expressly gave the Canal act as a reason for the Pacific Mail Company's going out of business, and is himself a witness to the effect that the Chinese crews are able to meet the language test as interpreted by the committee and by the Department.

One must be glad the stockholders of the company have profited by the sale of their ships, while one also wonders at a reason being given for this sale at the present time which is contradicted by the repeated statements of their own officers. I am informed, and believe it to be true, that there are other witnesses that could be summoned to a similar effect.

I beg to remain, yours very truly,
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of Executive Committee, Southern Pacific Company, 165 Broadway, New York.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The features of the weather during the last twenty-four hours are the record-breaking temperatures for November in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley, and the occurrence of thunder storms, with heavy rain in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas, with a change to snow in the northwestern portion of North Dakota. Directly associated with these unseasonable conditions is an area of low pressure that overlies Minnesota and is moving rapidly northeastward. Rain has fallen in upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, also in Washington and Oregon. The temperature is generally high in the West and South. There will be rain Monday in the lake region and Monday night or Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be colder in the upper lake region Monday night and colder Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, light northwest, becoming south Monday night; Middle Atlantic, light north, becoming southeast; South Atlantic, East Gulf, light and variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday probably showers.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness; showers north.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably rain by night. Tuesday rain and colder.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably rain and colder by night. Tuesday rain, increasing southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	40	36	4 P. M.	49	52
6 A. M.	40	34	6 P. M.	49	49
9 A. M.	45	36	9 P. M.	49	44
12 M.	50	47	11 P. M.	51	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 47.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34, at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature 52 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 33 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 70 per cent. at 8 A. M., 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.23 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:50—533 E. 171 St.; N. Goldberg	Slight
9:10—62 E. 7 St.; Montague Aarons	Slight
11:00—887 Southern Boulevard; Ebenestein & Evertine	Slight
11:10—227 W. 134 St.; R. H. Rause	Slight
11:45—656 Prospect Av.; L. Brenner	Slight
11:55—120 Charlton St.; Beacon Electric Co.	$3,000
P. M.	
12:50—Varick and Vandam Sts.; Degnon Construction Co.	None
1:00—Front Pier 38, N. R.; Mallory S. S. Co.	$2
1:10—449 W. 41 St.; Colonial Iron Works	Slight
2:15—104 E. 29 St., Chas. Van Auter	Slight
2:20—221 Sherman Av.; N. Workman	Slight
3:10—280 Broome St.; Sarah Goldstein	Slight
3:40—852 Dawson St.; Mrs. Roy	Slight
4:00—3,966 3 Av.; O. J. Gude Co.	Slight
4:55—158 St. and Park Av.; not given	Slight
5:15—335 E. 121 St.; Abraham Mas	$100
5:40—326 Spring St.; Thos. Clark	Slight
5:50—7 Hester St.; Frank Gans	Slight
7:45—75 E. 119 St.; G. Leobitz	Slight
7:50—189 E. 100 St.; Louis Fried	Slight
7:55—150 W. 31 St.; not given	Slight
8:05—347 E. 72 St.; August Siegfried	Slight
10:25—330 E. 121 St.; Solomon Bridgeman	Slight
10:30—429 W. 52 St.; Jos. Perkins	Slight

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 1	$1.02⅞	$1.00⅝	$1.04¼	$1.02¼
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	1.05⅜	1.03⅜	1.06¼	1.04¼
Nov. 4	1.05½	1.03¼	1.05⅝	1.03⅜
Nov. 5	1.07	1.04⅝	1.06⅝	1.05
Nov. 6	1.05⅞	1.03⅞	1.06	1.04½
Week's range	1.07	1.00⅝	1.06⅝	1.02¼

	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
Nov. 1	$1.12	$1.10
Nov. 2	Holiday.	
Nov. 3	1.15½	1.13
Nov. 4	1.14	1.13
Week's range	1.15½	1.10

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash, 3 White. High.	Cash, 3 White. Low.
Nov. 1	58¾	57¾	60⅛	59¼	64	63¾
Nov. 2	Holiday.					
Nov. 3	60¼	59⅛	61⅜	60⅝	64½	63
Nov. 4	60	59	61½	60⅝	65¼	65
Nov. 5	60⅜	59⅝	62½	61⅛	65½	65¼
Nov. 6	60⅝	60	62⅝	61⅞	..	..
Week's range	60¾	57¾	62⅝	59¼	65½	63

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Cash Standards. Low.
Nov. 1	39¼	38⅝	39⅝	39⅛	40	39½
Nov. 2	Holiday.					
Nov. 3	39½	38⅝	40	39⅝	40½	39½
Nov. 4	38⅞	38⅝	39⅝	39¼	39½	..
Nov. 5	39⅜	38⅞	39⅞	39½	40	39½
Nov. 6	39⅛	38⅞	39⅞	39½	39¾	39½
Week's range	39½	38⅝	40	39⅛	40½	39½

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 1	$9.10	$8.92	$9.25	$9.25
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	9.10	9.02	9.30	9.22
Nov. 4	9.02	8.97	9.20	9.15
Nov. 5	9.02	8.92	9.20	9.10
Nov. 6	9.07	9.05	9.22	9.17
Week's range	9.10	8.92	9.30	9.10

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 1	$9.12	$8.92
Nov. 2	Holiday.	
Nov. 3	9.07	8.97
Nov. 4	8.95	8.87
Nov. 5	9.00	8.85
Nov. 6	8.97	8.92
Week's range	9.12	8.85

PORK.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 1	$14.55	$14.45	$16.70	$16.37
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	14.60	14.50	16.75	16.47
Nov. 4	14.20	14.15	16.40	16.30
Nov. 5	14.25	14.10	16.42	16.20
Nov. 6	14.50	14.25	16.42	16.32
Week's range	14.60	14.10	16.75	16.20

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 1	12.04	11.68	12.18	11.80
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	11.69	11.51	11.84	11.61
Nov. 4	11.69	11.51	11.80	11.65
Nov. 5	11.77	11.60	11.92	11.76
Nov. 6	11.60	11.41	11.70	11.54
Week's range	12.04	11.41	12.18	11.54

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 1	12.38	12.01	12.50	12.12	12.55	12.19
Nov. 2	Holiday.					
Nov. 3	12.04	11.83	12.17	12.00	12.23	12.07
Nov. 4	12.01	11.86	12.14	12.01	12.22	12.08
Nov. 5	12.13	11.97	12.27	12.10	12.31	12.16
Nov. 6	11.90	11.75	12.03	11.90	12.10	12.00
W'k's re.	12.38	11.75	12.50	11.90	12.55	12.00

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Week Ended Nov. 6

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
2,470	Am.-Br. Mfg.	44½	38	39½	— 2½
7,300	Am. W. Paper	2¾	1	2½	..
1,200	Am. Zinc	69⅛	68⅛	69	..
22,800	A. G. & W. I.	36	28¼	31¼	..
5,025	A. G. & W.I.pf	49¾	42	43	..
1,790	Can. Car & F.	107	100	101	— 5
2,085	Can.C.& F. pf.	122	118	118	— 2
20,035	Can. Nat. G.	1⅝	1¼	1 5/16	+ ⅛
10,000	Car L. & P.	9⅝	8¼	8¼	— 1
615	Carbon Steel	102	70	81	—21
4,700	Cent. Fdry.	19	16¼	16¼	—34
300	Cent. F. pf.	32	31	31	+ 1
2,500	Chand. Motors	96	92¼	92¼	..
1,320	Cosden Ref.	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
650	Cramp Shipb'g	85	82	85	— 1
225	Dom. Steel	52	50	51	+ 1¼
2,220	Driggs-S. w. i.	145	138	139	— 5
1,620	Emer. Phono.	12½	11	12½	+ ⅝
1,425	Hall Signal	32	27	27	— 4¼
300	Hall. Sig. pf.	50	43	45	— 5
2,900	Hendee Mfg.	35	30	34½	+ 2½
650	H. & A. Arms	65	54	57	— 7
3,300	Houston Oil	19¾	19	19½	+ ¼
315,000	Int. Mer. M.	24⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
155,000	I. M. M. pf.	59¾	51	54¼	+ 4
5,000	Int. Mer. Mar. Cent. Tr. C.	54½	50¼	54	+ 4½
1,500	Int. Motors	41½	33	35	— 5½
105	Int. Mot. pf.	66	65	65	— 1
1,400	Inter. Petrol	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4,600	Kath. B'ze pf.	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ½
625	Kelly-Sp'f'd.	305	290	290	—10
285	Kelly-Sp'f'd T. new 1st pf.	97	94	96	+ 3
6,000	Kelly-Sp'f'd T. w. i.	78	75½	75½	— 2¼
2,570	Keystone Ord.	11¼	11	11	— ¼
10,400	Lake Tor. B't.	17	14¾	15	— 2
500	S.S.Kres. w. i.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
5,100	Mar. of Am.	4½	4¼	4⅜	..
7,000	Man. Transit.	1	¾	1	+ 1/16
6,500	Mid.Steel w.i.	91	82¾	83	— 8
24,500	Peerless Mot.	49	45	47⅝	..
3,800	R. & H. Cor.	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1,200	M.Rumely,new	25	23	24	+ 2
8,200	Stand. Mot.	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
10,100	St. Co. of Can.	44	36	43¼	+ 8¼
1,100	Ster. Gum w.i.	2⅝	2 5/16	2⅝	+ ⅛
12,800	St. Jo. Lead	14¾	14	14½	+ ½
29,300	Submar. Boat	44½	40	40½	— ¾
2,800	Tob. Products	39	35	35½	— 3½
6,100	Tri. Film ctfs.	7¼	6⅞	7	..
6,200	U. Pr. Sh. new	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
20,000	U. S. L. & H.	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
18,500	U.S.L.&H.pf.	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
29,000	Victoria Oil	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
14,000	World Film	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
9	Atlantic Ref.	625	625	625	—15
82	Buckeye P. L.	112	109	110	— 2
56	Galena-S. Oil	158	155	155	— 5
8	Indiana P. L.	110	110	110	..
50	Nat. Transit.	32	30	30	— 8
20	North'n P. L.	106	105	106	— 2
390	Ohio Oil	162	157	161	+ 4
5,000	Pierce Oil	16½	14½	16½	+ 2¼
65	Prairie P. L.	220	217	217	+ 7
51	Prair. O. & G.	427	423	423	— 2
20	South. P. L.	233	232	232	— 2
20	S. Penn. Line	348	348	348	— 4
355	S. O. of Cal.	328	315	317½	— 7½
2	S. O. of Ind.	455	455	455	— 5
157	S. O. of N. J.	492	486	486	— 4
440	S. O. of N. Y.	206	204	204	+ 1
15	Union Tank.	84	83	84	..

MINING

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
15,000	†Atlanta	25	24	24½	+ ½
6,000	†Alta C. Min.	18	14	15	— 5
5,955	Big L. D. Co.	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
86,000	Braden Cop.	13⅛	11⅞	12¾	+ 1⅝
6,100	†Booth	39	34	36	+ 2
27,100	Butte C. & Z.	6½	4⅝	6¼	+ 2
200	Buff. Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1/16
2,500	Butte-N. Y.	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
1,600	†Caled. Cop.	95	92	94	— 1
30,000	Can. Copper	3½	2¼	2¼	..
8,500	†Cashboy	7½	5½	6	— 1
55,000	Chile C., w. i.	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
43,100	†Comst'k Tun.	17	13	15	— 1
16,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1 7/16	1 7/16	— 1/16
4,700	Con. Cop. M.	2¼	1½	1⅝	— ¼
34,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅜	5/16	⅜	..
1,000	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	..
14,600	†Emma Cop'r.	33	28	33	..
17,450	First Nat. C.	6	4⅞	5⅛	— ¾
500	†Florence	45	44	44	— 1
7,600	Goldf'd Cons.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
26,000	†Goldf'd Mer.	23½	19	20	+ 1
4,240	Hecla Mining	3¼	2 15/16	3	— ⅛
20,800	Jumbo Exten.	1 3/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	— ⅛
131,000	†Kewanas	36½	30	31	— 2¼
16,500	Ken. Copper	54	52	52	— 1¼
2,500	La Rose Con.	⅝	½	9/16	+ 1/16
600	†+Maj. Mines	75	65	75	+10
3,000	†Marsh Min.	33	33	33	+ 2
30,100	†McK.-Dar.	32	29	30	..
97,900	†Mother Lode	35	30	33	— 1
9,750	Natl. Z. & L.	1⅜	1¼	1 5/16	+ ⅛
500	New U. B.	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
2,150	Nip Mines	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	..
2,500	No. B. Dev.	¼	3/16	¼	..
17,000	†Rex. Con. M.	45	43	44	— 1
4,000	†Sand. Ken.	11	9½	11	+ 2
26,800	Santa Fe	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅜
5,000	†Silver Pick	9	8	8½	— ½
6,200	S. Sil.-Lead	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
7,600	Stewart	13/16	11/16	¾	+ ¼
78,000	†Suc. Mining	68	59	68	+ 8
21,100	†Sup. M. Co.	28½	26	28	+ 1
3,400	Ton. Exten.	3	2 13/16	3	+ ⅛
4600	Ton. C. of N.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ 1/16
5,000	Tuolumne	15/16	⅞	⅞	..
7,300	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
2,400	†West E. Con.	70	63	64	— 6
700	Wh. K. C. pf.	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ¼

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
$270,000	B. Cop. 6s	260	237	260	+23
35,000	K. Cop. 6s	171	168¾	168¾	— 2¼
30,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	85	83	83	+ 3

†Sells cents per share.

MEET TODAY TO END TOBACCO TRADE WAR

Peace Plan Started at Recent Conference to be Put Into Effect by National Body.

$1,500,000,000 REPRESENTED

Strongest Interests in the Industry to Have Men on the Board of Thirty Directors.

What tobacco men think will be the most important meeting ever held by representatives of the industry will be called to order at the Hotel McAlpin at 3 o'clock this afternoon to perfect a permanent organization of the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States.

Those to be present will represent $1,500,000,000 of capital, with annual business of $700,000,000.

Thirty men of national reputation will be at the meeting to serve as Directors. It is likely that Jacob Wertheim will be made President. National headquarters will be established in this city and active work begun at once.

This organization grows out of a conference held recently at the Biltmore at the suggestion of independent dealers and on call of the editors of leading tobacco journals. It is based on the belief that through national conferences and co-operation the trade can be relieved of the constant fights that have injured it for years.

J. Fred Crosby will call the meeting to order, and Charles Dushkind will be present as counsel. All others at the meeting will be there to serve as Directors or officers. They are:

Edward Wise, Chairman of the United Cigar Stores Company; Asa Lemlein of E. H. Gato Cigar Company, and Charles Fox of F. Miranda & Co., composing the Committee of Ways and Means, and Jesse A. Bloch of Bloch Brothers; William T. Reed of Larus & Brother Company, Jonathan Peterson of Weyman-Burton Company, Rawlins D. Best of Lovell-Buffington Tobacco Company, John F. Bagley of John J. Bagley & Co., George W. Hill of American Tobacco Company, George H. Hummell of P. Lorillard & Co., George L. Storm of Tobacco Products Corporation, Leon Schinasi of Schinasi Brothers, Frederick S. Lucey of Philip Morris & Co., Limited; Mortimer Regensburg of E. Regensburg & Sons, Roger G. Sullivan of R. G. Sullivan, Theodore Werner of T. J. Dunn & Co., A. J. Lachman of West Indies Cigar Company, A. L. Sylvester of American Cigar Company, Charles J. Eisenlohr of Otto Eisenlohr & Brother, D. Emil Klein of E. M. Schwarz & Co., Alvaro Garcia of Garcia & Vega, Alfred S. Rossin of S. Rossin & Sons, Joseph F. Cullman, Jr., of Cullman Brothers; A. Bijur of E. Rosenwald & Brother, J. W. Buchner of Park & Tilford, I. N. Maaskoff of I. N. Maaskoff, Nicholas Erlich of Nicholas Erlich, D. A. Schulte of A. Schulte, Joseph Simon of Bennett, Shean & Co., and M. J. McDonnell of Yahn & McDonnell.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Nov. 1	$4.63⅝	$4.62¼	$4.63
Nov. 2	Holiday		
Nov. 3	4.64½	4.63¼	4.63⅝
Nov. 4	4.64¾	4.63⅝	4.64¼
Nov. 5	4.65¼	4.64½	4.64⅞
Nov. 6	4.64⅝	4.64¼	4.64½

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 1	$4.64⅛	$4.62⅞	$4.63⅝
Nov. 2	Holiday		
Nov. 3	4.64¾	4.64	4.64⅝
Nov. 4	4.65	4.64½	4.65
Nov. 5	4.65⅞	4.65¼	4.65⅝
Nov. 6	4.65⅝	4.65¼	4.65¼
Week's range—			
High	$4.65⅛		$4.65⅞
Low	4.62¼		4.62⅞
Same week last year—			
High	4.90⅝		4.91¼
Low	4.90⅛		4.90⅝
Year's range to date—			
High	4.85½		4.85⅞
Low	4.50		4.51
Same period last year—			
High	6.00		7.00
Low	4.8535		4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Berlin. Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Switzerland. Cab.
Nov. 1	5.94½	5.93½	81⅛	81⅜	5.35½	5.34½
Nov. 2	Holiday					
Nov. 3	5.94¼	5.93¼	81⅝	81¾	5.34¾	5.33⅝
Nov. 4	5.96	5.95	81⅝	81 11/16	5.34	5.33
Nov. 5	5.96	5.95	81⅜	81 7/16	5.33¼	5.32¼
Nov. 6	5.95½	5.96½	81⅝	81 7/16	5.32¼	4.33¼

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.	Russia. Cab.	Austria. Cab.
Nov. 1	41⅜	41½	6.43½	6.42½	33.25	14.75
Nov. 2	Holiday					
Nov. 3	41⅝	42	6.44	6.43	32.50	14.80
Nov. 4	41¾	42	6.44½	6.43½	32.50	14.80
Nov. 5	41⅞	42⅛	6.43⅝	6.42⅝	32.75	14.80
Nov. 6	42	42⅛	6.44½	6.43½	32.75	14.80

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 1	Par	†20c	Par	*35c
Nov. 2	Holiday			
Nov. 3	Par	†20c	Par	*35c
Nov. 4	Par	†20c	Par	*35c
Nov. 5	Par	†25c	Par	*35c
Nov. 6	Par	†25c	Par	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 1	Holiday			
Nov. 2	3½@4	4⅜@4⅞	4⅞@4 15/16	27f 59½c
Nov. 3	3½@4	4⅜@4⅞	4⅞@4 15/16	27f 59½c
Nov. 4	3½@4	4⅞	4⅞	27f 71c
Nov. 5	3½@4	4⅞	4⅞	27f 78½c
Nov. 6	3½@4	4⅞	4⅞	27f 78½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
Nov. 1	Holiday	
Nov. 2	65	65f 40c
Nov. 3	65	65f .0c
Nov. 4	65	65f 25c
Nov. 5	65	65f 05c
Nov. 6	65	65f 05c

BAR SILVER.

	Bar Silver. London.	Bar Silver. N. Y.
Nov. 1	24⅛d	48¼c
Nov. 2	24⅛d	48⅛c
Nov. 3	24⅛d	49⅝c
Nov. 4	24 3/16d	50c
Nov. 5	24⅜d	50c
Nov. 6	24 5/16d	49⅞c

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OUR MR. L. RUBEN WILL SEE YOUR SPRING LINE OF SILK AND COTTON DRESSES (FROM ABOUT $2.00 TO $15.00 EACH) ANY MORNING FROM 8:15 TO 10:30 A. M., AND 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST.

JOBS OF CHILDREN'S CLOTH COATS AND ALSO JOBS LADIES' CLOTH COATS; QUANTITY NO OBJECT; SPOT CASH. BEN. F. LEVIS, RESIDENT BUYER, 72 MADISON AV. PHONE 7197 MADISON SQUARE.

JOBS WANTED in coats, fur-trimmed suits, children's coats and dresses, silk waists and silk dresses; call with samples or phone Kline's Purchasing Office, Mad. Sq. 4753. Address, 95 Madison Av.

Open for large quantity blue and gray, low price chinchilla; also gray cloth, having blue overplain. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57-59 East 11th St.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WHAT HAVE YOU in infants' and children's bathrobes? Will buy any quantity in all colors; sizes 1 to 14. S 72 Times.

OPEN FOR JOBS neckwear and dress silks, seconds, remnants; also velvets, velveteens, corduroys. Gottfried, 109 Mercer. Spring 8825.

MIDDY BLOUSE contractors, also manufacturers, bring samples. 48 West 27th, Room 301.

WANTED.—Amoskeag 7,614 blue serges; state price. Cash. B 278 Times Downtown.

OPEN TO BUY quantity of silk velour for cash. Phone 9657 Farragut.

CAP MANUFACTURER will close out at price Winter, Spring caps; retail trade solicited. N 106 Times.

CLOSE OUT merchant tailoring woolens in remnants. Gottfried, 109 Mercer. Spring 8825.

JOBS IN CORDUROY DRESSES. COLORS NAVY, BROWN AND WINE. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST., MR. L. RUBEN.

1,000 FUR TRIMMED plush, corduroy, and mixtures coats, for immediate delivery and to close out. H. Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st.

NICE LOT plush coats, fur trimmed; also corduroys and mixtures; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th St.

A lot of silk petticoats, also messalines, piece goods to sacrifice. Telephone Stagg 67.

250 suits different materials at sacrifice price. S. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

Black zibeline and sport coatings for sale cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 40 West 17th.

PLUSH CORDUROY and mixture coats, cheap. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st St.

25 SILK, velvet, serge dresses to sell out on jobs; cash. Elios Dress Co., 154 East 23d St.

JOBS OF PLUSH and cloth coats at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

WE BUY all kinds merchandise for South America; what have you to offer? Whether your stock is $1,000 or $1,000,000 quantity no object; price must be low; send us a line. Z 255 Times Annex.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Baltimore suit and skirt manufacturer, making high-grade popular price line, desires a live, energetic salesman, with established trade, to travel State of Pennsylvania. Z 267 Times Annex.

SAO PAULO A GOOD MARKET.

American Consul There Tells of Trade Opportunities in Brazil.

"The opportunity for securing South American trade was never better than at the present," said Maddin Summers, American Consul in Sao Paulo, Brazil, yesterday at the Hotel Astor. "Undoubtedly one of the best chances is offered in Sao Paulo, and nothing better emphasizes this than the fact that the State of Sao Paulo, within the next month or two, will have borrowed $10,000,000, which is to be used almost entirely for the development of trade interests between that State and city and our own United States. The growth of this city in the last few years has been remarkable, it now having a population of nearly 500,000. In another ten years the population will be fully one million.

"The wealth of this part of Brazil can best be appreciated when I tell you that 12,000,000 bags of coffee, at $9.50 a bag, will have been exported by the end of the year and that its corn crops will be the largest ever grown in any State in South America.

"There is a great demand in Sao Paulo for steel products and also for textiles, and the merchants of this country can secure a great many orders now if they will go after them. The merchant seeking this American trade must send samples with his representative. The representative must be ready to submit all details when doing business. By that I mean he must be ready to make a definite deal on the spot and be practically ready to make a guarantee that all he promises will be fulfilled.

"It might be a good thing for all merchants to quote their rates free on board New York or 'cost, insurance, and freight Santos.' It has proved very confusing to the South American to have prices quoted from other cities, such as Detroit, &c. The South American knows the freight rate from New York, but Detroit or St. Louis confuses him, and very often business is lost because of that."

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 312 W. 76th St.—Contents of residence, including fine oil paintings.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Library of John C. Burton, Milwaukee; Part III., consisting of "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," "Trial of Henry Ward Beecher," &c.; also Tuesday and Wednesday, at 2:30 and 8:15 P. M.

P. H. McMahon, Myrtle Av. and Washington Place, Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

Tuesday.

Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 E. 125th St.—Louis XV. furniture, with table to match, period and dining room furniture, bedroom set, bronzes, bric-a-brac, and art objects; also Wednesday, 10:30 each day.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place—Furniture, rugs, dining room set, statuary, and other art objects; also Wednesday, 11 A. M.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place—Dining room, bedroom, and parlor sets, bric-a-brac, and art pieces, 10:30.

Wednesday.

Fifth Av. Auction Rooms, Inc., 341 4th Av.—Diamonds, watches, chains, rings, solid silver, &c., by order of the Provident Loan Society of New York, 9:30 A. M.; also Thursday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Household furniture, modern and antique; 2 P. M.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Furniture and household effects, 10:30; also Friday.

Thursday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Private collection of rich cabinetry, textiles, bronzes, and art objects, 2:30; also Friday and Saturday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Diamonds and various articles of jewelry belonging to estate of Mary S. Wiggins, 3 P. M.

Keeler's Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Oil paintings, 3 P. M.; also Friday.

Friday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Engravings in mezzotint, aquatint, stipple, and line; Bennet's American aquatint in color; Hudson River and New York views; Macdonough's Victory on Lake Champlain; Wheatley's Cries of London; decorative prints, naval prints, and prints in color, 8:15 P. M.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furnishings and effects.

TRADE SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Van Praag & Co., 179 South St.—Burlap bags, 1 P. M.

Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway—Women's dresses, waists, suits, skirts and other wearing apparel; also Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Epstein & Rosenberg, 91 Centre St., Ellenville, N. Y., 10:30, stationery, tobacco, &c.; Harry Rothleder, 539 Broadway, 10:30, furs.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale—Olin & Moses, 9 West 20th St., 10:30, coats, suits, piece goods, &c.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—1,000 trade lots women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel for Fall and Winter wear, women's muslin underwear, fur coats, fur sets, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 118 W. 22d St.—Assets of Hyman Cooper, women's dresses, raw material, machinery, fixtures, &c., 10:30.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, &c.; also Wednesday and Friday.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale—79 Chambers St., 10:30, presses, machinery, type, office furniture, &c.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—580 pieces men's and women's wear, heavy and medium weight, in fancy worsteds, unfinished worsteds, serges, poplins, &c.; also fine merchant tailoring worsteds, short ends, remnants, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's coats, plush coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignees' sales—Carpenter & Corcoran, 539 Broadway, 10:30, office furniture; Public Lighting Fixture Co., 4,121 3d Av., Bronx, 10:30, gas and electric chandeliers, fixtures, &c.; Schiff & Greenhaus, 19 West 24th St., 2 P. M., cloaks, suits, and fixtures.

Van Praag & Co., 132 West 21st St.—Assignee's sale of machinery, motors, fixtures, forms, tables, and office fixtures, 10:30.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, &c.; also cloaks and suits.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings; also cloaks and suits.

P. Finkelstein, 108 East Houston St.—Children's dresses, coats, and skirts; also women's long coats, short coats, white goods, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—5,000 pairs men's shoes, 2,500 pairs of boys', youths', and little men's shoes, and 5,000 pairs of women's, misses,' and children's shoes; also 500 cases of men's, boys', women's, and children's rubbers.

Wednesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youths' and children's clothing.

H. Perlmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 1,705 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn—Men's clothing.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 165 East Broadway—Chattels and pieces of personal property set forth in chattel mortgage made by the Jewish Leader Publishing Co. to R. Hoe & Co., 10:30.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—National Sales and Supply Co., 9 West 20th St., 10:30, dental and medical instruments, household furniture, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales—Sallo Raino & Co., Inc., 480 Broadway, 10:30, leather, findings, machinery, &c.; Morris Glasser, 91 Ninth Av., 2 P. M., plate glass.

Thursday.

J. H. Mayers, 37 West 28th St.—Assets of Rosenfeld-Shaffon, including women's dresses, raw materials, machinery, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, Freeman-Hess Co., 163 27th St., Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M.—Wheelbarrows, plows, brooms, rakes, axes, lamps, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sale, Berse Millinery Co., 106 West 32d St., 10:30 A. M.—Millinery, supplies, fixtures, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 501 Sutter Av., Brooklyn—Shoes, rubbers, slippers, boots, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale, 182 Centre St., top floor, 10 A. M.—Machinery, shafting, pulleys, lathes, polishing machines, typewriter, safe, &c.

Friday.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—F. A. Mills, Inc., 539 Broadway, 10:30; pianos, office fixtures, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, rubbers, boots, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Women's wearing apparel, 10:30.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

J. H. Mayers, 428 East 9th St.—Chattels and pieces of personal property set forth in the chattel mortgage made by the Polish Printing House, Inc., to R. Hoe & Co., 10:30.

J. H. Mayers, 815 Broadway—Assets of Carusa Feather Co., Inc., feathers, fancies, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.; also good-will of business and use of name, 2 P. M.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Fur scarfs, muffs, sets, coats, skins, &c., 10:30.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale, 80 Warren St.—Assets of Rush-Lowe Engineering Co., Inc., pulleys, hangers, bolts, screws, nuts, furniture, office partitions, typewriter, safe, desk, cabinet, &c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATHENS—D. Zenner Co.; H. Zenner, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. S. Heggie, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BOSTON—Merchants' Syndicate Co.; William R. Eck, trunks, leather goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—J. P. O'Connor Co.; Miss Markell, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. J. Wiggin, domestics; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, women's, misses' suits; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear, (basement;) 225 4th Av.
CLINTON, Mo.—Goss & Glenn Clothing Co.; J. L. Goss, clothing; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; J. Curran, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; G. S. Renick, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Kohn Bros. & Co.; H. Kohn, woolens; 690 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, gen'l mdse.; Mrs. Moscovics, suits, furs; Miss La Rue, coats; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses; Miss M. Buell, juvenile wear; 95 Madison Av.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; W. C. Crowley, G. R. Copeland, prints, ginghams; 43 Leonard.
EASTON—Kline Bros.; A. Kline, dry goods; Breslin.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Dry Goods Co.; G. Moore, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
GRAND RAPIDS—Ira M. Smith Co.; P. J. Dolt, general mdse.; Imperial.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. Ross, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
HOUSTON—McCardell & Fauer; H. McCardell, jobs dresses, suits, millinery; Room 1,717, 303 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; H. J. Wolf, fancy goods, jewelry, ivory novelties, fancy knit goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss Honan, corsets, muslin underwear, infant's wear; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss L. Marks, ready-to-wear; S. L. Hahn, suits, dresses, waists; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; John C. Weinman, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; E. M. Cohen, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman Strauss Co.; B. Marcus, domestics; B. E. Kaufman, h'dk'fs, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.
MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
NEW ORLEANS—Shushan Bros. & Co.; E. Shushan, furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—Williams, Richardson Co.; E. J. Gueringer, dress goods, linens; 51 Leonard.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; C. E. Hutchison, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 820 B'way.
PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolf, plush coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies' plush coats, bath robes; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 303 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibian, waists; Miss S. Goodman, ladies' cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; George C. Levy, coats, suits; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. Frank, Miss Griffin, waists; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; G. K. Merts, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. C. Arbogast, notions, laces; H. M. Phillips, house furn. goods; D. W. Karsher, representing; Z. Walker; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—L. Adler, Bros. & Co.; E. Adler, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SCHENECTADY—J. B. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.
SCRANTON—Jonas Long's Sons; D. L. McCarthy, house furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, women's coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss M. McCabe, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—G. D. Burnett, general mdse.; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; H. A. Weil, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton Ferguson Co.; J. J. Woods, prints, dress goods, silks; 358 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hansen, Miss L. Rubenstein, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Thornton, waists; Miss J. Webb, suits; Miss E. Sparks, waists; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; R. Warner, hosiery; M. Pfaff, mfg. dept.; 350 B'way.
TACOMA—People's Store Co.; G. Leahey, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; Mrs. W. E. Weed, millinery; 320 5th Av.; Somerset.
WASHINGTON—"Palais Royal;" M. E. Cohen, coats, suits; Miss Isaacs, women's neckwear, veilings; Mr. Cherry, men's furn. goods; Miss M. Dell, millinery, ribbons; E. L. Etchinson, linens, cotton goods; Miss M. Miller, waists, sweaters; Miss K. Coleman, embroideries, trimmings, h'dk'fs; Mrs. Davison, jewelry; Mr. Estey, silks, dress goods; Mr. Ellis, upholstery goods, rugs; 43 W. 23d.
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WILMINGTON, N. C.—William Goodman; A. Goodman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

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BLACK CAT HOSIERY
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Knitted Overcoats, Immediate Delivery
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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM EX PARTE PART 2 of the City Court of the City of New York held at the Court House thereof at No. 32 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York on the 29th day of October 1915.

Present: Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, Chief Justice.

In the matter of application of NATHAN NIMSOWITZ, for an order authorizing him to change his name to NATHAN NIMETZ.

Upon the annexed petition of Nathan Nimsowitz dated and verified the 21st day of October 1915 praying for an order authorizing him to assume the name of Nathan Nimetz and upon the annexed affidavit of his wife Eda Nimsowitz sworn to October 23rd 1915, consenting to petitioner's change of name and upon the annexed affidavit of petitioner sworn to October 28, 1915, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner, assuming such name,

It is now, on motion of Haskel Corenthal, attorney, for said petitioner,

Ordered that the said Nathan Nimsowitz be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Nathan Nimetz from and after the 10th day of December 1915, and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published once in The New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and once in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, within 10 days after entry hereof, and an affidavit of such publication shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of this Court within 40 days after the date thereof; and it is further

Ordered that this order be entered and the annexed petition and affidavits filed with the Clerk of this Court within 10 days from the date hereof.

Enter. EDWARD F. O'DWYER,
Chief Justice of the City Court of the City of New York.

HASKEL CORENTHAL, Attorney for Petitioner, 302 Broadway, New York City.

Cat,-oC SVTERM FTimestafte mfwypmfw

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Wall Street chose to worry last week over the possibility of peace in Europe. It had previously felt the shock of a violent decline in many of the war stocks on suggestions of peace at an earlier date, but last week the whole market was brought more or less under this influence. It was at least the palpable excuse for a reaction which was called for, no doubt, by entirely different reasons, but which none the less, in keeping with the psychology of markets, needed some such alleged and overt reason. Peace in Europe seems still a hope and little else. The struggle is frightful and is taxing most heavily all the nations engaged in it; but that has been true for many months. Debt is piled upon debt appallingly, but the rise in the debt of Europe was appalling long before it reached its present dimensions, and the point of exhaustion has not yet been reached. The nations at war must be sick of the struggle, but they must have sickened of it long ago. Finally, peace must come some time; why not now? But that is a question which was pertinent from the first day of the struggle.

Peace does not seem to be at hand, though it may be; what from the American business and financial viewpoint if peace does come? This is a question which Wall Street has asked itself many times; it was asking the question with a little more emphasis than ever last week. Upon the answer to that question depends greatly the future course of commercial and financial affairs for no short period. But, as with other questions of world-wide magnitude, the answer to this one can perhaps only be guessed at. Frankly granting that, if there is reasonable ground for giving a favorable answer, why not give it rather than adopt an unfavorable theory at least no better founded than the other? What basis is there for guessing that the American commercial and financial structure would withstand the change from war to peace with much less of a shock than part of Wall Street has assumed will inevitably result from a return from the abnormal to the normal state of international relations? There is at least this much basis, namely that the ordinary business of the United States is growing apace; war business does not now hold as important a place in our commercial life as it did six months ago. We are in a better position today to lose a good part of the business which the war has brought us than we have been at any previous time since this war business came to us, and many signs point to our being better and better able as time goes on to forego such part of this new-found business as will be lost to us when peace returns. Not all of it will be.

This is a general argument, not a specific one. There may be many concerns, doubtless there are some, whose affairs are so ordered that they are today dependent for their prosperity upon a continuance of war orders, but the country as a whole is not dependent upon the continuance of these orders. The man who is making huge profits in war orders, or through war orders in the stock market, will cavil with the statement, but it is true none the less. The sooner war orders end the better it will be not only for Europe, but for ourselves. Peace will put an end to war orders, but it will not put an end to special opportunities in Europe itself, and there will be opportunities in great variety in all those parts of the world which in the past have looked to Europe for their financial support and to Europeans for their commercial initiative. The trade of the world when peace again comes will not be routine trade any more than is the trade which the world is doing today. The part which this country will be able to take in it will be very great. We need to look forward and to prepare for it. To assume that the coming of peace will be bad for this country is to distort the very essence of human opportunity, and incidentally it is about as poor a way as could be devised to prepare to make the most of the situation in world trade which will come with the restoration of peace.

Conditions favor an expansion in business in the United States entirely aside from that business which has its origin in the needs of war. Such expansion, indeed, is actually under way. The movement promises to swell to much greater proportions, and it offers the best sort of offset to the possible loss of war orders, which, if we make the most of our opportunities, should be lost only to be replaced by peace orders and by a readjustment of our trade with other nations, a readjustment carrying with it the seed of a more lasting prosperity than can ever attach to the profits made from supplying the wants of armies. The present growth in trade is reflected in routine commercial reports, in the swell of railroad earnings, and in the patent fact that the state of employment is vastly improved. Promise of the further growth of this movement is contained in these very conditions and in the known facts regarding this year's crops and the undoubted stimulus which has been given to commercial and general economic development in this country by the establishment of a banking system whose chief fault lies in the possibility of its stimulating the country's commercial activity too fast if not too much. Foreign trade, particularly war trade, intrudes itself far more upon public attention than does domestic trade, but the latter in a country such as ours is always the more important. Our domestic trade is unquestionably improving; that is the best ground upon which to assume a favorable answer, so far as American enterprise and American commerce are concerned, to the question: What if peace should come soon?

The passage from peace to war caused a world-wide dislocation. It put finance and trade under such a strain as they had never before experienced. They will, no doubt, be put under strain by the return from war to peace, but it will be a different sort of strain and one which the world can infinitely better afford to undergo. And no country will so easily undergo it as ourselves. The return of peace is a thing to be hoped for, not to be dreaded—in the absolute sense that must, of course, be true—we are dealing here, however, with the commercial aspects of the question, and in those it is still true that peace is not to be dreaded financially or commercially by the United States. Any other viewpoint can be adopted only by those who choose the worse in preference to the better. The agricultural prosperity of this country has not been dependent upon the war, although it has thereby been stimulated; the great ability of the people of the United States to produce and to consume is not dependent upon the war; the fact that we are for the first time in our history in a position to make the most of our overwhelmingly great financial resources is not an outgrowth of the war, nor a thing dependent upon it. War business, it is true, has awakened our trade to a new life so to speak, but that life is a thing independent of the war. The arm that awakens the sleeper is but an incident. The war business which this country is doing is but an incident in a new period of commercial activity, within which there are many reasons for expecting new heights to be attained in many directions. Already not a few have been. Still more lie ahead.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Steady Buying from Holland Strengthens Tone of Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Stocks were active all the past week and the tone of the market was strong. The rise was partly due to steady buying from Holland. The Dutch have made large war profits, while the presence in Amsterdam of German Socialists anxious to discuss peace probably influenced sentiment there. Practically all classes of securities participated in the advance, with the demand reaching speculative stocks, including Kaffirs, which were stimulated by the annual reports of the gold fields of South Africa showing unexpectedly large profits and a dividend of 7½ per cent. Canadian Pacific shares were heavily sold on this side, all at prices above 200. There was only moderate activity in American railroad shares, and at the close they were dull.

Premier Asquith's speech on Tuesday on the political, military, and financial situation met with a mixed reception, and intense interest was aroused by the announcement that Lord Kitchener was temporarily leaving the War Office, but neither event affected the markets. Further reference to the financial situation is expected from the Premier on Wednesday, when Parliament will be asked to vote a credit, probably £250,000,000, for war purposes.

Treasury bills are being sold at higher rates. It has been announced that in the four days ended Oct. 30 sales amounted to £24,958,000, against £10,599,000 old bills repaid, and this is considered fully satisfactory. It is believed that the demand for bills in the last week has been very substantial, and also that an important sum has been deposited with the Bank of England by other banks at 4½ per cent., which may be placed at the disposal of the Government for war expenditure.

Money is less plentiful, but discounts are slightly easier, owing to the scarcity of mercantile drafts. The steady recovery of American exchange is probably due to the operation of the Anglo-French loan and the likelihood of the arrangement of further credits direct between British and American bankers. The pronounced weakness of Dutch exchange on London suggests German sales of securities to your side through Amsterdam and remittance of American subscriptions to the German loan.

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, will hold office for another year from April next, making four years instead of the customary two. A change is considered undesirable during war. The Government has appointed a strong committee to supervise the shipping industry in order to insure the employment of vessels to the best advantage.

PARIS SELLS RENTES.

French Investors Prepare to Take Coming National Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Dealings on the Bourse were restricted last week, although the undertone of the market was steady. The month-end settlement was satisfactorily concluded, although carry-over rates were higher. Owing to the desire of investors to participate in the coming loan, the selling of rentes continued and the closing price was 65.

Spanish funds and rails were firm, the market for them being aided by favorable exchange rates. Mexicans recovered some ground on reported European recognition of Carranza. Coppers were more active. De Beers jumped on the expected resumption of the dividend on the preferred shares. Russians also improved, while French bank stocks were firm. American railway shares were active, led by Atchison and Central Pacific.

The exchanges are steady, sterling closing at 27.72 and New York cables at 5.95. The war finance account of the bank has been increased by 210,000,000 francs. During the last four days 25,000,000 francs of gold have been received.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 6, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$30,492,000		$741,383,700	
Same period last year			425,061,100	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	85.87	85.54	85.87	81.51
Same period last year	....	....	89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	10½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	127	124½	125	37
Alle. & Western 4s	90	90	90	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102	102½	19
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	96½	96½	96½	17
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96¼	95¾	95¾	47
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103	103	21
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	85	85	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	109	107½	109	54
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	100	99	100	6
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¾	65
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	109¾	104	107⅞	3,343
Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119½	119½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	64⅝	64	64⅝	6
Ann Arbor 4s	61	60	60	2
Armour & Co. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	43
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93¾	93¼	93½	110½
A., T. & S.F.g.4s, reg.	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	110	108½	109½	45
A., T. & S. F.cv.4s,'60	110¾	108¾	109	194
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101¼	101½	17
A., T. & S.F.adj.4s	86	85	86	10
A., T. & S.F.adj.4s,sta.	86¼	85¼	86	75
A., T. & S. F. E. Ok. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	8
Atl. Coast Line 4s	92⅝	92	92⅝	12
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87⅝	87	87⅝	24
Austin & N. W. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Baldwin Loco. 5s	104	104	104	3
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	92¼	91⅞	92¼	21½
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s	90½	89⅝	90⅛	98½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96	94	95¾	1,078
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90½	90	90½	36
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	84	83	83¾	26
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100½	100¼	100⅝	182
Beth. Steel ex 5s	102½	102¼	102½	30
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100½	100⅛	100⅜	276
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	102½	102⅛	102½	2
Brook. Un. El. 5s	100	99⅞	100	8
Brook. Un. El. 5s, sta.	100	100	100	2
Buf., R. & P. 4½s	100	99½	100	2
Bush Term. B. 5s	85½	85½	85½	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	96½	96⅜	96½	34
Can. South. con. 5s	103	102½	103	9
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	60	60	60	10
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	100	100	100	2
Central Leather 5s	101⅞	101	101⅞	122
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	7
C. of Ga., M. & N. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Cent. New Eng. 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s	114	114	114	3
Central Pacific 4s	89	88	89	117
Central Pacific 3½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	1
Cent. R. R. & Bank Co. Ga. 5s	92	91⅝	92	26
C. & O., Coal Riv. 4s	83	83	83	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106	104¼	105	13
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88¼	87	88	263
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	91½	89	91¼	30
Chi. & Alton 3½s	43½	43¼	43½	19
Chi. & Alton 3s	55	55	55	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92½	92¼	92½	26
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¼	97⅞	97⅞	565
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	8
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	9
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
C., B. & Q., Den. D.v.4s	99½	99½	99½	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84½	83⅝	84½	51
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	101	101	101	1
Chi. & E. Ill. g. 5s, t.r.	65	65	65	2
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s, t.r.	68	68	68	2
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	18	18	18	4
Chi. Gas Light 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	6
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	73	69⅞	71⅝	122
Chi., Ind. & Lou. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Chi., L. S. & E. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	89⅝	89	89⅝	33
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91	90	90½	82
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100⅜	99⅝	99⅝	19
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	91	90¼	90½	16
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	100½	99½	100⅛	329
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	80	79½	80	11
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	107	105	107	813
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103½	102⅞	103½	11
C. M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103	103	103	2
C., M. & St. P. Sd. 4s	90	88⅞	90	26
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	81	81	24
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	95	95	15
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	95	95	95	12
C. & N. W., So. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106	106	106	3
Chicago Rys. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	8
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102½	102½	102½	6
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	84	82⅝	83½	46
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	66½	64⅞	66¼	202
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	44¼	43¼	44¼	33
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, t.r.	42	42	42	15
C. & W. I. con. 4s	78	77½	78	21
Chile Copper 7s	141	138½	139½	953½
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	91	90	91	6
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	79½	78	79½	4
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85	84½	85	2
C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4½s	84½	78	84½	26
C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4s	78	78	78	3
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	8
Col. Industrial 5s	77	76	76	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85½	82⅝	83½	65
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91¾	92	18
Con. Gas cv. 6s	120	118⅝	119¼	98
C. Pr. R. s. f. 5s, '31	98	98	98	4
Corn Pr. R. s.f. 5s, '34	95	94⅝	94⅜	40
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	101	100⅞	100⅞	9
Cumberland Tel. 5s	98	97⅝	98	7
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	95¾	95	95	12
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	106⅞	105⅝	106⅝	246½
D. & H. deb. 4s '16	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	19
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	61½	56⅝	60	107
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	83	83	83	2
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	76	78	73
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	85	80	80	8
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Detroit United 4½s	74¼	74	74¼	21
Dist. Securities 5s	72	70	70	57
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	88
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	105	105	105	8
Erie 1st cons. 7s	110	109⅝	109⅝	5
Erie 1st cons. 4s	85	84⅝	84½	19
Erie gen. 4s	75	74⅝	75	84
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72	71½	72	64
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	85½	82	84⅜	622
Evans & T. H. cons. 6s	87½	87½	87½	1
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105⅛	104⅝	105	28
Granby cons. cv. 6s	107	106⅛	106⅛	10
Granby cons. cv. 6s, sta.	105	105	105	29
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	100	97⅝	100	16
Gr. Rap. & Ind. 4½s	97½	96⅝	97½	7
Green Bay deb. A	77	75	76	7
Green Bay deb. B	14½	12½	14½	362
Hocking Valley 4½s	93	91½	93	25
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	76½	74½	76	223
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30½	28½	29½	827
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	26
Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s	82	82	82	1
Ill. Cent. 3½s, '51, reg.	82	82	82	7
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1933	85	84	85	16
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	88¼	87⅞	88¼	43
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L., L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100⅝	99⅞	100¼	48
Ill. Steel 4½s	89	88½	89	56
Indiana Steel 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	30
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	186	182½	184	59
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	186½	180¾	180¾	118½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	78	75⅞	77½	440
Interboro R. T. 5s	97½	97	97½	76
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97⅞	97	97	7
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	94½	83¼	94¼	374
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	94	83⅝	93½	3,004
Int. Nav. 5s	86	82	86	7
Int. Paper 6s	102	101½	102	6
Int. Paper cv. 5s	81½	80	81½	14
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	63¼	63	63¼	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86	83	86	6
Iowa Central ref. 4s	53	49	53	91
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75	74	75	42
Kan. City So. 3s	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	1
Kan. City So. 5s	94	93⅝	93⅝	27
Kan. City Term. 4s	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	15
Kings Co. El. 4s	80	80	80	2
Kentucky Central 4s	87	87	87	1
K'gsCo. E. L. & P. 5s	102	102	102	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	92	89⅝	90	212
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	95⅝	95¼	95½	74
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅛	93¼	93⅛	53
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	96	96	96	2
L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	101⅝	101	101¼	18
Long Island ref. 4s	85½	85¼	85½	2
Lorillard 7s	123	123	123	6
Lorillard 5s	101	100¼	100⅜	39
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	107	107	107	5
L. & N. unif. 4s	93⅝	93½	93½	19
L. & N., At., K. & Cin. 4s	87	86¼	86⅝	16
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100⅝	100¼	100¼	3
L. & N., M. & M. 4½s	99	99	99	3
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	5
Manhattan Con. 4s	89	89	89	3
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	86	86	86	1
Mich. Cent. 5s, '31	103	103	103	1
Mich. State Teleph. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	90½	90½	90½	2
Minn. & St. L. cons. 5s	86	86	86	2
M. & St L. Pac. Ex. 6s	102	102	102	5
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	58	52	58	168
M., St. P. & S. S. M. c. 4s	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝	33
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	80½	78⅛	78⅛	22
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	54½	54	54½	8
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	48	45	45	19
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	68	67½	68	12
Mo., K. & T. ref 4s	48	46	48¼	12
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	68	68	68	4
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	98½	96½	98	63
Mo. Pacific 4s	46	42	44	160
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	88	87½	88	10
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	46	43	44½	132
Montana Power 5s	92½	91⅝	92½	87
Mont. Tramways 5s	90	90	90	1
Nassau Elec. R. R. 4s	76	76	76	4
Nat. Tube 5s	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	79
N.Y.C. deb. 6s, ctfs., f.p.	110⅜	109¼	110	1,719½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, ctfs., full paid, reg.	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90¼	89⅞	90¼	69
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	26
N.Y.C., L.S. cl. 3½s, t.r.	81	79⅞	81	44
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	81	80⅝	81	68
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	90½	90	90¼	415
N.Y., C. & St.L. 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
N.Y.C. & St.L. deb. 4s	82	82	82	5
N. Y. Con. Rys. 4½s	96	95	95	12
N. Y. Dock 4s	75	75	75	1
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. 4s	84	83½	84	21
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	108	108	108	1
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	117½	116½	117½	74
N.Y., N.H. & H. c. 3½s	72	72	72	29
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, '55	80	80	80	12
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80	79½	79½	5
N. Y., O. & W. gen. 4s	80	75	80	40
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	83	83	83	1
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	101	100½	101	2
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71	69⅝	71	198
N. Y. Rys. adj 5s	52½	51½	52¼	141
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	97	97	97	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97⅝	96⅞	97⅜	239
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	79½	79	79	21
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	117½	117½	117½	1
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	93¼	92	92	47½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	120½	118⅛	118¾	142
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	120½	119½	119½	8
Norf. & W., Poca. C. c. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	10
Norf. & W. Div'l 4s	90½	89½	90½	10
Nor. Pac. 4s	92⅝	92½	92½	164
Nor. Pac. 3s	65¼	64½	65¼	177
Ont. Transm. 5s	89½	89½	89½	10
O.R.R. & N. cons. 4s	92	91	91⅛	31
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	92	91	91⅛	72
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	1
Ore.-Wash. 1st ref 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	17
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	4
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99	98⅛	98½	105
Penn. consol. 4½s	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	231
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101⅛	101	101¼	30
Penn. gtd. 3½s, Ser. A	85½	85½	85½	5
Penn. gen. 4½s, t.r.c.	99⅝	98⅞	99¼	355
Penn. 4s, 1948	99	98⅝	99	16
Peo. & E. 1st 4s	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	1
Peo. & E. inc. 4s	37	30	37	17
Portland Ry. 5s	97	97	97	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	7
Pub. Service 5s	89	88⅝	88⅝	13
Ry. S. Sp. Lat. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3
Ray Copper conv. 6s	135½	131½	132	165½
Reading gen. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	81
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	92
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	75	73	74	21
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	59½	59½	59½	4
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	100	99¼	100	17
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	70	68	69	72
St. L., R. M. & Pac. 5s, t. r.	82	82	82	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	107⅞	107½	107½	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	56	56	56	25
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r. sta.	55	55	55	12
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	72⅝	72	72⅝	51
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r. sta.	66⅝	65¼	66⅝	18
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	79	76	79	86
St. L. S. W. 2d in. 4s	58	58	58	1
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	66¼	61½	66¼	10
St. P., M. & M 4½s	101½	101⅛	101½	4
St. P., M. & M. Mont. ext. 4, reg.	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
St. P. & Sioux C. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	74⅞	74	74⅞	27
San. F. & N. P. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	10
Seab. A. L. g. 4s	83	83	83	5
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	76¼	71	71	13
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	72½	70	71	191
South. Bell Tel. 5s	99	97⅞	99	29½
So. Pacific col. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	8½
So. Pac. con. 4s	88	87	87⅞	611
So. Pac. con. 5s	108	106⅛	107	814½
So. Pacific ref. 4s	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝	181
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	82⅝	82	82	30
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝	65
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	70⅝	70	70	242
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	5
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	94½	94¼	94¼	5
Spokane Int. 5s	89	89	89	1
Tenn. C. & I. Birm. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	9
Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Tenn. C. cv. 6s, w. i.	122⅛	118	118	21
Term. Ass'n St. L. ref. 4s	83	83	83	5
Term. Ass'n St. L. cons. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	3
Texas Co. conv. 6s	104⅞	104	104½	24
Tex. & Pac. 2d inc.	34	34	34	2
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	96	95	96	7
Third Av. ref. 4s	85	84	85	46
Third Av. adj. 5s	80½	79	80½	195½
Tol. & O. Cen. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	63	63	63	3
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	54¼	54	54	6
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	8
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	96¼	95⅞	96	56
Union Pac. cv. 4s	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	48
Union Pac. ref. 4s	88¼	87⅝	88⅛	105
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	45¼	45	45	9
U. S. Rlty. & Imp. 5s	72½	70	72½	7
U. S. red. & ref. 6s	26¼	26	26	6
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	12
U. S. Steel 5s	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	283
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	103½	103½	103½	8
Va.-C. Chem. 1st 5s	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛	18
Va.-C. Chem. cv. 6s	102½	101⅝	101⅞	97
Va. I., C. & C 5s	88¼	87½	88¼	2
Virginia S. W. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	96	95⅞	96	28
Wab., Det. & C. 5s	101	101	101	2
Wabash 1st 5s	103½	102¼	103¼	73
Wabash 2d 5s	96½	96	96½	41
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. r. f. p.	109	102¼	102¼	211
Wabash r. 4s, Eq. Tr. stamped f. p.	107⅛	100⅝	100⅝	414
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. T. r., 1st asst. pd.	50	47	47	81
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. r. sta., 1st ass't pd.	48⅝	46	46	66
Wab. P. Term. 1st 4s	4⅝	2½	4⅝	4
W., P. T. 1st 4s, C.T.r.	4	2½	4	711
W., P. T. 1st 4s, Cen. T. R. 1st pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	4
W., P. 1st 4s, Col. T.r.	3	2½	3	67
W., P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r. 1st pd.	12¼	12¼	12¼	1
W., P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. for Cent. T. r.	8¼	2⅝	3¼	101
W., P. T. 2d 4s, t. r.	⅛	⅛	⅛	30
Wash., O. & W. 4s	91	91	91	1
Western Electric 5s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	23
Westch. Lighting 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	5
West. Maryland 4s	75	71⅝	75	45
W. N. Y. & P. g. 4s	78	78	78	1
W.N.Y. & P. 1st 5¼s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	3
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛	8
West Shore 4s	91½	91	91½	10
West Shore 4s, reg.	88	87½	88	8
W'house E. & M. cv. 5s, full paid	144	139⅝	140½	216
W'house E. & M. cv. 5s, part paid	141	141	141	1
West. E. & M. 5 p. c. notes	101	101	101	5
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	86¼	85	86¼	25
Total sales				$29,639,500

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anglo-French 5s, w.i.	98	97⅝	98	111
Japanese 4½s	82	81⅝	82	16
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser., G.st.	76	75	76	43
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	94½	93⅝	94½	28
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	92	92	92	16
U. S. 3s, coupon	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	2½
Total sales				$216,500

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞	86
N. Y. State 4½s	110	109⅝	109⅞	14
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	101¼	101½	101½	1
Va. deb. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	57½	56¼	57½	4
Total sales				$55,000

New York City Issues

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1955	86⅝	86½	86⅝	27
3½s, May, 1954	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	5
3½s, Nov., 1955	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10
4s, 1957	96	95⅝	96	17
4s, 1958	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	44
4s, 1959	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	95
4½s, 1960	100⅝	99⅞	100⅛	53
4½s, 1964	100⅝	99⅞	100¼	24
4½s, 1963	104	103⅝	104	20
4½s, May, 1957	103⅝	103½	103⅝	12
4½s, Nov., 1957	104	103⅝	104	36
4½s, 1965	104¼	103⅞	104⅛	237
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Total sales				$581,000
Grand total				$30,492,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Week Ended Nov. 6

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
550	Alaska Gold	32¼	33⅝	32¼	32¼
6,790	Allis-Chalmers	43	43½	35⅝	35⅝
3,840	Am. Beet Sug.	67	69⅝	65⅝	66¼
6,960	Am. Can	62⅜	62⅜	58½	58⅝
1,290	Am. Car & F.	87⅝	88	83	83½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	61	61	60½	60½
250	Am. H. & L.	13	13	11⅝	11⅝
300	Am. Ice Secur.	25⅝	27½	25⅝	26¼
140	Am. Linseed	28⅝	28⅝	25	25⅝
1,080	Am. Locomo.	70⅝	71	65⅝	65⅝
6,760	Am. S. & R.	93⅝	95½	90⅞	92½
430	Am. Sug. Ref.	114½	120	114½	116¼
10	Am. T. & T.	129½	129½	129½	129½
22,050	Anaconda Cop.	82⅞	87⅛	81⅝	85⅞
1,000	A., T., & S. Fe.	109	111⅝	108	108
2,280	Baldwin Loco.	134½	135½	123½	123½
560	Balt. & Ohio	94⅝	96	94⅝	94⅝
200	Balt. & O. pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
20	Beth. Steel	430	430	430	430
1,970	B'klyn R. T.	88½	92¼	88½	89⅞
480	Cal. Petrol.	19⅞	21¼	19¼	20¼
310	Can. Pacific	186¼	192⅝	183	183¼
4,260	Cent. Leather	59⅝	61⅝	58	58½
2,410	Ches. & Ohio	62⅞	63⅝	61⅝	61⅝
180	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	17	15⅝	16¼
240	Chi. G.W. pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40	40
860	C., M. & S. P.	95	96¼	94½	94½
1,780	C., R. I. & P.	18⅞	20⅛	18⅝	19½
1,930	Chino Copper	52⅛	55¼	52⅛	53⅛
1,990	Col. F. & I.	57⅞	58⅝	53⅝	54
170	Consol. Gas	144	146⅝	143½	144
450	Corn Products	20⅞	20⅞	19¼	19¼
12,350	Crucible Steel	85	85¼	72	74¼
10	Den. & R. G.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1,070	Dist. Secur.	48⅞	49	44	44¼
13,960	Erie	43⅝	44⅝	42⅝	42½
190	Erie 1st pf.	58½	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1,250	G., (B. F.,) Co.	76⅝	76⅝	71½	71½
260	G. Nor. pf.	126	128	126	127⅝
720	Gt. N. C. for Ore Prop.	52	52¼	49⅞	50⅛
440	Gug. Explor.	73⅛	73¼	70⅝	71⅛
3,375	Insp. Cop.	46⅝	47	44⅝	44⅝
250	Int.-Met	23½	25⅛	23½	25
5,555	Inter. Con.	28⅝	25⅝	23¼	23½
40	Int. Con. pf.	81	81	80⅝	80⅝
30	Int. Agr. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
730	Kan. C. So.	33⅝	35	32½	33
60	K. C. So. pf.	65	65¼	65	65¼
100	Lack. Steel	75⅝	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1,190	Lehigh Val.	81	82½	80½	80⅞
1,030	Maxwell Mot.	82¼	82¼	68	69¼
20	Max. M. 2d pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
1,310	Mex. Petrol.	90	91	87½	88⅝
1,315	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34¼	34¼
20	Mo., K. & T.	7	7¼	6½	7¼
4,320	Mo. Pacific	5½	8⅝	5⅝	7⅝
80	Nat. En. & S.	33¼	33¼	31½	31⅛
180	National Lead	67⅝	68¼	67	67
170	Nev. C. Copp.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
1,120	N. Y. Cent.	103⅝	104½	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	N.Y., N.H. & H.	83	83	80	80
550	N. Y., O. & W.	33	33¼	31⅜	31⅜
250	Nor. Pacific	115⅜	117½	115⅜	115⅜
120	Pacific Mail	32	33½	32	33½
2,470	Penn. R. R.	60⅝	61¼	60	60
370	Pitts. Coal	38⅞	38⅞	35⅛	35⅛
120	Pr. Steel Car	72⅛	72⅛	68	68
1,845	Ray C. Cop.	26⅝	27¼	26⅛	26¼
20,560	Reading	83⅝	85⅝	82⅛	82⅛
1,130	Rep. I. & S.	54⅝	54⅝	50¼	50⅝
50	R'm'ly (M.) Co.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,600	So. Pacific	102	103¼	101¼	101½
720	Southern Ry.	25⅞	26	23⅝	23⅝
130	Studeb'r Co.	172¼	172¼	161½	166
1,060	Tenn. Copper	64½	64½	59½	59⅝
310	Tenn. C. rts.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
50	Texas & Pac.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
520	Third Av.	62	64	62	62½
170	Un. Bag & P.	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼
6,000	Union Pacific	139⅛	139⅞	137	137
6,670	U. S. Rubber	56½	58⅝	55½	56½
63,000	U. S. Steel	88¼	88⅝	85½	85⅝
3,870	Utah Copper	73¼	75½	72½	74
290	Va.-Car. Ch.	50⅝	50⅝	47⅝	47⅝
50	Western Md.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
90	W. U. Tel.	82¼	88½	82¼	87½
8,000	West. E. & M.	72½	72⅝	68⅞	69¼
245,035					

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Pacific Gas and Electric Company,

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Note the Company's September progress, shown in their recent statement:

	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1914
Gross	$1,558,689	$1,421,633
Net	676,359	628,730

INCREASE

Gross	$137,055
Net	47,629

The General & Ref. 5s of 1942 now yield 5⅝%.

The First Preferred Stock is selling on a 6¾% basis.

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Improvement & Refunding Mtge. Gold 5s
DUE JAN. 1, 1962

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They are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New York Railways Company, under the terms of a lease which also provides for dividends of 18% per annum on the $600,000 Capital Stock of the 23rd Street Railway Company.

This rental was promptly paid throughout the receivership of the Metropolitan Street Railway System, and the lease was assumed by the New York Railways Company in 1912, after a year's trial operation, and with the consent of the Public Service Commission.

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CITY OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
4½% SCHOOL BONDS
Due $10,000 annually August 1, 1916 to 1935, inclusive
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1921-1935 " " " 4.05% "
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Proposed Transfer of Charter from New Jersey to Massachusetts

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To insure the success of the plan, you are urged to deposit your stock before that day with either the Guaranty Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 6, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,716,808	146,858,535
Same period last year	....	45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	93.51	88.92	94.13	58.99
Same period last year	....	....	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
107	Nov. 6	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	107	103	107	+ 4½	1,112
40½	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	33⅞	32	32¼	+ ¼	23,200
13½	Nov. 4	12	Oct. 29	Alaska Juneau‡‡	13½	12	12⅝	+ ⅛	47,400
49¼	Oct. 4	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	42⅞	36½	36¼	— 6¾	57,800
77½	Sep. 28	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	76¾	73¼	73½	— ½	14,600
73½	Nov. 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	73½	70	73¼	+ 1⅝	6,400
99	Oct. 30	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	98½	97½	97½	— 1	400
69⅝	Nov. 4	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	69⅝	66	66	— ½	37,200
94	Nov. 3	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	93¼	94	..	450
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	101¼	100¼	100¾	— ¼	634
219¾	Oct. 28	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	210¾	190¼	190¼	—18¾	950
68¼	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	62⅜	58½	58½	— 3½	54,280
108¾	Sep. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	106¾	106¼	106½	— ¾	1,010
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	88½	83	83	— 4½	42,875
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116¾	116⅝	116¾	— ⅜	300
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅛	..	....
23	Oct. 21	23	Oct. 21	Am. Coal	..	..	23	..	....
170¼	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	150	145	145	— 5	800
1⅝	Oct. 14	1⅝	Oct. 14	Am Coal Prod. rts.	..	..	1⅝	..	....
120	Sep. 11	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	..	..	117½	..	....
64	Oct. 23	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	63	60	60	— 2	10,600
102¼	Nov. 5	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102¼	100¼	102¼	+ 2¼	200
114	Nov. 5	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	114	110	114	+ 3¼	1,600
14¼	Oct. 22	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	13¼	11½	11½	— 1⅜	3,800
59½	Oct. 22	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	58⅞	52	52	— 5¾	8,625
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	27¾	25	26⅝	+ 1⅝	13,725
31⅛	Oct. 25	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	27½	25	25⅝	— 2½	10,150
50½	Oct. 25	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	48½	44½	44½	— 3½	4,020
74¾	Oct. 23	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	71	65½	65⅞	— 4⅝	27,300
100½	Sep. 27	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	99¾	99	99	..	925
13⅛	Oct. 28	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	12¼	9½	9½	— 2⅝	4,400
37	Oct. 28	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	37	33	33	— 2⅞	1,500
95⅝	Oct. 18	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	95½	90⅝	92½	— 1¼	69,400
110⅞	Nov. 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	110⅛	109⅝	109⅞	+ ⅜	735
84	Nov. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	84	83¼	83¾	— ¼	700
87	Sep. 30	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	86⅞	86½	86⅞	+ ⅛	1,100
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	155	155	155	..	125
110⅝	Nov. 5	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	110⅝	107	110⅝	+ 3⅞	300
74½	Oct. 19	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	68¼	59	60½	— 8⅜	20,575
119⅞	Nov. 5	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	119⅞	113⅝	115⅝	+ 2⅝	38,158
117½	Nov. 5	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	115½	116	+ ½	3,530
62½	Oct. 7	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	62½	..	....
130¼	Nov. 4	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130¼	125	128¼	+ 3½	73,300
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	234½	230	233	+ 5	1,950
110½	Sep. 25	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	110½	109½	109½	— ½	500
57½	Oct. 20	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	54½	48	49	— 5½	14,585
56	Oct. 20	48⅞	Nov. 6	Am. Woolen tr. r.	53¼	48⅞	48⅞	— 4⅝	1,400
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	98	97⅛	97½	— ⅝	3,325
98	Oct. 28	96	Oct. 22	Am. Wool. pf. tr. r.	97¾	97	97¾	— ⅛	300
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	14¾	11	13½	+ 3¼	1,600
87	Nov. 5	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†	87	81⅞	85¾	+ 2⅞	234,430
14	Oct. 27	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	10	10	10	..	300
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	..	..	50	..	....
111¼	Nov. 4	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	111¼	107⅞	108⅛	— ⅜	45,450
101⅞	Nov. 4	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅞	101	101¾	+ ⅜	2,610
116	Nov. 1	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	116	115	115⅛	+ ⅛	700
154½	Oct. 23	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	137½	123	123½	—11	118,625
115	Oct. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	— 1½	200
95⅞	Nov. 4	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	95⅞	94⅛	94⅜	— ⅛	35,425
77¼	Nov. 5	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77¼	75⅞	77¼	+ 1⅜	3,900
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	..	..	1¼	..	....
600	Oct. 22	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	500	420	435	—80¾	5,965
184	Oct. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	167	162	165	— 3	2,100
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	92⅛	88	89½	+ 1⅝	52,510
138¾	Oct. 14	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	133⅛	132⅛	132⅛	+ ⅛	550
41	Oct. 13	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	40	40	40	— ½	145
89½	Nov. 3	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf	89½	88¾	89	+ 1	400
13¼	Nov. 5	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	13¼	8½	11⅞	+ 4⅜	11,500
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
94⅜	Oct. 19	85⅛	Nov. 3	Burns Brothers	86	85⅛	86	..	200
108	Oct. 18	108	Oct. 18	Burns Bros. pf	..	..	108	..	....
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	30½	30	30	— ½	800
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	68⅞	65¼	66½	— 1⅞	10,410
21¾	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	21½	19	20	+ 1	8,925
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	47	43	45	+ 2	3,800
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern	..	..	54	..	....
194	Nov. 1	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	194	183	183	— ⅛	72,700
85	Nov. 4	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85	83½	85	+ 5	300
61¼	Nov. 1	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	61¼	58¼	58¾	— ⅞	64,500
109	Nov. 5	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	109	108	109	+ 1	919
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
*135	Nov. 6	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel	135	134½	135	..	26
62¾	Oct. 30	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅝	61½	62	— ¾	35,600
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton	13	13	13	+ ⅞	200
22	Aug. 26	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	21	..	....
17½	Nov. 3	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	17½	15¼	16	+ ⅞	20,900
41½	Nov. 3	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf	41½	36⅝	40	+ 3½	42,350
98¼	Apr. 19	77¾	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	96¾	94½	95	+ ¼	23,500
131	Nov. 5	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf	131	129⅝	130⅝	+ 1⅝	2,750
135	Nov. 5	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	135	131⅝	134	+ 2⅞	3,825
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	170	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	20⅞	18½	19½	+ ⅞	48,150
120	Nov. 3	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	120	119⅛	120	+ ¾	400
131	July 29	124	Sep. 17	C., St.P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	130¾	..	....
55⅛	Nov. 5	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	55⅛	52¾	53⅞	+ ½	50,100
52	Oct. 22	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	50½	50	50	— ½	300
77	Oct. 20	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	76	76	76	+ 1⅛	800
78½	July 7	78½	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	78½	..	....
79½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co	69	67½	67½	— 1½	1,100
110⅝	Oct. 23	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	110⅝	..	....
66½	Sep. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	58¼	53¾	54	— 3½	25,000
38½	Nov. 3	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	38½	35	37½	+ 2½	2,600
57	Nov. 1	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	57	56½	57	+ ½	300
50	Nov. 5	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf	50	48½	50	+ 5	400
150½	Oct. 15	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	147	141¼	144	+ 2	37,400
127	Oct. 5	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	100	91	91½	— 8	3,600
109	Oct. 1	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	..	..	106	..	....
21½	Oct. 25	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	20⅞	19¼	19⅜	— 1⅛	12,075
91	Oct. 25	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90½	89¾	90	..	1,975
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	..	..	41	..	....
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	85	72¼	74¼	—10¾	118,000
112½	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	107⅞	106	106	— 1½	1,200
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120½	116½	118	..	2,800
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	100	..	....
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	97	96	97	+ 1½	200
154⅛	Nov. 4	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	154⅛	152	153	+ 1	2,340
226	Nov. 5	199⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	226	212½	226	+13½	800
14½	Nov. 5	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	14⅛	10⅛	12¾	+ 2¾	5,300
23⅞	Nov. 1	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	23⅞	18¾	19¼	+ 1¼	9,225
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6⅛	..	....
133	Nov. 1	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	133	133	133	+ 3	179
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
70	Nov. 6	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	70	70	70	+ 8	112
*100	Oct. 29	*100	Oct. 29	Diamond Match	..	..	*100	..	....
50½	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	49	43⅞	44⅛	— 4⅛	38,620
27¼	Oct. 26	16	June 25	Dome Mines	26⅛	25	25¼	— ¾	12,860
8¼	Nov. 4	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	8¼	6½	8¼	+ ¾	600
15½	Nov. 4	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	15½	12	13	..	2,300
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat.	72	71	71	— 1	400
44⅝	Nov. 1	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	44⅝	42¼	42½	— ⅜	163,350
59⅛	Nov. 3	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	59⅛	56¾	58¼	+ 1	33,935
50¾	Nov. 3	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	50¾	48½	49	— ⅞	3,745
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	32	30	32	+ 2	300
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53¼	51⅛	52	— 1	900
360	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	340	340	340	— 5	110
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	..	..	112	..	....
185½	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	182	177	177⅞	— 4⅛	13,500
395	Oct. 30	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	385	365	370	—24	1,725
115½	Sep. 13	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	113¾	113⅛	113¾	+ ¼	1,000
80¼	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	77¼	71	71⅞	— 4⅝	29,000
114½	Oct. 27	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	113	112	112	— 2½	300
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	84⅜	..	....
128⅜	Nov. 5	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	128⅜	125½	126	+ ⅛	18,800
54	Oct. 22	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	52¼	50	50⅛	— 1¾	35,800
42¼	Oct. 14	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	41¼	38¾	41	+ 1	3,700
73	Oct. 30	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	73	70¾	71½	— 1	27,250
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	..	..	85	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
120	Oct. 29	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	..	31
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	110¼	108¼	108¼	— 1½	2,000
47½	Oct. 7	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	46⅞	44½	44¾	— 1¼	117,350
25	Nov. 4	10⅞	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	25	23⅛	24	+ 1⅛	4,100
83¾	Oct. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	82	82	82	+ ½	600
25½	Nov. 4	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	25½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜	95,000
82	Nov. 5	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf	82	70	81	+ 1¾	18,600
29¾	Nov. 1	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	29¾	25⅛	25¼	— 2¾	10,300
67⅞	Nov. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	67¾	63	63	— 2	9,725
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	111¾	109½	111	..	4,400
120	Nov. 4	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	120	118	120	+ 3	300
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	70	70	70	— 2	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
223½	Oct. 5	190	Oct. 27	Int. Nickel	200	194	194⅞	— 3⅝	3,026
110	Oct. 5	105½	Oct. 19	Int. Nickel pf	108	108	108	..	100
12⅝	Nov. 5	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	12⅝	11	11¾	+ 1	16,450
48	Nov. 5	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf	48	42	47	+ 4½	11,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	61	Oct. 23	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	..	..	61	..	....
35⅛	Nov. 1	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	35⅛	32⅛	32⅞	— ½	33,600
65½	Nov. 5	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City Co. pf.	65½	64½	64¾	+ ¾	4,300
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
6	Nov. 4	5	Nov. 5	Keokuk & Des M.	6	5	5¼	..	300
128½	Oct. 26	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128½	128½	128½	..	340
250	Nov. 4	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co	250	240	240	— 9½	300
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110¼	..	....
94¾	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	83½	73¼	74¼	— 9½	14,000
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	104¼	103½	103¼	+ ¼	400
14¾	Nov. 3	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	14¾	13	14¼	+ ⅛	2,100
33	Nov. 1	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf	33	30	30¾	— 1¾	1,000
82½	Nov. 3	64⅛	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	82½	80⅝	81	+ ⅝	29,825
250	Oct. 19	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	248½	246	248	..	2,900
119⅞	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118⅞	117¼	118⅞	+ ⅞	600

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	24¾	23¼	23¼	— 1¾	500
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose Wiles Biscuit.	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½	200
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95½	95	95	..	200
67	Oct. 18	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	64⅞	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	183¼	182	182½	+ 2½	700
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	115½	115	115⅛	+ 1⅛	500
130¼	Oct. 29	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nash.	130¼	128	130	+ 1	3,800
84	Nov. 4	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	84	80¼	84	+ 4½	2,600
69¾	Jan. 19	64¾	Oct. 28	Mackay Cos. pf	66	64¾	65⅞	+ ⅞	1,600
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129½	Nov. 1	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	129½	128	128	— 1	566
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	59	..	....
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
92	Oct. 26	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	83	67½	68¼	—15	34,500
103	Oct. 26	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf	102½	96⅞	97⅜	— 3⅞	7,500
68½	Oct. 26	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	65½	57½	58	— 6⅛	12,000
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	50⅛	50	50⅛	— ⅞	300
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	98	..	....
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	91¼	87⅝	88⅛	— 1⅝	30,800
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	..	..	85¼	..	....
35¾	Oct. 30	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	35⅛	34⅛	34¼	— 1¼	26,200
*110	Oct. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis	18	16¼	17¼	+ 1½	6,300
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf	40	33¾	38½	+ 6	4,225
126½	Nov. 1	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126½	123½	123½	..	4,610
132⅛	Nov. 3	123	June 8	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	132⅛	127½	130	+ 1½	470
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	74¾	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	4	Sep. 28	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	8¾	6	7½	+ 1⅜	34,800
40	Apr. 5	10⅛	Sep. 25	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	18	15¼	16⅛	+ 1⅝	3,700
18¼	Apr. 19	1¼	July 27	Missouri Pacific	8⅞	5¼	7¾	+ 2⅝	123,525
61	Oct. 21	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	60¾	60	60½	+ ½	3,900
110	Nov. 5	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	110	108½	110	+ 2½	300
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	..	..	112	..	....
88¼	Apr. 30	81½	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81½	..	....
133½	Nov. 1	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	133½	133½	133½	+ 8¼	150
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	127	125	126½	— 1½	1,100
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	124⅛	..	....
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	81½	82	..	400
110	Nov. 1	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf	110	110	110	+ ⅛	400
36⅛	Oct. 25	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	34¾	30	30	— 4¼	9,000
92	Oct. 1	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	92	91	92	+ 1	210
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	68¼	65¾	65¾	— 1¾	9,100
112¼	Sep. 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	111	110¼	111	— ¼	300
28½	Oct. 30	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	28¼	..	....
9¾	Oct. 21	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛	2,800
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ¼	8,800
164¾	Sep. 22	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	144⅞	131	131½	—14½	3,900
104½	Nov. 4	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	104½	102½	102¾	— ¼	31,880
44	Nov. 6	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	44	43¾	44	+ 3	200
80	Oct. 9	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
62½	Nov. 4	50	Oct. 7	N. Y., C. &St.L.2d pf	62½	62½	62½	+12½	100
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*112	..	....
89	Oct. 11	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	83	80	80½	— 2⅞	17,010
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	33½	32	32⅛	— ½	18,700
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	+ ½	100
122⅜	Nov. 3	99½	Jan. 4	Norfolk & Western.	122⅜	118¾	119⅛	— ⅛	36,050
90	June 15	80½	Sep. 2	Norf. & West. pf	85	84¾	85	+ 1½	200
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	74⅝	73	73	— 1½	700
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
117⅝	Nov. 4	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	117⅝	115⅛	115¾	+ ¼	30,970
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	3⅞	3¼	3¾	..	2,939
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
38	Aug. 3	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	34	30⅛	33⅜	+ 1½	9,325
49½	Oct. 1	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel	48¼	44	45	+ 1	4,500
95	Sep. 9	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T pf	..	..	95	..	....
61½	Nov. 3	51⅜	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	61½	60	60¼	+ 1½	60,310
123½	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	119	118	119	+ 1¾	700
14	Nov. 3	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	14	11	13¾	+ 2¼	2,650
84	Oct. 15	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	75	70	70	—10	200
98	Oct. 8	83	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	95½	95½	95½	— ½	100
49	Sep. 30	35½	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	46¾	44½	44¼	— 1⅜	5,200
86	Nov. 5	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	86	80	83	+ 3	2,700
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	96	..	....
42½	Oct. 14	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	39	35¼	35¼	— 3¾	16,500
114	Oct. 14	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf	108⅜	105⅛	105⅛	— 3¾	1,000
*158	Jan. 22	*154	Sep. 2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*154	..	....
98½	Oct. 13	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97	97	97	+ 1	200
78¾	Oct. 4	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	73¼	66	67⅞	— 4⅝	14,530
106	Oct. 26	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	104	103⅝	104	— 1⅞	400
114	Nov. 5	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	114	112½	114	+ 2	600
170¼	Oct. 23	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	168⅜	167	167	— 1	2,000
5¾	Nov. 1	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	5¾	4	4⅞	— ⅛	7,800
6⅞	Nov. 1	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf	6⅞	4½	5½	— 1	1,025
54	Oct. 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G	49⅝	45⅛	46	— 3½	4,500
99⅝	Nov. 5	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf	99⅝	99¼	99½	+ 1½	600
27¼	Oct. 8	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con Copper‡‡	27⅛	26	26¼	— ⅛	53,930
85⅝	Nov. 3	69⅝	May 10	Reading†	85⅝	82¼	82¼	— ¾	134,650
45	June 12	40⅝	Sep. 30	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	45	..	....
44	Oct. 29	40	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.†	44	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛	200
56½	Oct 19	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	55¼	50¼	50⅞	— 3⅜	19,600
105	Nov. 5	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	105	104¼	105	+ 1	2,500
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.	½	¼	⅜	..	2,900
2½	Apr. 9	¼	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	+ ⅛	1,215
14	Aug. 13	⅛	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	6½	5	6	+ ⅝	5,300
18¼	Aug. 12	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	11¾	8¾	9	+ ¾	4,600
5½	Oct. 15	4	Oct. 21	Rumely (M.) Ct. tr.r.	5½	4¾	5⅜	+ 1⅜	2,100
9⅛	Nov. 5	7¼	Oct. 23	Rumely (M.) pf. tr. r.	9⅛	8¾	8¾	+ 1½	600
22	Sep. 16	22	Sep. 16	Rutland pf.	..	..	22	..	....
8	Nov. 1	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	8	6	7½	+ 1½	9,800
13	Nov. 3	7	Aug. 17	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	13	11⅝	13	+ 2¼	1,200
10½	Nov. 6	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	10½	8	10⅜	+ 2⅛	13,000
21	Nov. 4	11	Sep. 9	St. Louis Southwest.	21	19¼	21	+ 2	700
40	Nov. 4	29	Sep. 29	St. L. Southwest pf.	40	36¼	38⅜	+ 2⅜	900
20¼	Nov. 5	11⅛	July 31	Seaboard Air Line	20¼	19	19	— ⅛	6,300
43¾	Nov. 4	29⅝	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf.	43¾	42	42	— ¾	2,700
209½	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	157⅝	156	156¾	+ 1	2,760
125½	Feb. 19	121⅛	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124¾	124¾	124¾	..	50
65	Sep. 29	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.Co	62⅜	58⅞	60	— 1	2,600
93	Aug. 16	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	92¾	92½	92¾	— ¼	200
150	Oct. 15	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	132	127	127	— 3	800
110	Oct. 14	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	110	110	110	..	100
103⅜	Nov. 4	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	103⅜	101⅛	101⅝	— ⅜	73,025
119¼	Nov. 4	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	119¼	118¼	118¼	+ 1¼	200
26	Nov. 1	12½	July 23	Southern Ry.	26	23½	23⅝	— 2⅛	36,850
65	Nov. 3	42	July 23	Southern Ry. pf	65	61½	61½	— 2½	6,100
81½	Oct. 15	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	81	79	81	+ 2	600
84	Oct. 20	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	81	81	81	..	150
195	Oct. 22	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	173	162	162½	— 9½	41,100
119½	Oct. 27	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf	117¼	114	114	— 2	2,300
70	Sep. 30	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	64½	59⅛	59¼	— 4⅝	14,200
173⅝	Sep. 27	120	May 14	Texas Co.	172	166	169	— 1⅝	3,700
170	Sep. 27	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub.rec.f.pd	..	..	166	..	....
17⅞	Apr. 19	8½	July 23	Texas & Pacific	16¾	15	15	..	11,400
105¼	July 12	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
64½	Oct. 14	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	64⅛	61	62½	+ ¾	11,350
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf	100½	99½	100½	+ ¾	200
6½	Nov. 5	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	6½	5	6	+ 1¾	1,800
5¼	Oct. 13	5¼	Oct. 13	Tol., St. L. & W. cfs	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	100
11⅛	Oct. 11	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	11	10½	11	+ 1	200
13	Nov. 5	6	July 26	T., St.L. & W.pf.cfs.	13	11	11	— 1	400
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	98	98	98	..	300
125	Nov. 4	125	Nov. 4	Twin City R. T. pf.	125	125	125	..	100
97	Oct. 25	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPEW'R	88½	88½	88½	— 1½	100
105	July 26	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	105	..	....
8⅜	Nov. 4	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper.	8¾	7	7⅝	+ ½	24,950
30⅞	Apr. 6	22⅛	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf	28¾	27⅛	28	+ 2	2,900
139¾	Nov. 1	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	139¾	137	137	— 1¾	80,800
83¼	Nov. 6	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf	83¼	82⅝	83¼	+ ½	2,950
34	Oct. 8	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war	..	..	34	..	....
66¾	Oct. 27	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	65¼	63½	64	— ¾	2,200
110	Oct. 1	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	..	..	105¼	..	....
10½	Oct. 20	9⅝	Oct. 30	United Cigar Stores.	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼	15,740
12	Nov. 1	11½	Oct. 14	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	12	12	12	+ ⅜	700
20	Oct. 13	20	Oct. 13	United Dry Goods	..	..	20	..	....
75	Oct. 20	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	70	70	70	— 3	100
30½	Oct. 4	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	25	23¼	23¾	— 1½	2,900
49¾	Oct. 4	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	42	40	41¼	— ¾	2,300
31⅞	Oct. 29	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	30⅞	28	28½	— 1⅞	13,800
55	Nov. 4	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I., P. &F.pf	55	51¾	54¾	+ 2¼	3,500
73¼	Mar. 9	43½	Nov. 1	U. S. Express	44	43⅞	44	+ 1	300
128	Oct. 23	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	122¾	111	111	— 8	6,100
107	Nov. 1	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	107	107	107	+ 1	100
50	Jan. 12	25	Sep. 27	U. S. Realty & Imp.	44¼	36	44	+14	1,500
10¾	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3¾	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼	900
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	..	..	4½	..	....
74¾	Apr. 14	44	July 24	U. S. Rubber	58¾	55¼	55½	— ⅝	46,620
110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	106¾	107¼	+ 1⅛	1,100
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
88⅜	Nov. 1	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	88¾	85¾	86	— 1⅞	448,275
117	Oct. 30	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf	116¾	115¼	115¼	+ ⅜	5,882
75⅞	Nov. 5	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper ‡‡	75⅞	72½	74⅜	+ 1½	73,370
52	Oct. 26	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	51	47⅜	47¼	— 2⅝	9,500
110	Sep. 25	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109½	108¾	109⅛	+ ⅛	200
74	Oct. 26	36	June 9	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	73	68	68	— 3	1,400
19	Oct. 22	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	12	12	12	..	100
43	Oct. 29	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf.	43	43	43	..	100
17½	Nov. 1	12½	Oct. 15	WABASH, w. i.	17⅛	15⅛	16¼	— ¼	43,925
49¼	Nov. 1	43⅞	Oct. 16	Wabash pf. A, w. i.	49¼	46¾	47	— 1⅛	35,900
32½	Nov. 1	25½	Oct. 16	Wabash pf. B, w. i.	32⅛	29	29¾	— 1⅞	48,500
131¾	Nov. 6	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	131¾	123¼	131	+ 8	2,030
35½	Oct. 11	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	35½	33⅞	34¼	+ ¼	14,630
50⅝	Oct. 11	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf	49¾	49	49½	+ ½	900
90	Nov. 4	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	90	81⅜	88	+ 7	24,400
143	Sep. 15	140	Aug. 19	Westinghouse A. B.	..	..	143	..	....
74⅞	Oct. 26	32	Feb. 24	West. E. & M.†	72¾	69	69	— 3¾	164,665
85	Oct. 21	58½	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	82½	80	80	— ½	500
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
6¼	Nov. 4	⅛	July 28	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	6¼	4¼	5¼	+ 1	15,900
16	Jan. 18	2	Aug. 2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	14¼	14	14	— ½	450
6⅜	Nov. 3	⅝	Aug. 10	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	6⅜	5⅜	6¼	+ ⅜	3,600
268	Nov. 1	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	268	240	240	—21	4,350
110	Oct. 14	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf.	110	110	110	+ ¼	600
45	Nov. 1	28	July 14	Wisconsin Central	45	42	42	— ⅜	2,300
115½	Nov. 1	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolworth(F.W.)Co.	115½	113	113	— 1	2,800
124	Aug. 14	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	..	..	122	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

NOTICE TO NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER COMPANY BONDHOLDERS

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York, successor trustee under Supplemental Mortgage and Deed of Trust of February 28th, 1906, securing the payment of Five million dollars ($5,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on November 12th, 1915, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the issue above described as can be purchased for the sum of Eighty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents ($86,429.79.) Sealed proposals will be received at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of this Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 9th, 1915, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 120 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum will be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
BY CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 19th, 1915.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1915.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 262, 426, 561, 777, 884, and 929, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1916, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3,111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,822.29. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6% TWENTY-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to The Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee under an indenture of Mortgage made by the Standard Motor Construction Company dated February 1st, 1907, will receive sealed proposals at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, to twelve o'clock M., November 10th, 1915, for the sale to it for account of the sinking fund of sufficient bonds to exhaust the sum of Twenty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars ($22,621) at a price not to exceed 110% and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 1st, 1915.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING WRECK.—U. S. Engineer Office, Newport, R. I.—To whom it may concern: Whereas navigation is obstructed and endangered by the wreck of the tug "Lackawanna" in Nantucket Sound, Mass., notice is hereby given that unless otherwise removed within 30 days, it will be removed by the United States under authority of law. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., Dec. 8, 1915, and then opened, for its removal. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, etc., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, November 5, 1915. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-362. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M., and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., November 26, 1915; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR BOWLING ALLEYS. Office, Quartermaster, Fort Totten, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., Dec. 2, 1915, and then opened for furnishing and installing 2 bowling alleys. Further information on application.

We Own and Offer, Subject to Prior Sale

New York Telephone Company
First and General Mortgage 4½%
Gold Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1939

Exempt from the New York Personal Property Tax, State and Municipal under Section 251 of the Tax Law

Outstanding $69,947,185 (Closed Mortgage)

The Mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund of 1% of the par value of the bonds issued providing sufficient bonds can be purchased at or under par and accrued interest.

For the year ended December 31, 1914, the New York Telephone Company reported net earnings equivalent to over 4½ times its interest charges for the year.

Since its organization the New York Telephone Co. has paid regular dividends on its Capital Stock of which $125,000,000 is now outstanding. Present rate is 8% per annum.

Descriptive Circular on Request

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Price on application, to yield about 4⅝%

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Ordnance Stocks

For Sale

- 50 American Brass
- 25 Atlas Powder
- 100 Aetna Explosives
- 100 Babcock & Wilcox
- 25 Colts Arms
- 250 Carbon Steel
- 19 Canadian Explosives
- 13 Du Pont Powder
- 25 E.W.Bliss(Torpedo)
- 100 Niles-Bement-Pond
- 25 Scovill Mfg.
- 25 Savage Arms
- 5 Winchester Arms

The above stocks have all reacted within the past few days and have now reached attractive price levels.

Full Data on Request.

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Eastern Steel
Hercules Powder
New York Shipbuilding
New Jersey Zinc
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond
Singer Mfg. Co.
Standard Screw
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5% GOVERNMENT BONDS
Due October 15, 1920
Joint and several obligations of
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
and
Republic of France
Principal and Interest payable in New York City in United States gold coin without deduction for any present or future British or French taxes.
Yielding nearly 5½%
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Amer. Chain Co.
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WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
50 Buckeye Pipe L.	25 Indiana Pipe L.
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50 S. O. of N. Y.	25 S. O. of Cal.
25 Continental Oil	25 Prairie Pipe Line
25 S. O. of Indiana	20 Solar Refining

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To Holders of AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Incorporated, 5½ Gold Notes, Series A, B, and C, Issued and Secured by Indenture Dated May 1, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of ARTICLE IV. of the Indenture dated May 1, 1915, of the Aetna Explosives Company, Incorporated, to the FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, the following Notes have been drawn by lot for redemption at 101% of the principal amount and accrued interest to *November 23, 1915*, after which date interest shall cease.

Bonds due December 15th, 1915. Series "A." Numbers 31, 56, 59, 115, 137, 138, 151, 173, 184, 198, 207, 211, 217, 232, 249, 264, 270, 313, 314, 329, 333, 360, 372, 379, 381, 392, 405, 422, 426, 432, 442, 472, 491, 508, 512, 527, 544, 545, 550, 573, 574, 584, 605, 610, 630, 638, 655, 659, 677, 708, 725, 728, 729, 747, 787, 794, 811, 816, 840, 846, 847, 849, 875, 881, 903, 924, 937, 947, 972, 986, 995.

Bonds due January 15th, 1916. Series "B." Numbers 1003, 1033, 1035, 1050, 1063, 1125, 1131, 1164, 1191, 1195, 1225, 1233, 1266, 1280, 1286, 1288, 1289, 1297, 1304, 1319, 1325, 1327, 1339, 1343, 1380, 1384, 1418, 1427, 1428, 1430, 1433, 1451, 1459, 1464, 1466, 1482, 1490, 1571, 1598, 1603, 1624, 1625, 1635, 1688, 1702, 1711, 1742, 1750, 1760, 1767, 1791, 1792, 1801, 1809, 1832, 1838, 1858, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1909, 1917, 1931, 1933, 1948, 1960, 1965, 1968.

Bonds due February 15th, 1916. Series "C." Numbers 2003, 2037, 2041, 2058, 2082, 2084, 2087, 2098, 2109, 2132, 2149, 2167, 2175, 2181, 2219, 2234, 2241, 2252, 2275, 2287, 2295, 2296, 2306, 2318, 2354, 2380, 2398, 2423, 2432, 2450, 2453, 2477, 2489, 2546, 2552, 2574, 2591, 2595, 2605, 2608, 2626, 2648, 2666, 2676, 2680, 2687, 2697, 2750, 2753, 2767, 2768, 2809, 2811, 2812, 2847, 2872, 2922, 2930, 2939, 2957, 2999.

The above Notes will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the undersigned, 46 Wall Street, New York, on or after November 23, 1915.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
ARTHUR KING WOOD, President.
November 8, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 50-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING COMPANY.

Due April 1st, 1960.

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of seventy-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars ($76,450.00) in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 13th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on December 14th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated, New York, October 30th, 1915.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

SAVE-AND BE SAFE

For your savings the great consideration should be **Safety First.**

The old reliable **Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings** operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during **more than a quarter of a century.**

On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, **and usually larger,** than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Dec. 1st earn from that date.

Begin **NOW.** Join the savers. Easy mailing system. A dollar will do to start. Anyhow, ask for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES A, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1918:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four, of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following notes have been called for payment on December 1, 1915, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES A, $1,000 NOTES.

No. 1	26	48	85	117	143	195	229
3	27	49	87	120	144	197	230
4	28	51	88	121	145	199	231
5	29	53	89	122	149	201	232
6	30	55	93	123	157	202	233
7	31	56	94	124	158	204	234
8	32	57	97	125	166	205	238
9	33	59	99	126	168	208	239
12	34	62	100	127	171	210	240
14	35	68	103	129	172	211	241
15	36	76	105	131	173	213	247
16	38	77	107	132	175	215	248
17	41	78	110	134	182	217	250
18	42	79	111	136	184	218	251
20	43	80	112	138	188	222	252
21	44	82	115	141	189	225	253
24	47	84	116	142			

SERIES A, $5,000 NOTES.

No. 303	317	329	405	426	443	464	475
304	318	395	410	427	447	466	476
307	320	396	414	432	448	467	477
308	323	399	417	437	453	469	480
311	324	400	419	438	458	471	482
315	326	402	421	439	460	472	489
316	327	404	423	441	462	474	

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 1, 1915, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to December 1, 1915.

Notes must carry coupons due January 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these notes will cease on December 1, 1915.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 27, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State.—ss.

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the COLLECTION BUREAU, INCORPORATED, OF NATIONAL JEWELERS BOARD OF TRADE, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of October, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(Seal) C. M. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GRAHAM & CO., Bankers,
435 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Announce That
MR. ALFRED G. B. STEEL
has this day been admitted to membership in their firm.
November 1st, 1915.

MR. FREDERICK H. AMERMAN will sign our firm name by procuration on and after this date.

MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.
52 William St., New York, November 8, 1915.

For Convenience of Investors.

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25 American Meter
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100 Standard Gas Pfd.
3 Winchester Arms

Will Sell

10 Childs Pfd.
100 Locomobile of America
50 Milliken Bros Com
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 Remington Type. Com.
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100 Submarine Signal
100 U. S. Worsted 2nd Pfd.

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27 Childs Common
50 United Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd.
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50 Peck, Stow & Wilcox
100 Hendee Mfg. Co.
35 Geo. W. Helme Com.
100 International Silver Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Pfd.
100 U. S. Worsted 2nd Pfd.
25 Owens Bottle Co.

WANTED

100 United Gas & Elec. 2nd Pfd.
100 Inter. Steam Pump Pfd.
50 Conn. Ry. & Lighting Com.
35 Otis Elevator Pfd.
100 Waltham Watch Com.
20 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
100 Nichols Copper Com.
100 Peck, Stow & Wilcox
50 Eagle Lock Co.
100 Art Metals Cons. Co.

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E. W. Bliss
Hercules Powder
Ingersoll-Rand
Niles-Bement-Pond
New Jersey Zinc
New York Shipbuilding
Remington Typewriter
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	55	60
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	104½	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	343	347
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	107½	109
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59½	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	78	79½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	64	67
Am W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	7¼	8¼
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....		
Ariz Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	..	..	....	57	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P.		..	..	....	16	18
1st s.f.5s, 42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au.. & Syr. Ry & El 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s.'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s.'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s.'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	87	87¼
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	....	43	45
Do 5s, '99.	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
C.L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	24	25½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 15	93	97
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, 36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C.R., G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	....	65	..
Do pf.	831,600	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	..	..	....		
Do pf.	16,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	55	57
Com. Power		1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	81½	83½
1st 5s, 21.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.,E.L.&P.(Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86½	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72½
Do 1st 5s, 33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, 36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	96
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	18,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	133	134
East, P. & L. conv. 6s, 18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 6s, 36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Bc. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	65	70
El. B. & S. pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	66	72
Do 6s.	3,000,000	..	..	....	76	81
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, 21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, 32.	291,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,150,000	..	..	....	10	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	55
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,100,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	65	75
[illegible] 1st 5s, 46.	2,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s, 31	3,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33.	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,385,000	2	S	J & J.	55	60
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	....	26	28
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	55	59
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	93
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	68
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	95
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext, 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,300	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	64	68
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	99
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P.	4,385,000	..	..	....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	48	53
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	29½	30½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	86	88
N.T.Tr.5s, 33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	..
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	70	..
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	25
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '20.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	20	22
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	68	72
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99½
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96½
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,080,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle Lting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	91½	94
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	89
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	76½	78½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
S.W.P.& L.pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50).	9,343,150	..	..	....	$5¼	$6¼
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Sep 15,15	$26	$28

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	80	84
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	37½	40
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81¼	82
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,563	..	..	....	38	42
Do 1st pf.	[illegible]	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	69	71
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	16½	17½
Do 6s, '22.	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	86	87
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	83	84
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	82½	83
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80	80½
W.St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	30	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	..	..	....	78	82
West'n Pow.		..	..	....	17½	18½
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	50	52
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$43
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	64¾	66¼
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	68	70
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	88
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M & N.	92½	95
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	8	9
Do 1st 6s, 16	1,870,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	98
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & W. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,900	1¼	..	Apr 15,15	54	55
Old pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	87½	89
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	97½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¼
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72	72½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M & N.	105½	106

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	155	158
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 25, 15	87	88
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,405,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	48	49
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,700	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	50	51
Am. Brass.	15,000,000	a-1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	260	264
Am Chicle.	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,15	94	98
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	83	87
Am Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	106	108
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	111	112
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	3	Q	Sep 15,15	253	258
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	139	143
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	370	390
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	80
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	111	113
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	11⅝	11¾
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Sep 30,15	380	415
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	160	180
Childs	8,000,000	1¾	..	Dec 10,14	55	60
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	92	98
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	‡4½	Q	Oct 1, 15	910	930
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	43	47
Do s.f. 6s, 41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	83
D.L.&W.Coal	6,580,700	2b	Q	July 1, 15	260	280
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1	Q	Au 15, 15	114	118
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,000,000	..	..	....	34	38
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	76	77½
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 16, 15	150	160
Lima Loco C 6s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	96
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	4⅛	4⅝
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	180	182½
N. J. Zinc.	10,000,000	2½	..	Jul 21, 15	290	295
Otis Elevator	6,875,300	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 15	71	74
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92	94
Pierce Oil.	10,000,000	..	..	....	16¼	16½
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	18	20
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	63	65
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	36	40
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	140	147
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	101	103
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	130	131
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	370	390
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	215	219
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2½	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	88	91
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 11, 15	105	107
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	2700	2775

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16	16½
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 15,15	625	630
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Sep 15,15	109	112
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	10g	Q	Sep 20,15	720	740
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	....	155	165
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Sep 15,15	255	260
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Sep 15,15	44	47
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,15	62	67
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	245	250
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	135	158
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line.	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20,15	151	154
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Au 15, 15	108	111
Nat. Transit.	12,[illegible]	50c	Q	Sep 15,15	31	33
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 15	220	225
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	105	108
Ohio Oil.	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Sep 20,15	160	162
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	413	418
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	205	210
Solar Ref.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	280	290
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 1, 15	233	236
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	345	348
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Sep 30,15	125	130
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,102,400	2.50	Q	Sep 15,15	315	318
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Au 31, 15	452	457
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Sep 15,15	485	445
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 15	320	330
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	340	350
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Sep 15,15	487	490
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15,15	204	206
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Oct 1, 15	500	510
Swan & Finch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	125	135
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2¼	S	Sep 25,15	83	85
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	216	219
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	42	46

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	115	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Au 15, 15	275	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	115	135
Commonw'lth	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental.	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	900	920
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	325	330
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	483	493
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	155	170
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 15	394	402
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 10,15	173	177
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	115	120
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	216	220
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	98	105
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	94	99
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 15	510	540
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; B—Bi-annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. ‡And interest. †Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 6, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	545	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	210	215
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	100	125
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	600	615
Ch.-P. N. ($25)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	198	208
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	124	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	165	175
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	465	475
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	166	178
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	181	185
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 2, 15	304	309
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	$25	Q	Oct 1, 15	4200	4600
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	†7	Q	Oct 1, 15	880	900
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,15	185	200
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	8	S	Aug 2, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	620	635
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	320	335
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	490	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	165	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	625	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	238	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Au 10, 15	255	265
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	172	178
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 15	300	315
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,300	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	365	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 15	200	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 2, 15	200	220
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 15	390	400
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	120	135
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
[illegible] Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Sep 30,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 15	400	450
[illegible]	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	475	550

*Including 1% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 15	343	354
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	480	490
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	475	490
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Sep 30,15	495	510
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 15	1015	..
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	425	435
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 15	1120	1140
Fidelity	1,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	197	203
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Sep 30,15	240	250
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Sep 20,15	755	775
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Nov 2, 15	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	100	107
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	100	105
Manufac'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	137	142
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	400	410
New York.	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,15	590	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	990	1015
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Oct 1, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,15	385	400
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	Sep 1, 15	335	350
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 15	380	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	111	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Au 10, 15	85	95
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Sep 15,15	350	400
J. S Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	155	170
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	105	109
McAnd. & F.	8,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 15	140	150
Do pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	97	100
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Sep 3, 15	185	195
R. J Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	420	425
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	120	122
Un.-A. Cigar.	368,500	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	25	35
Do pf.	1,384,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	67	75

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 15	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 15	168	178
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	8
2d Av.Ry.1st con 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.		Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—						
Anglo-French	5	Oct.,	1920	97½	98	5.45
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1915	100½	100¼	2.00
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1916	101½	101½	4.60
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1917	101⅛	101¼	5.35
Argentine Government	6	May,	1920	99	99¾	6.20
City of Montreal	5	Dec.,	1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Quebec	5	Apr.,	1920	98¾	99½	5.20
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug.,	1916	100½	100½	4.00
Dom. of Canada	5	Oct.,	1917	100	100½	4.80
French Government	5	Apr.,	1916	99¾	99½	6.25
German Government	5	Jan.,	1916	100	100½	3.50
Norway Government	6	Oct.,	1916	100	100½	5.45
Norway Government	6	Oct.,	1917	100	100½	5.70
Swedish Government	6	Dec.,	1916	99	99½	6.50
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1916	99¾	100	5.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1918	96½	96¾	6.45
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1920	95¾	96½	6.05
COMPANY ISSUES—						
Alabama Power	6	Feb.,	1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cotton Oil	5	Nov.,	1917	101	101½	4.40
American Locomotive	5	July,	1916	100⅝	101¼	3.00
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug.,	1921	97	99	..
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr.,	1916	100⅝	101	2.40
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar.,	1917	101½	101⅝	3.90
Balt & Ohio	4½	June,	1917	100½	100½	4.18
Balt & Ohio	4½	June,	1918	100½	100½	4.35
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July,	1918	100½	100½	4.85
Canadian Northern	5	Sept.,	1917	98	98¾	5.75
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar.,	1924	102¾	103	5.55
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June,	1919	97½	97¾	5.75
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept.,	1917	99½	99½	5.30
Chicago Elevated	5	July,	1916	92½	94	13.65
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov.,	1918	100	101	5.56
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May,	1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May,	1917	99	100	6.00
Eastern Pwr. & Light	5	Sept.,	1918	93	96¼	6.38
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr.,	1917	101¼	101½	4.37
Erie R. R.	5	Apr.,	1916	100⅝	100¾	2.90
General Rubber	5	Dec.,	1918	100½	100⅝	4.90
Gr. Rapids Edison	5	May,	1916	100	100⅝	3.73
Gr. Rapids Ry.	5	June,	1916	100	100⅝	3.83
Havana Elec. Ry.	6	Sept.,	1916	99½	100	6.00
Hocking Valley Ry.	5	Nov.,	1917	100½	100⅞	4.53
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,	'18	101½	101⅞	4.40
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar.,	1917	100⅝	101½	5.00
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec.,	1915	100	100⅝	1.00
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Apr.,	1918	99	100	6.00
Michigan Railway	6	June	1919	100	100⅜	5.76
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June	1917	100⅛	101	3.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr.,	1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Navigation	6	May,	1917	98¼	98⅝	7.35
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May,	1916	100⅝	101	3.50
North St. P.	6	June,	1917	99¾	100½	5.65
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun 15,	'21	100½	100½	4.30
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,	'16	100⅝	100⅞	2.65
Saginaw City Gas	5	May,	1916	100	100⅝	3.73
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar.,	1916	100⅝	100½	2.65
Southern Railway	5	Feb.,	1916	100½	100½	3.30
Southern Railway	5	Mar.,	1917	100½	101⅛	4.70
Sulzberger & S.	6	June,	1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June,	1918	98¾	100	5.00
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr.,	1918	97¼	98½	6.40
Union Typewriter	6	Jan.,	1916	97	100	5.00
United Fruit	5	May,	1917	101⅝	102	4.39
United Fruit	5	May,	1918	100½	100½	4.80
Utah Co.	6	Apr.	1917	100½	100½	5.55
Western Power	6	Mar.,	1917	99½	100½	5.40
West States G. & E.	6		1917	98¾	99¾	6.58
W. Va Trac. & El.	5	June,	1917	96	98	7.12
Westing. Elec. & Mfg.	5	Oct.,	1917	101	101½	4.35
West Penn. Traction	6	Mar.,	1917	97	100	6.00

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Nov. 1	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Nov. 2	Holiday			
Nov. 3	2	1¾	2	1¾
Nov. 4	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Nov. 5	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Nov. 6	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Week's range—				
High	2			1¾
Low	1¾			1¾
Same week last year—				
High	6			6
Low	6			6
Year to date—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1			1½
Same period last year—				
High	10			6
Low	1			1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 1	2¼	2½@2¾	2¾@3
Nov. 2	Holiday		
Nov. 3	2¼@3	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Nov. 4	2¾@3	3	3 @3¼
Nov. 5	2¾@3	2¾@3	3
Nov. 6	2¾@3	3	3
Week's range—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2¼	2¾	2¾
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	8	8	8
Low	3	2¾	2¾

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 6, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	1,135,747	......	196,052
Tuesday	Holiday		
Wednesday	1,099,216	......	225,757
Thursday	1,029,163	......	342,315
Friday	1,002,516	......	212,009
Saturday	450,161	......	127,470
Total, week	4,716,803	......	1,103,683
Year to date	146,858,535	45,989,256	78,520,043
BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$5,809,000	......	$1,719,000
Tuesday	Holiday		
Wednesday	7,161,000	......	1,756,000
Thursday	7,027,500	......	2,396,500
Friday	7,274,500	......	1,360,000
Saturday	3,220,000	......	860,000
Total, week	$30,492,000	......	$8,091,500
Year to date	741,383,700	425,061,700	431,795,920

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year.

STOCKS.	Nov. 6, '15.	Nov. 8, '13.		Changes.
R.R.& mis.	4,716,722	1,102,933	+	3,613,789
Banks	81	......	+	81
Mining	......	700	—	700
BONDS.				
R.R.&mis.	$29,639,500	$7,685,000	+	$21,954,500
Gov't	216,500	51,500	+	165,000
State	55,000	44,000	+	11,000
City	581,000	311,000	+	270,000
Total all.	$30,492,000	$8,091,500	+	$22,400,500

Aetna Explosives
American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Crocker-Wheeler
Fajardo Sugar
Hale & Kilburn
Minneapolis & St. L. 5s
National Sugar
Niles-Bement-Pond
Tennessee Ry. Lt. & Pw.
U. S. Worsted
Tidewater Oil
Yale & Towne

ERNEST SMITH

25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Amer. Graphophone
Carbon Steel
Gulf States Steel
Aetna Explosives
Niles-Bement-Pond
Savage Arms

C. C. Kerr & Co

15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Am. & Brit. Mfg. Pfd.
Amer. Tube & Stamp Stocks
Metropolitan Realty
General Gas & El. Stocks
Owens Bottle Mach. Com.
Cleve Auto Mach. Secur.
Schieffelin Co. Pfd.

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In the current issue appears the first installment of The Financial World's analysis of the Erie, which has undergone such remarkable rejuvenation. This analysis will attempt to tell what has caused the earnings to expand so rapidly and what part in this expansion the conservative management of President Underwood played. The *analysis will fully justify* the hold the Erie securities have on the popular fancy. *Read this story,* and read it through to its conclusion.

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DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Chicago, Ill., November 1, 1915.

The Board of Directors today declared a dividend of one per cent. upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable on the first day of December, 1915, out of the surplus earnings of the Company to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the tenth day of November, 1915, and for the purpose of the payment of the said dividend the stock books of this Corporation will be closed at the close of business on the tenth day of November, 1915, and remain closed until the opening of business on the first day of December, 1915.

J. F. COYKENDALL, Treasurer.

23 Wall St., New York, November 1, 1915.

On the first day of December, 1915, the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company will be prepared to distribute such of the above dividend as may be received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books at the close of business on the tenth day of November, 1915.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Seaboard Air Line Railway has been called and will be held at the principal office of the Railway, at Rooms Nos. 508-509, Petersburg Benevolent Mechanics Association Building, corner Sycamore and Tabb Streets, Petersburg, Virginia, on November 15, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the adoption and ratification of Articles and Agreement of Merger and Consolidation dated October 11, 1915, between Seaboard Air Line Railway and Carolina Atlantic & Western Railway, and their respective boards of directors, and, as incidental to the ratification and adoption of said articles and agreement, for the purpose of voting upon the approval of a mortgage and deed of trust executed or to be executed by Carolina Atlantic & Western Railway to secure an authorized issue of $300,000,000 of bonds, issuable in series which may vary as to date of maturity and interest and redemption rates and in other respects, which bonds and mortgage are to be assumed by the consolidated company as part of the consolidation, and upon the approval of the issue of $25,644,000 of said bonds, of which $2,750,000 are to be held for the benefit of the treasury of the consolidated company, approximately $5,725,000 are to be issued in connection with the retirement of an equal face amount of various issues of underlying First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of Carolina Atlantic & Western Railway and $17,168,500 have been sold to a syndicate headed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York and The National City Bank of New York, and upon the approval of the agreement with said syndicate, it being understood that the president of Guaranty Trust Company of New York is a director of Seaboard Air Line Railway, and among the subscribers to said syndicate are officers, directors and stockholders of Seaboard Air Line Railway and corporations, officers, directors or stockholders whereof are also officers, directors or stockholders of Seaboard Air Line Railway; and also for the purpose of considering and voting upon said Articles and Agreement of Merger and Consolidation with any modification or supplement thereof that may be agreed upon by, or by the authority of, the directors of the parties thereto, and for the purpose of taking any lawful action in relation to such proposed consolidation or incidental thereto as may by the stockholders at such meeting be deemed necessary or desirable.

The transfer books for the transfer of stock of the company will close at the close of business on November 5, 1915, and reopen on the day succeeding the day of final adjournment of said special meeting of stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, October 15, 1915.

D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.

CONSUMERS FERTILIZER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Consumers Fertilizer Company, a Corporation of the State of New York, held October 15th, 1915, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of said Corporation will be held at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 22d day of November, 1915, at the principal office of said corporation, to wit: Room 305, Longacre Building, 42d Street and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City, County and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition, then and there to be submitted, that said corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the purpose of acting upon such other propositions and motions, connected with the dissolution of said corporation, as may be lawfully brought before said meeting.

CHARLES E. COLE, Secretary.
November 8th, 1915.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 165 Broadway, New York.

October 6, 1915.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 10th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected, and three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 9th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Harperley Hall Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 West 64th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the twentieth day of November, 1915, at eight thirty o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open thirty minutes.

New York, November 6, 1915.

ALFRED WILKINSON, President.
EDGAR G. GYGER, Secretary.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,

Hoboken, N. J., October 4, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company at 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, November 8, 1915, for the election of two Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reading Chain Block Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as shall be legally brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City and State of New York, on December 8th, at 11 A. M.

MABEL HOWARD, Secretary.

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New York, November 4, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
43 Cedar Street, New York.
FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A regular quarterly dividend of ten cents a share on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable November 20th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1915. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders.

Dated, New York, November 5th, 1915.

MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after November 19, 1915, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business October 30, 1915.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY.
West Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of 2% (for $2.00 per share,) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Dec. 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., November 17th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d,
Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORP.
Engineers-Contractors.
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (11th quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1, 1915, to stockholders of record November 18, 1915.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS

H. J. Davenport, Dean of the School of Commerce of the University of Missouri, talks interestingly of the average man and his savings and shows how "the gospel of labor and the creed of thrift stand about equally in need of revision" in

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
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FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.—Motions:

U. S.<Bliss.
Re Hopkins.
Good<Usborne.
Gildersleeve<Conine.
O'Boyle<Robertson.
Fay<NY Cent (2.)
Murray<Lowie.
Hamburg-Amer Line<U S.
Re Soloway & Katz.
Flagg<U S.
Hopkins<U S.
Re Wesson.
Shamrock<Union.
Trial calendar:
Courtney<Geirger.
Otts<Ludington's Sons
Michaelson<same.
Sanitary St Flushing Co<City of Amsterdam.
Kluchnick<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
N Y & Porto Rico<Centrale.
Vellore SS Co<Steengraaie.
Hallenbeck<Devlin.
Re Valentine Bohl Co.
Watts<Unione Austriaca.
Luckenbach<Pierson.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty case on: Reid Donald SS Co<Kroesshell Bros.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Piel<Stewart-Warner S Corpn.
McGregor<Charles Welland, Inc.
Cons R Tire Co<B F Goodrich Co of N Y.
Landon<Clark.
Morris<Int R T Co.
N Y Trust Co<Int Merc Marine Co.
Wolvin<Great A & P Tea Co.
Wolvin<Vanity Fair.
Porter Safety Seal Co, Inc<E J Brooks & Co.
Iowa Washing Mach Co<Montgomery Ward & Co.
Titus<U S Smelting, Ref & M Exp Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Court Room No. 2, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Winslow<Staab (2.)
Allano<Eagle Lock Co.
Simpson, Inc<J P Fryor & Co, Inc.
Domestic Vacuum C Co<Nat Sweeper Co.
Bray<Palmer.
Autopiano Co<Claviola Co.
Am Graphophone Co<Gimbel Bros (2).
Sunny Brook Zinc & Tin Co<Mitzler.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Whitney<Univ Film.
Roehrohr<Gorman.
McCarthy<L Adler Bros & Co.
Standard Comp Scale Co, Ltd<Farrell.
Eckerson<Tanney.
Gen Elec Co<Lacoo-Phillips Co.
Bosch Magneto Co<Baker (2).
Splitdorf Elec Co<Bosch Magneto Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, 2d Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges:
Paul Pierka,
Carbondale Sponge Co.
E J Singer & Sons,
Jacob Wisotsky,
Sidney J Cohen,
Sidney W Hoag,
Florm & Mittenthal Bros,
Sol Puslkoff.
Israel G Hornell,
Jas Jordan,
Louis E Levy,
Henry Lindeman,
Joseph S Lesser,
Martha Close,
Chas Muller,
Henry A Simpson,
Geo C Hills,
Frank Caletano,
M & I Heller,
Herman Finkelstein,
Jacob Diamond,
Malvin L Broder.
Under objections:
Osias Lind,
Louis Birnbaum,
Chas S Lippner,
Isaac Kalish,
David H Applebee,
Salvin Ghiz,
Schnell & Jackson.
Adjourned cases:
Morris Weisberg,
Liebler & Co,
Kalman Bloom,
Diamond Drill Carbon Co,
Robt P Beok,
William Miller,
Aetna Cont Co,
Burke & Sons Co,
Pressed Asbestos Co,
Gustave Stein,
Amer 5 & 10 Stores,
Nat'l Sale & Supply,
John H Kennard,
Blake & Williams,
Hyman Labes,
Isidore Geller,
Francis J Palmer,
Chester Bertolette,
Lexington Sales Co,
Isidore Lewis,
Franklin Haines,
Haines Realty Co,
Heighstown Const Co,
Louis Martin,
Burnett Factor,
Nat'l Sale & Supply,
Isaac Schwarz,
John H Kennard,
Barnet Kantor,
Berel Birnberg,
N & S Ferrari,
Alvis Kohn & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. US<L Sing.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar.

Huntley<Ziegler.
Aldrich<Overlook & NY Cent No 18.
Youker<McCalden.

Equity calendar at 1 P. M. Lande<Sternberg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Eckel<Eckel.
Re Pearlstein.
E P Morris Co<CNY.
Pendleton<Adams.
La Fiam<La Fiam.
Re CNY<Sedgwick.
Kirelawich<P & R C & I Co.
Daly<Niagara Alkali.
Weiss<Weiss.
Levey<Hogan.
Re Star Dress Co.
Goldin<Ontario Thread Co.
Re Lilienthal.
Mut Life Ins<de Sabla.
Granger<Hitchcock.
Re Abramson (Ringler).
Guar Trust<2 Av RR.
Re Scoville.
Stewart<Figueron.
Tackoff<NY & N S Traction.
Feldman<same.
Doushkess<Kallmann.
Milaw<Milaw.
Harrison<Meeks.
Moore<Boyd.
Buerken<Morris.
Becker<Un Cent Life Ins.
City R E<Kennedy.
Trachtenberg<London Guar & Accl.
CNY<Etelson.
Lynch<Lynch.
Nichols<Nichols.
Re CNY (Barnoff).
Gulloff<NY Rys.
Bunker<Bunker.
Butler Bros<Parker.
Cramp<Zwetschkenbaum.
Pulito<Potterbaum.
Umsted<Schulte Inc.
Glucoff<Fitzgerald.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Schoenberg<CNY.
Berenji<Geo Hold Co Inc (2).
Talshoff<Elkema.
Buxbaum<Buxbaum.
Stapleton<O'Brien.
Goldschmidt<Bd of Ed.
Kohn<Berger Co.
Chelsea Exch Bk<Motley.
Commonw Ins<Brown.
Fearing<Jacobson.
Jameson<Herrman.
People<28 & 29 St Crosstown RR.
Schachter<Toutountes.
Bent<Wilkins.
Reversionary Estates<Cook.
C Spiegel & Co Inc<Geis (Hecht).
Lindemann<Richter.
Howard<Howard.
Magee<Kaufman.
Friedel<Gt East Cas.
Krotosky<Krotosky (2).
NY Sav Bk<Kaufman.
MacManus<Coer.
Trachtenberg<London Guar & Accl.
Roth<Roth.
Re Arnold (Morton).
Seagrist<Reid.
Boris<Boris.
Luttinger<Luttinger.
Re Kamener.
Lawyers Mtg<Frank.
N Y Life Ins<Barclay
Kingsland<Lamont Realty Co.
Lawyers Mtg<Barclay
Francke<Francke.
Re Sittenfield (Empire Mills Inc).
Schanz<Brookmire Rty.
Nolan<Horn.
Tepfer<Rival Gas &c.
Adams<Adams.
Richmond Assets Coll<Merc'tile Nat Bk.
Nass Assets Coll<same.
Heinze<same.
Nass Assets Coll<Van Tuyl.
Re Voron & Chait.
Fitzgibbon<Linch.
Prov-Wash Ins<Pendleton.
Cameron<Cameron.
Re Gluck.
Curry<Brady.
Vial<Mason-S Transp.
Piersen<Mitchell.
British Alum Ltd<Trefts.
Palma<Palma.
Eastham<Hellman.
Totenkopf<Rosenberg.
Seagrist<Reid.
Valastro<Valastro.
Prenzlau<McNulty.
Seagrist<Reid.
Greenfogel<Goldberg.
Cohen<Cohen.
Tarshoff<Elkema.
Seagrist<Reid.
Bonsole<Winter Gardn
Shubert Theat<Blaney
Shubert<Donohue.
Seagrist<Reid.
CNY<Rothenberg & Co.
napp.
CNY<Broad St Bldg.
Downie<Linch.
Seagrist<Reid.
James<Hoadley.
Moffat<Lawder.
Martino<Grant Co.
Marks<Cowdin.
Re Dickinson.
Sprung<Hexter.
Greenberg Const<Trigg.
CNY<Gottschalk.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Re E 162d St.
Klein<Klein.
Philbin<Isaacs.
Hart<Gibson.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Monypenny<Monypenny.
Seale<Seale.
Hrycke<Hrycke.
Malcolm<Malcolm.
Demurrers:
Walsh<Oceanic Stm Nav, Ltd.
Rhodes<Franz.
Crombie<Ill Surety Co.
Preferred causes:
Walter<Walter.
Meier<Martin.
Scott<Dey.
Friend<Barclay, (2.)
Undefended divorces:
Sullivan,
Belsky,
Cooymans,
Wiener,
Kalman,
Takacs,
Kelly,
Burns,
Orchard,
Montecuollo,
Nussbaum,
Grant,
Miller,
Oliver,
Schwartz,
Roman,
Newbery,
Monticciolo,
Edlin,
Darling.
General calendar:
Moran<Midville Rlty.
Vulcan Detin<Assman.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Gilroy<Straus Bldg & Realty Co.
Moliver<Lese (2.)
Fishbone<Bellwood Realty Co.
Same<Lese.
Kait<Kait.
"Repetti"<Repett.
Bway Apt Rlty Co<Rickert-Finlay Rlty.
At 2 P. M.:
Un Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Rabell<Robinson.
Rosen<Rosen.
Rocco<Rocco.
Kirschner<Waldman.
Kambourakis<Goussios
Morselli<Morselli.
Orsini<Orsini.
Cohen<Cohen.
Taylor Const Co<Phillips-Weeks Estate.
Goelts<CNY.
Thompson<Thompson.
Tepper<Tepper.
Dunham<Dunham.
Davis<Davis.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co<Stocking.
Prem<Shay.
Nuzman<Rothschild.
Bartnick<Bartnick.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Ldry Co.
Goldin<Weinberg.
Cameron<Cameron.
Furst<Stevenson.
Yennie<Sterns.
Secur Bk<Geoghegan.
Clear.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

Vantine & Co<Purdy.
Fisk<same.
Norwood Pk<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hemphill<Silver Creek Upholstering Co.
Strobridge Lith Co<Goodwin.
Kass<Gens.
Pach<Swarez.
Livingston<Sinclair.
Weinberg<Baum.
Singer<Isaacs.
Merchants' Nat Bk<Sawyer.
Unit Distillers Co<Dougherty.
Little-Brown Co<Murphy.
Saperstein<Saperstein.
Kurz<C Bjelland & Co
Gabler<Bjur Bros Co.
Burke<Banks.
L D Block Co<Electric Shop.
Fried<Daniel.
Interst Note & Holdg Co<Fierro.
Acme Gas & El Fixt Co<Perterkin.
Astor<Goldstein.
Gottesfeld<Hornella Cloak & Suit Co.
Lodge<R Carnel Co.
Abend<Spiegel.
Klein<Silberfeld.
Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Levin<Harris.
Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Mannetick<Jacobson (2).
Caruso<Bradley Const.
[illegible] (2).
Smith<Cunard SS Co.
Oothout<Uniplate Co.
Walsh<Cowen & Co.
Carpenter<Prescott Co (2.)
Salkin<G Colon & Co.
Tumminelli<Tuckman.
Ginsberg<NY Rys.
Sturmer<Rosenberg.
Frank<Mulligan.
Fetrig<Renken Dairy.
Amezaga<Fernandez.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Toupyaska<Bemko.
Boyce<Mallory SS Co.
Morrison<B & O RR.
Clark<Int R T Co.
Sedina<Linch.
Schmidt & Co<Erie RR.
Gellespie<Scharff.
Matten<Windsor Const Co.
Kern<Reich.
Lind<C RR of N J.
Allen<Int R T Co.
Slavik<Mears.
D'Lugin<Krakowski (2.)
Finnucane<Parker.
De Maria<Linch.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Goldfarb<Wolfberg.
Gross<Smith.
Herk<B H RR.
Barisch<Postal Transfer Service.
Faber<CNY.
De Barberi<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Wehrlen<Kny.
Cohen<Engel.
Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c, Assn.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.
Lantz<Sharpe.
Davis<Linden.
Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.
Hirsch&Radt.
Wagman<Bradley Cont Co.
Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp.
O'Rourke<Int R T Co.
Newman<Miller.
Persky<International Gas, &c, Co.
Benyak<Lehigh Coal.
Daly<Giroux.
Weinrib<Union Ry.
Wagschal<Kaplan.
Lentz<Steinberg.
Weaver<same.
Hanaway<Maiden Lane Realty Co.
Marcus<Oser.
Webel<Int R T Co.
Goldstein<same.
Clear.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Gerson<Fitzpatrick.
Gabriel<Graham.
Gurland<C W L Rty.
Cassel<CNY.
Cecla<B R T.
Hoffman<CNY.
Armstrong<Strain.
Judge<N Y Ry.
Tobias<Somerville Rty.
Eauman<same.
Thorn<NY Rys.
Aarons<Cobe.
Gorelcick<Nass El RR
Goold<C I & Bkn RR.
Jonat<Mulcahy & G.
Krakower<Somerville Rty.
D'Onofrio<Angel Con.
Luytles<Ridder.
Bishop<Am Home Mag.
Friend<Strauss.
Hyatt<Weisenberg.
Mapes<Comml Adv Assn.
Van der Ham<Bernheimer Co.
Donnelly<Con Gas (2).
Galinger<Camner.
Chace Truck Co<Richmond L & RR.
Store<Schwartzreich.
Darcy<Wisner.
Kimmel<B H RR.
Friedman<Dworetsky.
Boyle<Lippman.
Wapner<NY Rys (2).
Schwartz<Grossman.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Huhle<Verschelser.
Kutkovitz<B H R R.
Rupholowitz<Nass El RR.
Schainholtz<same.
Block<Hamburg Amerikanische &c.
Christ<Duffy.
Buckley<Von Claussen
Handman<Deylin Stable Co.
Simmons<Whitney.
Slavis<Carpenter.
Reiter<Garside.
Luhring<Vincent.
Se ele. <Strouser.
Reichman<Ashner.
Cavell<Kaye.
Parula<42 St & Mad Av Co.
Vial<Mason-S Transp.
Manti<Int Merc Mar.
Bakanawski<Nat Bisc
Klubnick<Parr.
Conner<Cohn.
Bernhardt<Richards.
Di Francesco<Keller.
M Fox Amus<Workmen's Co-op Pub Asn
B'way Varieties<same
Phoenix Amus<same.
N E Theat<same.
W Fox Amus<same.
Nee<NY Tel.
Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Herskin<C I & B RR.
Mackler<same.
Levingston<Lamb Pub Co.
Provinlak<Tarler.
Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co.
Bishop<Battle.
Mason<Rutland RR.
Truman<3 Av Ry.
Sinsheimer<Underpin, &c Co.
Callman<same.
F Blaser Co<same.
Amory<NY Times.
Baraud<Duer.
Beecher<Eggers.
Acritelli<NY C & H R RR.
Morell<Zelian.
Lough<Eureka Rty.
Ida<Di Franco.
Beede<Hall.
Walatis<Mallory SS.
Bradner<5 Av Coach.
Shaugnessy<Welchmann.
Kolmer<Stern.
Belch<D & H Co.
Cohen<Lurie.
Wolfe<Stetler.
Hurley<Muller.
Dickstein<Landau.
Martin<Wallack.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Const.
Caradonna<White Const.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Cornelius<Riesser.
Sullivan<Madison Sq Garden Co.
Berkhemer<Empire Carring Corp.
Sackheim<Figueren.
Young<Steeplechase Park Co.
Russomanno<Amann.
Palmer<Penn RR.
Blum<Schwen.
Kapances<Ocean SS of Sav.
Brady<Penn Steel Co.
Drath<Steeplechase Co.
Hanningan<Schuylkill Realty Co.
Andrews<Gardner.
Levinson<Klaber.
Scherding<F V Smith Cont Co.
Mermelstein<Kuttner.
Hirschkowitz<Kepler.
Hamilton<Fitzgerald.
Guistizia<Nelson.
Gerson<Fitzgerald.
Sanders<Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Kolb<Wanamaker.
Cullop<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Fedden<Rosenheimer.
McCabe<Rosenheimer.
Mancini<Claremont Iron Wks.
Kupferstein<Dalton.
Goodside<Honig.
Fuller<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Forest<Hamburg-American Line.
F H C Troyano<McLaughlin.
J M Troyano<same.
Clear.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ferrara<Suna.
Johnston<L K Comstock & Co.
N Y Lubricating Oil Co<C E Mills Oil Co.
Grudzien<Appelbaum.
Dalury<Davis.
Nahme<CNY.
Brannon<Campbell.
Greenberg<Rudd, Inc.
Nussbaum<Dillon.
Pyres<CNY.
Globe Indemnity Co<same.
Eisenberg<N Y Conso. RR.
Sullivan<Seeman.
Lubinsky<Stevane.
Johnson<Sinclair Reiger Co.
Bergman<Deering.
Rosentaub<New Harlem Casino Taxi Service Co.
Blackwell<Douglas & Shaller.
Norton<Rosenberg.
Alagna<Brooklyn Showcase Co.
Danishefsky<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Spiro<Stafford Hotel Co.
Carle<Bodine.
Wexler<NY Rys.
Banks<McDermott & Hanigan.
Clear.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kasperski<Int R T.
Lane<Hope.
Triangle Waist<Esskay Waist.
Powell<Wanamaker.
Scott<CNY.
H Tudor<Steeplechase Co.
I Tudor<same.
Jordan<Penn RR.
Mellen<Athens Hotel.
Shock<McWilliams.
Uppercu<Brooks Bros.
P Liantonio<Porter.
L Liantonio<same.
Hahn<CNY.
Simon<Ettinger.
Dewal<CNY.
Koch<Moore.
Chait<Thain.
Zinreich<I R T.
Schrager<NY Rwys.
Morley<Cafferty.
Rodgers<Friedman Print Co.
Rabinowitz<Juilliard.
McGlynn<Markowitz.
Marmelstein<Eagan.
White<Old Dom SS.
Maglione<Compagnie Fran de Nav Co.
McGirr<Gould.
Signer<Mart.
Bogen<Mendel.
Kaplan<Levy.
Bazzo<S I R T RR.
Joyner<NY Rwys.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Bernstein<Gorman.
Edelstein<C I & B RR
Klinke<Press Pub Co.
Levy<Kresner.
S Pierrepont<West Elec Co.
G Pierrepont<same.
Kahoe<C I & B RR.
Spieler<CNY.
Kharas<Collier.
Levine<O'Kin.
Rosenberg<Meyer Music Co.
Taylor<Courtleigh.
Johnson<Hay Fdry, &c, Works.
Langney<O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co.
Rigotti<Huylers.
Quagliotti<Standard Arch Co.
Jacobson<Somerville Realty Co.
Webber<Miller.
Slavis<Postal Tr Serv.
Westphal<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Pietrzkowski<Bradley Con Co.
Freedman<Hammer.
Basini<McPartland & O'Flaherty D G Co
Yules<NY Con RR.
Rosenblatt<Hoffman.
Mayerson<Garden Taxi Co.
Hendler<Henig.
Hoffer<Dulberg.
Merrione<Fabre Line, &c.
Williams<Collet.
Ambroswich<John Wanamaker, Inc.
Brandes<O'Neill-A Co.
Pallace<Richard Carvel Con Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

CNY<NY Steam Co.
Reich<Moody.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Leichtman<Universal Motor Truck Co.
Weinschenkel<Ocean Accident & Corp.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Kopp<Mooney.
Berry<W S Barstow Co.
CNY<Bradley Cont Co
Cramp & Co<Mass Bondg & Ins Co.
Mendety<Mendety.
Oppenheimer<Seligman.
Lowenstein<De Forest Sheet, &c, Co.
W E Thayer & Co<Kings Pk State Hos.
Brambill<N Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Same<Agricul Ins Co.
Brokaw<Kern.
Eig<Schrenkeisin.
Henderson<Liebmann.
Carroll<Carroll.
Kuhlke<Fink.
Simpson Crawford Co<Levy.
Acken<Brown.
J K Loud Co, Inc<Loud.
Fried<Tripi.
Klein<Equit Life Assurance Society.
Brunswick Rlty Co<Frankfort Gen Ins.
Rawlins<Hayden.
Clear.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

F B Stearns<Hart.
Jaffe<Bernstein.
Archer<Amsdell.
Hedges<Quigley.
Feder<Weiss.
Gurcey Cont Co<CNY.
Eisenberg<Swartz (2).
Holweg<Terry.
O'Dea<Woods.
Ryan<Bailey.
Chard<Ryan-Parker Const Co.
Crosby<Waverly Hills Co.
Zak<Simpson.
Mullen<Cohen.
Jarmulowsky<Balk.
Marcus Cont Co<Weinbros R E Co.
Battery Pk Bk<Welch.
Employers Indem Co of Phila<Lambert Hoistg Mach Co.
Beatty<Quadruplex Safety P Mach Co.
E La Montague Sons<Lewis.
Annin & Co<Baxter.
230 5 Av Corp<Levenson Wreck Co.
Levy<Hohenstein.
Kirsch<De George.
Sherman Nat'l Bk<Kerby.
Goodrich<Ch Process.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Riviera Realty Co<Illinois Surety Co.
Hoffman<Hirsch.
Grusmark<Offermann.
McNelus<Stillman.
Illinois Surety Co<Stephen Colletti Co.
Schachtel<Fields.
Dreicer<Quintard (2.)
Boreas Realty Co<Am Bonding Co.
Bridges<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Vivle<Providence-Washington Ins Co.
Meyers<Bloomingdale.
Burns Bros<Smith.
Paddell<Janes.
CNY<Bklyn Union El RR.
De Biasi<L'Araldo Italiano Pub Co.
Bartell<Charmatz.
Coleman<Halpin.
Muller<Isler.
Frueauff<Moore.
Schnur<D'Alessandro.
Ross<CNY.
Murray<same.
Grant<Schub.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co, Inc<Stanton.
White Tar Co<N Z Graves & Co.
Alston<Watson.
McBride & Callan Cont Co<CNY.
Rathbun<Wilson.
Deiches<McBride.
Maretzek<Scudder.
Shay<D, L & W RR.
Burke<Sullivan.
CNY<Republic Const.
Nat Surety Co<Panush.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Mark Rafalsky & Co<Church.
Allied Silk Mfrs, Inc<Erstein.
Colt<A T Demarest & Co.
Putnam<Interior Metal Mfg Co.
Nagelschmidt<U S Fidelity & Guaranty.
Judels<Ocean Accident & Guar Co, Lim.
Kalder<Strauss.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Herring<Mall.
Gillett<Briscoe & Dock Engineering.
Amory<CNY.
Boom & Tice, Inc<Downes.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Burghardt<Jamaica Estates.
Gannon<CNY.
Odell<Chadbourne.
The Ansonia<Klein.
Kinematophone Co<Hudson Wood W Co.
Whitcomb<Burr.
Reddan Spec Co<Simon.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
Levy<Hoffman.
Montrose Rty Co<Greenberg.
Mark<Wener, (2.)
Ruderman<Bayside Lumber Co.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enameling Co.
Sullivan<Flanagan.
Miller<Man Swiss Emb.
Wilner<Thomashefsky.
Gormly<Smith.
Gancedo<Meyer.
Orr<Erie RR.
Zimmerman Co<Sader.
Langenberg<Fornes.
Bronston Bros & Co<Vogel.
Springer<Loew's Theat Ent.
Wittemann Co<Weinder.
Braune<Meyerdierks.
Stoltz<Wokal.
Blumberg<Levy.
Schley<M Rafalsky & Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

F V Smith Con Co<CNY.
Standard Pneu Action Co<Fargo.
Brentwood Rty Co<Benson.
Bretterkliber<Matzhold.
Gellering<Roggen.
Compact Directory Co, Inc<Chait.
Stoller<Franken.
Salaman & Co<Vashon.
Fiske<B & M RR.
Boskowitz<Cont Ins.
Same<Sun Ins Office.
Same<Fire Assn, Phila.
Same<Home Ins Co.
Same<Scottish Union & Nat Ins Co.
Baer<P Jay Donnelly Cabinet Co.
Grey<Mex Hardwoods.
Kepner Co<Hutton.
Assoc Authors & Com<World Syndicate Co
NY Finance & Secur Co<Jarvis.
Bendel<Quintard.
Peoples Sav Bk of Silver City<Burns Co.
Hundley<Engel.
Ide<NY Title Ins Co.
Thorn<O'Shea.
Sullivan Co<Pusey & Jones Co.
Allen<Haas.
Ebinger Baking Co<Coates & Co.
Wilner<Penn Silk Co.
Hillquit<Beth D Hosp.
Man Comml Co<Walashin.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Isaac Cohn.
Wills for probate:
Manuel J Swarez,
Annie E White,
Ignatz Demmel,
Abraham Aufses,
Thomas H Wilkins.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Contested wills.
John P Schuchman,
Mary Sweeny,
Adelaide Hamilton,
Rosanna M Nagle,
Catherine L Cusack, also known as Catherine Cusack;
Frances R Greenwood, formerly Frances Rudd Lyon;
Bella Cole.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Wortman<Cohen.
Klein<Louis Barnett Sons, Inc.
Walton<Jones.
Harlem Card & Paper Co<Althols.
Pengel<Mayer.
Nat'l Nassau Bk<Whitney Opera Co.
Feldinger<Quirk.
Brooks Bros<Myers.
Dresdyal<Bescheln.
McKee<Munroe.
Mercadante Import Co<John Mural Co (2).
Kansas Flour Mills Co<Breiner.
Rankin<Breiner.
Burruano<Purcel & Gilfeather.
Babitsky<Manschel.
Pouker<Evans Film Mfg Co.
Richman<Kennedy.
Klein<Supreme Council, Loyal Assn.
Sailr<Grossman.
Pokolk<Steinberg.
Schrager<Becker.
Smith<Lymen.
Mulinos<Wolkof (2).
Berk<Lindsay.
Kutzleb<Locke (2).
American Lace Mfg Co<Levy.
Hawkesworth<Durant.
Herzman<Mutual Life.
Andrews<Moore.
Stark<Russel.
Ott<NY Rys.
Bellock<Lanzi (2).
J C Hough & Co<Hurowitz.
Altschuler<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Allniss<Polyclinic Hospital.
Rapino<Seidis (2).
Katz<Katsenberg.
Houghton<Illinois Surety Co.
Collingwood Realty Co<Stahike.
Groshut<Kinetophote Corp.
Schmitzer<Rakowitz.
Hyman<Solomon.
Heischuber<Polevosky
Field & Potter Co<Ned Wayburn's Productions.
Doyle<McKean.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Villa<Maresca.
Hall Dilworth.
Friedman<Schomehl.
Miller<Isaac.
Beglorsky<Singer.
Martin<Dalhaus.
Kugelman<Ritter.
Brown<Galilee Fish Co
Glaze<Comstock.
Belmont<Seligman.
Beinbutt<Peck Slip Fish Co.
Avenett<Degnon Cont.
Groshut<Kinetophote Film Co.
Saffiat<T Mulligan Cont Co.
McKenna<Morgan.
Rapino<Seidis.
Casale<Gt East Cas'y.
Blumel<Cohen.
Hudson Wreckg & L Co<15 W 44 St Co.
Anderson<A E Norton, Inc.
Plotkin<N B Smyth, Inc.
Rezinkoff<Kessel.
Burnstine&Ashman.
Haddenberg<Sobel.
Gama<Klein.
Woog<Estate Holdg.
Berliner<NY Rys.
Bernstein<Zimmerman Co.
Leweck<Lichtenstein.
Roberts<Jacobi & Davies, Inc.
Chartow<3 Av RR.
Johnson<Fellheimer.
Nedvinsky<Linch.
Kilday<NY Rys.
Lizzio<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Jacobus<Mantner (2.)
Risso<Solomon.
Eppstein<Daily (2.)
Wilkinson<Bradley Cont Co.
Bereslitsky<Olmar.
Glorius<Schanck.
Schwartz<Sahn & Co.
Kimmel<Hamburger.
Owens<Traitel Marble Co.
Bernstein<Villeneuve Pohl Co.
Gartner<NY Rys.
Insler<same.
Dillon<Childs Co.
Ballerini<McMullen.
Assennato<O Daniels.
Mandel<NY Rys.
Noble<Farrier.
Polack Tyre & Rubber Co<Polack.
Ruis<42 St, &c, Ry.
Erlich<Man Lighterage Co.
Cashman<P J Esner Co.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Plotnick<Karp.
Smith<Rosenheimer.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Miller<Tiffany Film.
Seaman<Beall.
Familant<Strauss.
S Quint Co<Famous Underwear Co.
Denning<Russell.
Blackman<H E Greene Co.
Wilkens<Crisman.
Friedkin<Harding.
F R Wood-W H Dolson Co<Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
Jackson Realty Co<Brandeis.
Kosik<Bohemian Workingmen's G A.
Butler<Smithson.
Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Franklin Trust Co<Levy Co.
Erstein<Lacher.
Dixie Dress, &c, Co<Wolfert.
Central Brew Co<Doris.
Stuassny<Pescia.
Nathanson<Kahn, Krauss Co.
Roth<Baum.
Harris<Wiener.
Kohn<North British & Merc Ins Co.
Same<N J Fire Ins.
Meyer<Blauner.
Kohn<Home Ins Co.
Same<Nord Deutsche Ins Co.
French Broad Lumber Co<Gorelich.
Kant<Goldberg.
Schrager<Becker.
Kohn<Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Same<Hamilton Fire Ins Co.
Same<North River Ins Co.
Same<Williamsburg City Fire Ins Co.
Same<Commonwealth Ins Co.
Same<Northwestern Nat Ins Co.
Same<German-Am Ins Co.
Rubel<Honig.
Birch<Tucker.
Trustees of the Masonic H & A Fund<Golman.
Felsenthal<Scheuer.
Seltzer<Zoppel.
Belltzer<Nat Surety.
Rosner<Auerbach.
Pokick<Steinberg.
Connelly<Herd.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re Graufe—Robert S Wolcott. Re Cohen—Ralph S Wolcott. Simon<J Rosenbaum Grain Co., (2)—Stephen P. Nash.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Back<Woolf.
Marvin<McGuire.
Ehlers<Tremont Iron Wks.
Re Zimbardi.
Brodbeck<O'Brien.
Re Neil.
Pines<Townsend.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Kramer<Kramer.
Weber<Weber.
Hurst<Minsky.
Halsted<Watson.
Weil<Hahn.
Miller<Diller Rty & Const.
Re Fox.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Sabarsky<Drew.
Kelly<Barry.
McGregor<I R T.
Bryan<Deeves Son.
Yanowsky<Yanowsky.
Weeker<Hand.
Sovinsky<Steinberg.
Dietz<Brakmann.
Bingham<I R T.
Broer<Frish & Brill.
Sucker<Herb.
Blatter<NY C & H H RR.
Dickson<Robinson.
Berger<Hornichter.
Lee<Ocean El RR.
Stein<CNY.
Buffington<Hart.
Hurst<Minsky.
Solomon<Carpenter.
Moran<Cen Un Gas.
Berlistein<Kandel.
Demarest<Rice.
Phillips<Am El Mach.
Sell<CNY.
Horowitz<Tyler.
Levinson<NY Rys.
Levine<Feinberg.
Maidhof<Hough.
Berthelmers<Carroll.
Eschine<Razzano.
Morrison<NY Cen Ry.
Sucker<Herb.
Rose<Diamond.
No-Side News<Zenner.
Lippe<New Bd Fire Underwriters.
O'Brien<Lehman.
Lyttle<Mooney.

Highest number reached in regular order, 386.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
Joseph Margon,
Johanna C Fealey,
Isaac Schianowsky,
Mary Vander Roest,
Maria Westfield,
Johanna Mayer,
Caroline Meeder,
Louisa Matter,
Harry Turper,
Elizabeth Hoelger,
Henry Reinhardt,
Augusta W Downs,
Wm A Huntington.
Accountings:
Elizabeth Dressel,
Maria M Schmidt.
Adoptions:
Catherine Quinlan by Edwin V Luman.
Alphonse Yeates by Angelo Corbo.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Simpson-O'Toole Co<Apex Paint Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Sheridan<Plunkitt—James Shea.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M. Village of Fredonia<Fredonia Nat G L Co.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Lee<Sperry.
Silverstein<Warden, &c
Sachs<Maryland Cas.
Butler<Bway Sav Inst
Quillian<Waldo.
McCluskey<CNY.
Re Nager.
Berry<Klein.
Lawyers Title Co<Lockwood.
City New Rochelle<New Roch Coal Co.
O'Rourke<McMullen.
Williams<Yellow Taxi.
Farrell<Bradley Co.
Stamm<Purroy.
Amer Mfg Co<Lindgren.
Ramey<Gleichmann.
People<Bertlini.
Same<Friedman.
Same<Wellbrock.
Same<Santaniello.
Same<Stark.
Same<Marone, (2.)
Same<Santa Maria.
Same<D'Ambrasia.
Same<Harris.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Motions.

Law<Met Associates.
Keane<NY Tunnel Co.
Stack<same.
Zundel<Zundel.
Murphy<Wallace.
Kristopopoulos<Economy.
Sullivan<Cox.
Zubriskas<Phila & R Coal & I Co, (2.)
Yonnas<same.
Anderson<Penobscot Realty Co.
Calder<L I RR.
Rosenkrantz<Stand Motor Service Co.
Zaim<B H RR.
Barber<same.
Baron<same.
Bullwinkel<same.
Rooney<N E RR.
Sonwainer<same.
Pinkerton<same.
Weinstein<same.
Oxman<same, (2.)
Field<same.
Sogolow<same.
Steinfield<So Bkl Ry.
Knight<NY Con RR.
Neil<C I & B RR.
McCarren<same.
Abernethy<B, Q Co & S RR.
Heller<same.
Simpson<Simpson.
Taube<C I & B RR (2)
Fleming<B H RR.
Rantrowitz<same.
Re Clarkson St, (Prospect Hill Impt Co.)
Massaro<Powers, (2.)
Dwoling<Wilson.
Markowitz<Markowitz.
Washington<Wash'ton.
Re Bayer.
Santamaria<Westcott Express Co.
Lustgarten & Co<Woods.
Burns<Meyers.
Seitz<Auburndale Rty Co, (11.)
Reis<Reis.
Wulff<Kings-West Co.
Eiseman<Eiseman.
Cullen<Walker.
Dais<Borough Bank.
Allaire<Allaire.
Sterne<Trowbridge.
Abardo<L I RR.
Smith<same.
Le Comte<Oppenheimer.
Re Kimball.
Walter<Walton.
City<Assessors of Town of Hempstead.
Re Raskin, (Globus, assignee.)
Re Schutte, (Bd of Elections.)
Sorrese<Green, (2.)
Courtney<Courtney.
Logan<Shaier Brew.
Seinfel<Campbell.
Re Man Bellows Co, (Bergman, assignee,) (2.)
Veitch<Veitch.
Sutherland<Kerholm.
Barnhart<Am C Steel.
Harwood<Roe.
Lethwaite<Miller.
Caine<Caine.
Purcell<Mattero.
Tompkins<Tompkins.
Re Boerum St.
Czerny<Jacobowitz.
Cordier<Apio Con Co.
Wohl<Jaffe.
Sinkewich<P & R C&I.
Werner<Merovitz.
Morton<Morton.
McKenna<Troy.
Bauby<Bauby.
Marx & Rawolle<ADS.
Turner<Turner.
Profit Hold Co<Dias B Co.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Re Doris, (Haskell.)
O'Connor<Bradley Con Co, (2.)

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.

Parsons Marble Co<Willmont Rlty Corp.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Johnson.
Weiss<Hilton.
Gerhauser<Gerhauser.
Weinstein<Birbrover.
Isaacsohn<Isaacsohn.
Knight, exr<Knight.
Sexauer & Lemke<Burke.
Everett<Everett.
MacGregor<MacGregor.
Lake<Bonaccia.
Beresowsky<Fineman.
Piltz<Piltz.
Kriegsfeld<Kriegsfeld.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Duane<Netherlands-Amer S Nav Co.
Idaho-Maryland Dev Co<Union Bank.
Kirkham<Cooper.
Finkelstein<Hoffstaetter.
Murray<Murray.
Eckert<Harris.
Nickel<Nickel.
Shewan<California Wine Asso.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Ferd Munch Brewery<Sharkey.
Esposito<Esposito.
Wolin Brotherly Aid Soc<Schaefer.
Scheitel<Scheitel.
Relyea<Relyea.
Cropsey, as admr<Cropsey.
Goldbetter<Lieberman.
Schofield<Mechanics Bank.
Weiss<Weiss.
Edison<Edison.
Hoedrich<Hoedrich.
Lockwood<Lockwood.
Pine<Pine.
De Vito<De Vito.
Lee<Brilliant.
Stubing<Seid.
Wohl<Wohl.
Antler<Antler.
Borough Asphalt Co<CNY.
Brooks<Brooks.
Bralystock Brethren B Asso<Goldberg.
Kurtz<Kurtz.
Jacobs<Levy.
Papkin<Walsh.
Redmond<Redmond.
Gast<Gast.
Profit Holding Corp<Dias Building Co, Inc.
Moresco<Moresco.
Neville<Kupfer.
Palmeiro<Broer.
Kroose<Bohleber.
Ostrovsky<Ostrovsky.
Suther<Jordon.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2566.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.

Sabowska<C I & B RR.
Kean et al<Bennett.
Annunziata<Tulin Co.
Goebler<B H RR et al
Downing<Graves & Co
Cannon<Nassau RR.
Cohen<Natl Biscuit.
McAvoy<Benkowsky.
Burks<Matthews & Sons.
Daly<Nassau RR.
Reilly<B H RR.
Seaman<Nassau RR.
Zenower<Harding.
Ford Denton<B H RR
Dilworth<N Y Consol'd RR.
Vian<Horan.
Meltzer<Brooklyn Paint & W Paper Co
Hensel<B H RR et al
Balzer<Ocean SS Co of Savannah.
Kelly<Nassau RR.
Kline<Montauk Bank.
Keegan<Vredenburgh.
Chroscell<N Y Cent.
Bennett<B H RR.
Healey<same.
Frey<Schmitt.
Hammann<Brooklyn E D Terminal.
Osroff<Rabinovich.
Roderick<Bradley Cont Co.
Davis<Electro Chem Eng Co.
Wilner<Wechsler.
Lebovitz<Franklin Garage et al.
McSweeney<Manhattan Nav Co.
Doscher et al<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Caulren<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Ells<McAvoy.
Turner<Dean et al.
Reiss<Levy.
Union Bank<Neiman et al.
Rinnie<B H RR.
Lee<CNY et al.
Coffey<McGreevy.
Schaefer<Indian Ref.
Schroeder<Kaiser.
Braun Co<Stern.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Fischer<Fischer.
Perlman<Goldmeyer.
Burguin<Sherwood.
Maloy<NY Cons RR.
Weber<Jacobs & D.
Huber<C I & B RR.
Scarperia<Margulies.
Kelly<Hinck & ano.
Oppikofer<Murphy.
Koclus<Jamison et al.
People, &c<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Merolla<Koster.
Ballou<Block et al.
Meyers<O'Leary.
Mandell<Ehrenreich.
Schouten<Alpine et al
Knauer<Ravenswood Paper Mill Co.
Beck<Goetz.
Hiscock<Nassau RR.
Martin<Gross.
Spaeth<Gasteiger et al.
Dahlberg<CNY.
Sholty<Fromm.
Mallet<Prunier.
Wolkoff<Charig etal.
O'Brien<Elliott et al.
Baar Bros<Baar.
Garahan<Geer.
Beyer<Mundy.
Michalski<Am Mach & Fndry Co.
Gorbatoff<Droge.
McElligott<Lush.
Semmel<Hopkins.
Kilmas<Reardon.
Keane<Welsh.
Hirsch<Giles.
Pigot<McAnulty.
Helstad<Helberger et al.
[illegible]<Nassau RR.
[illegible] Bros<Marcesa et al.
Deebach<Gair Co.
Ehrlein<Mahr.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1810.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Philipina Doll,
Monica C Tierney,
William Schneckner,
L J Rodier,
Charles J Deghull,
Jacob Wittermann,
William Carey,
Abraham Gratz,
Elizabeth Davenport,
Elizabeth Seller,
Patrick Loftus,
Patrick J O'Leary,
Jas Appleton,
Administration of:
Jos E Casserly,
Accounting of:
Gustav Hoppenstedt,
Josephine Mackay,
John Gallagher,
Hannah Harper,
Clara Bynner,
Mary Balmes,
George Swenson,
Charles Street,
Hannah Plastick,
Lydia Suydam,
John Suydam,
Elizabeth Meacham,
John B Mellio,
Robert Ryan,
Leopold Milewski.
Estates of:
Henry Hamm,
Theresa Kimmith,
Thomas Dengler,
Margaret M Gillen,
Matteo Lignon,
John Mahoney,
John C Fry.
Transfer tax of:
Malachi Lewis.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—August Johnson, Charlotte Jenkins.

County Court.

PART IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Walker<B H RR.
Barbanel<Engel.
Feigenbaum<B, Q Co & S RR.
Madigan<Nassau RR.
Madger<B H RR.
Linen<same.
Aschenbrand<Ruppert
Greckinto<Moll.
Segel<B H RR.
Golden<Jung.
Morison<Nassau RR.
Wendover<B, Q Co & S RR.
Conti<B H RR.
Hough<Berger.
Maddock<Mulstein Co
Wood<Folkart.
Cohen<B & H RR.
Van Daalen<Remus.
Rudnick<Bernstein.
Vintimiglia<Lane.
Kenderer<Dean Holding Co.
Safron<Wolf.
Steppick<Goldstein.
McShane<Bartley.
Zobotka<Heffernan.
Baillie<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar 4026.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Butterworth<City of New Rochelle.
Canfolone<Ullman.
Wolter<Oakley.
Canfield<Herold.
Young<Int Motor.
Marcus<Holsman.
Zepiela<Howard.
Ranft<Eisele.
McCauley<Foster.
Feineis<Kahn.
McHugh<Rounds.
Iowa City State Bk<Robinson.
Weingraf<Bayden.
Nat City Bk of New Rochelle<Van Slyke.
Robinson<Doyle.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

Empire City Race Assn<Nat Fair & Expo.
Pecekanski<Leh & W Coal Co.
Thomasholski<NY C RR.
Martinello<Pratt.
Collins<Pitts Con.
Arbutino<same.
Quinn<Bugden.
Reynolds<Fleischman Mfg.
Koch<Ryttenberg.
Amer Bond<Kelly.
Mooney<Harlem Con.
Brooks<Pitts Con.
Moran<Mangini.
Zamborsky<Korz.
Hooper<Davis.
Dunn<NY C & H R RR.
Reilly<same.
Nickerson<Riverdale Sanitarium.
Lane<NY C & H R RR.
Massaro<Pitts Con.
Lupinacci<same
Sheehan<McKinirry.
Gannon<Pitts Con.
Wierer<Epstein.
Mottola<West St Ry.
Bates<Ellis.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital.
Hall<Mallinson.
Goodhart<Hasbrouck.
Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Barrett<Conklin.
Croft<Peekskill Lt & RR.
Cooke<City Yonkers.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Dunlop<Wakeman.
Batten<Claurs.
Eddington<Burnett.
Same<Marshall.
[illegible]ne<Schmidt.
Fast<Bugbee.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1395.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Lamb<Steeplechase Co
Lindeke, an inf<L I RR Co.
Jenoh<same.
Nohl<same.
Soper<Pepper et al.
Far Rockaway Milling Co<Schmuck et al.
Eccardt, as admx<Armour & Co.
Muray<Von Bargen.
Schmutte<Gullbarg.
Johnson, an inf<Hollerith.
Johnson, an inf<B H RR Co.
Beyer<Sadvoransky et al.
Andre<B H RR Co.
Schlam<same.
MacDonald<Bernheimer & Schwartz.
Howe, an inf<Dahme.
Hardenbrook<Twombley.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Satriana<McGovern.
Brust<N Y Con RR.
Palitoski, an inf<Van Iderstine Co.
Steinmetz, an inf<Metal Stamping Co.
Thiel<B H RR Co.
Ryan, as admr<same.
Manhasset Mortgage Co<Bank of North Hempstead.
Wolfe<McWhirter.
Brescola<Blair et al.
Brossman<Bates.
Culen, as admr<General Vehicle Co.
Dick, as admr<Morsch.
Bendler<B, Q C & S RR Co.
Johnston<L I RR Co.
Remsen<B, Q C & S RR Co.
Purcell<L I RR Co.
Mihlheiser<Meyerwitz.
Di Maio<Gargiulo.
Corsel, an inf<B H RR Co.
Wolff<CNY.
Konz<N Y Cons RR.
Wetzel<Int R T Co.
Stroka<Brown.
Troy Laundry Mach Co<Rothschild.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 500.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Galvin, as admx<[illegible] Co
Grant<Stat Is R T Ry
Mears<Rich L & RR.
Jones, an inf<same.
Weisbrod<McKasson.
Dowling<Hastings et al.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light s. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and continued warm Mon.; Tues. cloudy; moderate s. winds.

La.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy; light s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon. in n. w.; colder Tues.; fresh s., shifting to n. w. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair and colder Mon.; Tues. fair.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; much colder Tues.

Ark.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues., fair and colder.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. in w.

Ohio—Fair in s., rain in n., Mon.; Tues. fair and colder; increasing s. winds.

Ind.—Showers and colder Mon.; Tuesday fair; increasing s. winds, becoming w.

Lower Mich.—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair and colder; strong s., shifting to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain and colder Mon.; Tues. probably snow flurries along the lakes, and colder; strong shifting winds, becoming w., Mon.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon., possibly light showers in n; much colder in the afternoon. Tues. fair and colder.

Mo.—Cloudy and much colder Mon. Tues. fair and colder.

Wis.—Showers Mon., colder by afternoon or night. Tues. fair and much colder, w. to n. w. gale, diminishing.

Minn.—Cloudy in s., rain, turning to snow-flurries in n. Mon.; colder. Tues. fair; n. w. gale, diminishing.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; much colder Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cool Mon. Tues. fair and slightly warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; much cooler Mon.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 7.

SS Camaguey, Cienfuegos to New York, was 5 miles N. of Fowey Rock at noon.
SS Guilfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 144 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 56 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 220 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 161 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 183 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 252 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 100 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 131 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, was 20 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,085 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 247 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Henry T. Scott, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at 8 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 47 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 290 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 465 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Oct. 8; Sydney, Oct. 9; Auckland, Oct. 13, and Wellington, Oct. 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Nov. 4, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 9.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:38|Sun sets..4:50|Moon sets..5:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:57	8:26	1:40	2:30
Governors Island	8:11	8:42	2:05	2:59
Hell Gate	10:01	10:32	3:45	4:39

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 7.

SS Czaritza, Archangel, Oct. 25.
SS Gargoyle, Algiers, Oct. 22.
SS Canova, Bahia, Oct. 15.
SS Dominic, Liverpool, Oct. 17.
SS Hermine, Bordeaux, Oct. 18.
SS Ville de Paris, Havre, Oct. 22.
SS Muskogee, Copenhagen, Oct. 22.
SS Alf, Belize, Oct. 19.
SS Glenpool, Jacksonville, Nov. 2.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo, Oct. 30.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Nov. 1.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Nov. 4.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 30.
SS Condor, Piraeus, Sept. 23.
SS Ellen, Piraeus, Oct. 12.
SS Camlake, Newport News, Oct. 29.
SS Glensloy, Algiers, Oct. 16.
SS Minas Geraes, Barbados, Oct. 31.
SS Atherstone, Bordeaux, Oct. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Stampalia	Naples	Oct. 27
Lord Ormonde	Barcelona	Oct. 20
Richmond	London	Oct. 22
Taormina	Genoa	Oct. 22
Camaguey	Cienfuegos	Oct. 20
Venezuela	Curacao	Oct. 25
Bermod	Cristobal	Oct. 31
Neches	Galveston	Nov. 2
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 6
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 3
Calamares	Cristobal	Nov. 1
Creola	New Orleans	Nov. 3

DUE TOMORROW.

United States	Christiansand	Oct. 28
Noordam	Rotterdam	Oct. 30
Lafayette	Bordeaux	Nov. 1
Algol	St. Michaels	Oct. 28
Brantford	Fowey	Oct. 25
Calabria	Gibraltar	Oct. 27
Fram	Shields	Oct. 20
Patria	Palermo	Oct. 28
Miguel Jover	Gibraltar	Oct. 25
Havana	Havana	Nov. 6
Alamo	Tampa	Nov. 4
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 3
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 6

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Ardgair	Havre	Oct. 20
Fridland	Rotterdam	Oct. 23
Escalona	Avonmouth	Oct. 26
Frixos	Piraeus	Oct. 24
Polarstjernen	Lisbon	Oct. 25
El Mundo	Galveston	Nov. 4
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 7

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Sibiria	Naples	Oct. 20
Rappahannock	London	Oct. 28
Chios	Oran	Oct. 26
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 27
Newstead	Havre	Oct. 27
Retlaw	Brixham	Oct. 20
Lord Sefton	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Philadelphia	San Juan	Nov. 6
Florizel	St. John's	Nov. 6
Carrillo	Kingston	Nov. 6
Socony	Port Arthur	Nov. 2
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 8
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Missouri	London	Oct. 30
Oriflamme	Havre	Oct. 28
Matura	Grenada	Nov. 5
Colon	Cristobal	Nov. 6
Baban	Cristobal	Nov. 4
El Cid	Galveston	Nov. 6
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 9

DUE SATURDAY.

Indraghiri	Gibraltar	Oct. 29
Jelling	Shields	Oct. 29
Chepstow Castle	Swansea	Oct. 30
Boniface	Port Talbot	Oct. 30
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cameronia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Melderskin, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dinnamase, Naples	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London	——	12:00 M.
Nubian, London	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Falk, Gibara	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montoso, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Denis, Barbados	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Ferrona, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Havana	——	10:00 A.M.
Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaque, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Howden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Argentina	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed)—Sonoma......Nov. 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina......Nov. 12
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru......Nov. 15
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru......Nov. 15
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Nov. 18

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 13, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 13, SS Lafayette.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Nov. 16, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 23, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 9, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 18, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Nov. 11, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 13, SS Taormina.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
GEORGE PRICE, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
ABSOLUTELY { WITHOUT RESERVE
Friday, Nov. 12, 1915, at 12 o'Clock, Noon,
At the Bronx Exchange Salesroom,
3208-3210 3rd Ave., near 161st St.,
ESTATE OF SARAH D. MUNN,
Consisting of nearly 4 acres, with frontage of 245 feet on Westchester Ave., 2 blocks from site of express subway station, at Castle Hill Avenue.
OVER 60
FULL CITY LOTS
With a large, substantial Residence, adjoining developed and well-built-up streets, WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER AT HIS OWN PRICE, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
For further particulars at Auctioneer's Office, A-R-E-Co. Building, 149th St. and 3rd Ave. PHONE MELROSE 572.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; large grounds for chickens and vegetables; only 30 minutes out; responsible party with $250 cash can buy for $3,600, worth at least $4,500, and pay off balance $16 per month. B. Thomas, 349 East 14th St., New York. Open evenings.

I HAVE FOR SALE
A Lovely Home
One-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York, 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell it; it is a bargain.
OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Room 65.
Phone Cortlandt 7440.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY FOR SALE
IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.
Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 26,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.
Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.
HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO.,
168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER STORE
With large light basement, suitable for Dressmaker, Milliner, Interior Decorator or Drug Store.
S. E. Cor. Madison Ave. and 53d St.
Apply Land Brokerage Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

510-512 6TH AV.
STORE AND BASEMENT
Heart of business section; up to date in every particular; no columns; 100 per cent. sprinkler equipment. Supt., or own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING
APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 2996.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

New Buildings.
993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths . . $2,800-$4,300
1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths . . $2,700-$3,000
12 Rooms, 4 Baths . . $3,000-$3,900
Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410—Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,
long or short leases,
east or west side, high class only.
R. DE FLOREZ,
FURNISHED APARTMENT SPECIALIST,
501 Fifth Avenue. Murray Hill 8850.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths, Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. Phone 8364—Plaza.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
LAFAYETTE . . Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Nov. 20, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
THE NEW QUADRUPLE SCREW
S. S. LAFAYETTE
Maiden Trip from N. Y. Nov. 13
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4960

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*Cameronia, Monday, Nov. 8, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA . . FRI., NOV. 26, 4 P. M.
*CAMERONIA . . FRI., DEC. 3, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA, . . SAT., DEC. 25, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
NEW YORK to LONDON
PANNONIA SAT., NOV. 20, 10 A. M.
Cabin Passengers Only.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS.
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Louis....Nov. 13 | St. Paul....Nov. 27
Philadelphia..Nov. 20 | *Finland....Nov. 30
*10 A. M. For Falmouth and London.
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic........Dec. 1 | Adriatic......Dec. 8
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, Nov. 16, 10 A. M. | Cretic, Dec. 21
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool.
CAMERONIA
Monday, Nov. 8, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS
MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. Vauban, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
S. S. Vasari, Nov. 27, 12 M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agents
301 Produce Exchange,
New York.

FABRE LINES TO Azores & Spain Naples, Italy
S. S. Roma, Dec. 7, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada, Madeira, Lisbon, Gibraltar & Barcelona.
S. S. Patria (new), Nov. 16, to Naples, Italy.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina....Nov. 13 | Caserta.....Dec. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

TO SAVANNAH, ROUND TRIP $35.00.
Low fares to all other Southern points.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N.Y.

AGWI STEAMSHIP LINES,
290 Broadway, New York.

CALIFORNIA
TICKETS & TOURS
Leave daily, all routes (expenses included, if desired), Rail and water tickets, all stop-overs, Pullmans, hotel accommodations, etc. Literature, estimates, information free.
SURPRISINGLY LOW RATES.
California Exposition Tour Co.
1476 B'way, at 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Bryant 5344.

New York-Albany-Troy
S. S. "Trojan" and "Rensselaer," Capital City Line. One way, $1; round trip, $1.50. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., daily, 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6 P. M.
S. S. "Berkshire" and "C. W. Morse," Night Express Line. One way, $1.50; round trip, $2.50. Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily, 7 P. M.; W. 132d St., 7:30 P. M.
Tel. Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.65
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.10.
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
ROUND TRIP $3.00
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 40, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.00; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To Albany $1.00
ROUND TRIP, $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Thru Tick'ts & Bagg' Checked to All Pts.
Strs. lve. daily, Pier 39, N. R., W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

SS Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 8350 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount of value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N.J.
"The Bright Star of Seashore Resorts."
Such was the Enthusiastic Verdict of a Popular Theatrical Magnate
after visiting Atlantic City during the Fall season, when Nature wears her loveliest garb, and when fashionable America foregathers on the famous wooden way, to enjoy the many varied attractions that Atlantic City offers.
Golf, Rolling Chairs, Horseback Riding, Aviation, Theatres, Fishing, Etc.
THE LEADING HOUSES ARE ALWAYS OPEN
And will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application
(Hotels are all American Plan, unless otherwise noted.)
Marlborough Blenheim
On the Ocean Front
American and European Plans
Josiah White & Sons Company
Hotel Dennis
On the Ocean Front
Walter J. Buzby
Galen Hall
Hotel and Sanatorium
F. L. Young, Mgr.
Hotel Strand
On the Ocean Front
F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards
The Shelburne
On the Ocean Front
European Plan
J. Weikel, Mgr.
Hotel St. Charles
On the Ocean Front
New in Haines Co.
Seaside House
On the Ocean Front
F. P. Cook's Sons
The Holmhurst
Central; Near Beach
Henry Darnell
The Wiltshire
Central; Near Beach
Samuel Ellis
Hotel Chelsea
On the Ocean Front
J. B. Thompson & Co.
Only three hours from New York City via CENTRAL R. R. of N. J., or PENNA. R. R.
Consult local ticket agents for further information.

NEW JERSEY.

Laurel-in-the-Pines,
Lakewood, New Jersey,
Will Open on November 18th.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

Highland Cottage Sanitarium, Palisade Av. and Woodland St., Englewood, N. J., (altitude 500 feet.)—A charming, healthful resort for convalescents and persons in a run-down condition. Send for illustrative leaflet.

OAK COURT HOTEL Lakewood, N. J. Now Open.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600 OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
S. Hanstein, Propr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World
Belvedere Restaurant Traymore
SUSHANNE GRILL

CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature, 343 5th Av., New York.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Will buy 3d and 2d mortgages to any amount. Rent money advanced. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
[illegible] West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Investors' or speculators' opportunity; will sell at once; make offer; house, 1,251 Madison Av; appointment or information. A 5 Times Annex.

$100,000 AT 4½ PER CENT. TO LOAN on well located properties. JOHN FINCK, 198 BROADWAY.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush, only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Must dispose of my small farm, all planted and cultivated with 4-room house, in order to raise $200 cash at once, large town, 35 minutes out; few minutes from trolley and station. Farm, 121 Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Apartment house for sale or exchange; rent $5,440; price $44,000; one mortgage $34,000. Owner, 30 East 42d St., Room 1317.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will buy old 18 to 20 foot house, East 61st St. to 80th St., between Park and 3d Avs.; principals only. Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Seek partnership in some growing business which needs about $2,000. A 357 Times Downtown.

Florist will rent greater part of his unique store for tea room or dancing. 10 East 50th St.

Part of a corner store to let for hairdressing parlor. Corner 167th St. and Prospect Av. Busiest business section.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk, reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,178.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BOARDS OF TRADE, ATTENTION.

Metal manufacturer, employing 75, wants about 40,000 square-foot factory; preferably one floor, with railroad siding, and within 10 miles of 42d St. Address David Michaelson, 62 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted, a four or five story building for woodwork manufacturing with electric elevator, situated not further than 8th St., East. Notify Feldstein & Stanger, 168 Eldridge St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against four bags, each containing about 100 pounds of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirty-four bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their clams and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On October 28, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against sixteen bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United State for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 28, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On October 29, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against two hundred cases of tomato puree, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 29, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. —On October 25, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-three bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 25, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARY C. SHEA, Bankrupt.—No. 21984.

Notice is hereby given that Mary C. Shea, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 5th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 6th, 1915.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE SALE.
NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern, completely equipped ten-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow; artistically and well built; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; open tapestry brick; fireplace; up-to-date fixtures; modern kitchen and bath; heat; spacious veranda; perfect in every detail; all large, airy rooms; overlooking bay and beach; hedge around large plot; easy terms. Write for photos and further details, Bungalow, Box 112 Times Downtown.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY.
Need $150 cash at once; balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 minutes from Flatbush Depot. Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

Small farm, consisting of 3 acres of fine soil; near large town; schools, churches, &c.; price, $750; terms, $25 down, balance $10 monthly. FARM, Box 128 Times Downtown.

At Laurelton—30 minutes by frequent electric trains to Manhattan or Brooklyn; artistic homes for sale or to rent; reasonable prices. Purdy, 405 Lexington Av., Tel. 6307 Murray Hill.

Firm owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family as tenant on particularly low terms, subject to two months' notice. S 33 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished, fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in A1 condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.
E. F. TWYMAN.
427 West 42d Street.
'Phone Bryant 8530.

TRUCKS To be a bargain a truck,
TRUCKS though second hand, must
TRUCKS be serviceable and reliable
TRUCKS AND THE PRICE AT-
TRUCKS TRACTIVE. We sell no
TRUCKS other kind—all capacities
TRUCKS —easy terms.
A. C. WHITEFIELD—Used Car Dept.
Bryant 8530. 427 W. 42d St.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS
Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month, or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.
R. J. WILLOUGHBY,
183 West 87th Street.
Schuyler 5637.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
In order to make room for new models will sacrifice Hupmobiles, Chalmers, Haynes, Studebaker, etc.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway.

Pullman six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, electric light and starter, limousine or landaulet body if desired; absolutely new; cost $3,000; no reasonable offer refused. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 7288 Columbus.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

Pullman, five passenger, electric light and starter; built on order; absolutely new and guaranteed; cost $1,900; sacrifice for good sale. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. Columbus 5288.

Hupmobile 1913-1914 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile touring car, 1915 model, in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed same as new; must sell at once. Dulguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 East 83d St., phone 6078.

Mercedes Berlin limousine, six cylinder, 75-90 H. P.; special built; $2,500. M 139 Times.

Hup. touring car, 1914; excellent condition throughout; $600. Private garage, 1,272 Atlantic Av. Phone 9474 Bedford.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Pierce-Arrow limousine, good as new; driven by owner, careful driver; best references; easy riding; suitable for elderly couple; reasonable to right party. Kayson, care of Thedford Garage, 315 West 96th St.

Packard and Renault limousines, newly painted, by hour, day; special rates monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Renault landaulet, excellent condition; very reasonable. Plaza 3694, or Bernard, 113 East 66th St.

Packard limousines, landaulet town cars; monthly service; moderate rates. Connor, 2178 Circle.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger landaulet for monthly service. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4421-4832 Harlem.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Country Board
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 25 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

THE FRANKLIN,
130 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Winter rates; exceptional table. Phone 2498.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

New and attractively furnished, high-class elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; one block from 79th St. Subway; $125. Schuyler 3960.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 49th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

High class, furnished apartments, some in new buildings, for the Winter season or longer; call for particulars, &c.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

GRANT COURT.
113th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

95th, 330 West.—Seven-room apartment, newly furnished; elevator, phone; reasonable. Smith.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built, with meals, $35 weekly. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

1 WEST 85TH ST.
Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, facing park.

Apartment, 6, 7, 8 rooms, beautifully furnished; best locations. Phone River 3100.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $49 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

31st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

West Side

113TH ST., 315 WEST.—$35 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night; subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

Broadway, Southeast Corner 103d.—Seven beautiful rooms; no leases; if not satisfied have everything done to please; $70-$75. See Huston.

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

88th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

56th St., 63 West.—Two, three rooms, bath; steam, electricity; parquet floors.

Desirable modern 6-room elevator apartment; rent reasonable; top floor. Morningside 167.

Brooklyn.

Why live in Manhattan? High class apartments. Beautiful location. "The Clarendon," Bedford Av. and Clarendon Rd. 28 minutes to Manhattan City Hall. $28.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768; Prospect Av. station; 4-5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished studio apartment, or other apartment with large living room, three master's bedrooms, location Washington Square to 80th, east or west side, for four months from Dec. 1. Seymour, Hillside Place, South Orange, N. J.

Wanted—5, 6, or 7 room apartment, completely furnished, to June 1; prefer new building. Send full particulars to Box S 52 Times.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $600 month. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Gentleman desires small apartment, five or six rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; not over $125 a month. M 174 Times.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references, service.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; references; table board.

LEXINGTON AV., 627.—Beautifully renovated large room; excellent board; French family; private house; steam heat, telephone; all conveniences; also parlor floor; reasonable; 54th St.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; excellent table board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; suitable people desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Exceptional strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 237,239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished one and two rooms and bath; breakfast.

87TH, 352 WEST Adjoining Drive.—Private family, large room, with, without bath.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Bachelors or couple desiring refined, homelike surroundings, exceptional neighborhood; board.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—attractive rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; telephone; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 250 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; southern; family house; comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonale.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.) —Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and services; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757—Audubon.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

BACHELORS.
Group of congenial gentlemen have space for two more accustomed to living well; extra large room; good cooking; fine residence near Riverside Drive, 321 West 89th St.

BROADWAY, 3605.—Attractive, newly furnished front suite; single room; elevator, subway; excellent table. Treiear.

THE SECOR.
74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Two splendid rooms; detached house; opposite park; hot water heat and supply; block Brighton Beach "L," Church Av. Station, 1,622 Caton Av.; Flatbush 8819J.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 139 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 302.—One large and small room; all conveniences. 6165 Murray Hill.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Very large, swell suite; private bath; scrupulously clean; references required.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Large front or back parlor; private bath; telephone.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, running water; convenient subway; elevator, telephone; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room, with alcove adjoining bath; private house; select location; conveniences.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private home; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium sized room; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

71ST, 220 WEST. — Medium-sized front room, with alcove; private. C. M. H. Columbus 5299.

72D, 22 WEST.—Very desirable, beautiful large room; inlaid floor; unsurpassed locality.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor, suite or singly; spacious, quiet, sunny.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent, references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; elegantly furnished; electricity; private residence; gentlemen.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Attractive suite, private bath; physician's studio or bachelor's; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Unusually attractive, large, light room; running water; telephone; private house; everything first class; very reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; all conveniences; small kitchenette; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

102 WEST 77TH.
Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front, back parlor; two gentlemen, business couple. Schuyler 3184. Robertson.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; also small room for gentleman.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone, reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; high-class house; references.

81ST, 265 WEST, (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. Pearson.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Newly furnished single rooms, $3 and $5.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; immaculate bath; elevator; breakfast optional; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Very comfortable large room in select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Physician or dentist; beautiful light room, southern exposure; high-class, choice neighborhood; well-appointed house. 3034 Riverside.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Newly furnished house, front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; telephone; $8.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D, 40 WEST.—Private American family; attractively furnished room, with running water, steam heat, electricity; near park "L" station. Phone 2679 Riverside.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Sunny, large room; new furniture; twin beds; select house.

94TH, 20 WEST. — Redecorated, large, south rooms; private bath; first, second floors; references.

94TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; electricity, hot water; furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 1224.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 3D.

97TH, 316 WEST, (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references. Apt. 1B.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartments; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $2.50-$4. McNamara.

102D, 305, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; modern elevator apartment; conveniences; one block from subway. Brunswick.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, light front room; 6th floor west.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family. Apt. 1. Winn.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Five beautiful, large outside rooms, bath, completely furnished; $85.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

134 WEST 85TH.
Room; private bath; kitchenette; private residence.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated attractive room; elevator apartment; no other roomers. Carroll.

136TH, 80 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

136TH, 530 WEST. — Beautiful front room; private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 34.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

140TH, 604 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; modern apartment; private family; references. Rushe.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

143D, 167 WEST.—Large, outside room; all improvements; suitable for two. Audubon 1586.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 2B.

AN ATTRACTIVE, large, sunny room, facing street, near Riverside Drive and Subway. Large closet. Furnished or unfurnished. Light housekeeping. No other roomers. Call Sunday or evenings. 2B, 609 West 127th St.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 191.—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway. Apt. 2.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106. Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Large outside single room; breakfast optional. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 113TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 398.—Large, well-furnished room; steam heat, electric light, telephone; convenient all transportation; references required.

611 WEST END AV.
Rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 467.—Pleasant room; business woman; exclusive apartment; references; $4; Apt. 21.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS,
152 MADISON AV.
Two rooms, with bath, light and sunny, to rent at $60 monthly.

Refined young lady desires unfurnished two-room apartment with bath; reasonable; state price. Box S 70 Times.

40TH ST. 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Dec. 1, without board, by gentleman, wife and daughter, two bedrooms, sitting room, and private bath; ten minutes' walk Times Square; references. B 236 Times Downtown.

ROOM with private family, between 60th and 80th Sts., near subway, by business woman; breakfast optional. M 238 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT, &c.—Young man desires to locate position for young lady, his cousin, who will make good as assistant to your accountant or bookkeeper. N 76 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or stenographer; some experience; high school graduate; $8. B 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, stenographer; excellent references; good penman; start at $7. S. W., 115 East Houston St. Tel. 8277 Orchard.

COOK and HOUSEWORK.—Couple, thoroughly experienced, young, English-American, wish situation; do entire work of house; furnace, no laundry; moderate wages. Address H., 471 West 21st St.

COOK.—French; capable entrees, pastry, desserts, breads; $45 to $50; city or country Cook, 240 West 24th St.

COOKING, &c.—Competent colored girl wishes cooking or general work. 49 West 132d St. Miller.

DIETITIAN prepares meals for invalids and rheumatic patients by hour, day, or week. Phone 1213 Harlem. Miss Ockelmann.

LAUNDRESS.—French; does all kind fine work; home. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of experience and ability desires a position as managing housekeeper; can give eleven years' reference from last place. Address G. J. R., 1,123 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse; hospital training; capable full responsibility; city references. Apply, care of Mrs. Courtney, 38 West 64th St.

RELIABLE WOMAN, day's worker; excellent cook; reference. Perry's bell, 45 W. 66th.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Position in private boarding school as seamstress, or am willing to assist in any other department; three years' experience; first-class references. N 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—TAKE AND TRANSCRIBE RAPID DICTATION NEATLY AND ACCURATELY; GOOD WORKER; EXPERIENCED; $9. MARY BISKO, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts, good handwriting, neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 128d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) assistant bookkeeper; neat, reliable, competent; Christian; three years' experience; references; $10. Telephone Emma, 7183 Bushwick.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, wants position with reputable firm; $12. B 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate; experienced; general office work; best references. 611 West 114th, Apt. 22. 2896 Morn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut; quick comprehension; good grammarian, speller; $10-$12. N 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, salary $6, desires permanent position. B 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 3 months' experience; capable; salary $7. Address Miss Lebowitz, 863 Beck St.

STENOGRAPHER, office work, switchboard operator; six years with former employer; references. Roth, 318 East 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER or secretary; 6 years with one firm; references; $15. A 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, 5 years' engineering and commercial experience; $12; no agency. B 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, 1½ years' experience; references; $8; no agency. B 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated, beginner, obliging; no clock watcher; $6-$8. N 52 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced office work, copying, addressing; moderate salary; punctual. "W," 445 East 83d.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; excellent cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, laundresses, $25-$30; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $22-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th.) Schuyler 9436.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 502 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER on kimonos and dressing sacques. S 63 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. — Experienced white girl for general housework; good plain cooking; willing to go to the country, 26 miles from New York; two adults; no washing; $30; references required; call Monday, 10:30 A. M. to 12:30. 318 West 88th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Long Island; good cook, waitress, no washing; English speaking. Call today, 2 o'clock. $25. Cunningham, 140 West 57th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent, white; no heavy cleaning, no laundry; must be good cook, understand waiting; give satisfactory references. Call after 3, Apt. 9 South, 264 Riverside Drive, corner 99th.

MILLINERY SHOWROOM.
An exceptional opportunity is offered to a clever woman of pleasing personality experienced in selling high-class trimmed hats and personally acquainted with department store buyers. M. L., 216 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young woman; quick on dictation; good speed, with knowledge of invoicing, filing; prefer one who has some knowledge of cotton yarns; must have good references; state age and salary, nationality; American preferred; permanent position. Address own hand, A. L., 426 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York—WILLIAM I. WALTER, Rosie Bernheimer, Lehman Bernheimer, and Howard L. Goodhart, as Trustees under the last will and testament of Adolph Bernheimer, deceased, of the trusts thereby created, plaintiffs, against MANUEL LOPEZ and Rosa M. Lopez, his wife, Mary Lopez, (known also as Mary Louise de Lopez,) Lulu Joly, (known also as Luise L. Joly,) Cora L. Lamb, (known also as Cora Lopez de Lamb,) Ida L. Rodriguez, (known also as Aida Lopez de Rodriguez and as Ida Rodriguez Lopez,) Calixto L. Lamb, Robert W. Lamb, Marguerite C. Lamb, Richard K. Lamb, Charles L. Joly, Jr., William W. L. Joly, Luise L. Joly, Manuel Rodriguez Lopez, as executor of the will of Calixto Lopez, deceased; Louis Kaplan, Freeport Bank, Washington Heights Development and Construction Company, Cora M. Joly, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint and the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 5th, 1915.
PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE. Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York N. Y.

To the Defendants IDA L. RODRIGUEZ, (also known as Aida Lopez de Rodriguez and as Ida Rodriguez Lopez,) and MANUEL RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ, as Executor of the will of Calixto Lopez, deceased:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John Ford, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of October, 1915, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1915.
PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, 30, (presently employed,) college graduate, 10 years' practical experience, seeks position with responsibility. M 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,
At Present Employed.
Thoroughly versed in expert modern methods; understands controlling accounts and credits; quick and accurate on trial balances and financial statements; unusually forceful as correspondent; very effective on collections; seeks permanent position with responsible house, and will sacrifice something to make right connection; American, (32;) salary $25. Progressive, 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, energetic, trustworthy, having banking experience, desires position with concern where ability merits advancement; qualified for any office work; salary secondary consideration to right connection; best references. N 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (29,) eleven years' experience, thoroughly skilled accountant; filling executive position; references. Gelbert, 44 St. James's Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, executive, long, varied experience, seeking opportunity where he can prove his real worth; married. Address Room 1,307, 140 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) double entry, controlling accounts; 8 years' experience in large concerns; take full charge; best references. B 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, 4 years' experience, trial balances, controlling accounts, financial statements; thoroughly qualified; highest references. M 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 8 years; understand controlling system thoroughly; knowledge stenography. M 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; rapid and accurate; best reference. Wagner, 417 47th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, credit manager; 15 years' experience; executive ability; salary moderate. B 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; accurate and reliable; four years' experience. G. Nester, 173 East 102d.

BOY, (16,) employed present, desires position, insurance office; wants chance of advancement. Florman, 228 South 1st St., Brooklyn.

BOY, 18, wishes position with chance for advancement. Agassi, 159 East 107th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, (29,) good education, appearance, desires position with private party; experienced driver and good mechanic; any car; highly recommended. Olsson, 238 East 60th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; English; wishes position with private family; any car; 12 years' experience; age 28; references. Niven, 2,684 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' experience, late of Sheepshead Speedway; references. Wenk, 527 East 150th St., Bronx. Tel. 8254—Melrose.

CHAUFFEUR, single, long experienced, Japanese, seeks permanent position; absolutely sober, reliable; best references. Kame, 205 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced young man seeks private position; careful driver; makes own repairs; references. Howe, 209 East 73d St.

CHAUFFER-MECHANIC; single; honest; sober; careful driver; 8 years' private references; city, country. Muller, N 70 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Married, careful and competent driver, 8 years' experience; do all repairs. M 138 Times.

COOK, &c.—Japanese, competent cook, butler, or general houseworker, seeks employment; intelligent; willing; first-class references Honda, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Japanese; first-class French cook; family, club. T. K., 184 High St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE YOUNG MAN, newly arrived, seeks place in family; any kind of work; wage not first consideration. Miya Mato, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

MASSEUR.—Experienced graduate; recommendations; more gentlemen patients at residence. Deirick, 214 West 84th St.

OFFICE MAN.—Knowledge stenography and credits; highest class references. B 217 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, highest qualifications, thoroughly familiar with English trade, is open to travel England for American manufacturer. M 177 Times.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, position as secretary to executive large corporation offering opportunity for good future, either in selling or managerial work; good education; 7 years' practical business experience; competent, trustworthy; stenographer and typist; excellent references. A 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—TAKE FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; WILLING WORKER; $10. FRANCIS HERSINGER, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 W. 42D ST.; BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate typist, rapid transcriber, 21; high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; ambitious. B 204 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Young man who is free during the morning hours will undertake to tutor boys, read, or act as secretary; references. N 105 Times.

VALET.—Young, refined, educated, good appearance; town or country; excellent references. S 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, generally useful, city, country; understands livestock, garden, automobile; assist housework, wait, care furnaces; charge, country place, private family; small institution preferred; single; light-colored Southerner; personal city, country references. N 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 4 years' experience on manufacturing costs, timekeeping, general office systems, &c., wants position with manufacturer with chance of advancement. H. R. C., 318 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position with wholesale cloak and suit or woolen house where hard work will secure good advancement; has knowledge of mail order business. Address B 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) employed in responsible bonded position, desires position at anything; experienced accountant, cashier. McKenna, 457 East 138th St.

YOUNG MAN, presently employed importing house, desires to make change. N 83 Times

YOUNG MAN, (21,) five years cutting and factory, wishes position; excellent references. Max Rosenbaum, 295 East 3d St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Prominent banking house desires services of a thoroughly efficient bookkeeper; Wall Street experience indispensable. State full particulars, references, and salary expected. B 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man; experienced double entry bookkeeper; age, references, salary. S 49 Times.

BOY wanted in fruit store; references. Apply after 9 A. M., 507 Madison Av.

FIRST-CLASS sheet metal worker. Warren L. Cort, 378 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

IRON WORKER used to working angle iron. Warren L. Cort, Long Island City.

MAN.—Estimator and solicitor for silver plating, acquainted among hotels, clubs, and steamship companies; salary and commission. Box S 51 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN wanted immediately; experienced in factory power plant equipment; must be neat, rapid draughtsman. Address The Moulton Eng. Corporation, P. O. Box 190, New Haven, Conn

OFFICE BOY wanted; young man with high school education preferred; salary $6; state age, education, and references. P 22 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, competent office boy. Lesher, Whitman & Co., Inc., 670 Broadway, N. Y.

OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVE.—Wanted by a Savannah financial institution, a capable young man as outside representative; must be above average intelligence, of good address, and possess some tact. A good opportunity for the right man. Best of references given and required. "Opportunity," P. O. Box 484, Savannah, Ga.

SALESMEN.—If you are now selling to automobile owners, we have an excellent specialty that you can sell to all of them; 25 per cent. commission, and mighty good prospects; call. Efficiency Oil Corporation, 1,716 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Baltimore suit and skirt manufacturer, making high-grade popular price line, desires a live, energetic salesman, with established trade, to travel State of Pennsylvania. Z 267 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—By manufacturer of electric signs; liberal commission basis. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of stenography; willing to work also in shipping room; small pay to start, but good opportunity to learn business. N 108 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY in an exceptionally uncrowded professional trade, taught quickly in your spare time; no books. THE DENTISTS' LABORATORIES, INC., SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, Department B, 25 West 45th St., New York. First and greatest. Licensed by the Regents.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Parties finding bag in Bunny's Theatre, Election Day, keep money and bag; return watch. Mrs. Bougher, 3,657 Broadway.

LOST—On Fifth Av., leading to Central Park, vicinity of West 81st St., pearl and diamond bar pin; reward. Office, Hotel Seymour.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, white enamel crescent pin set with diamonds, at Nemo Theatre, or Broadway to 620 West 115th St.; reward. Inquire Superintendent.

LOST—Diamond and platinum wrist watch, between New York and Morristown; reward. Telephone C. A. Rode, 3840 Beekman.

LOST—Two boxes, containing blue velvet evening wrap and black velvet gown; $50 reward. Quinn, 9 East 48th.

LOST—White Tibbit fur neckpiece, Convent or 8th Av., Sunday afternoon; reward. Libaire, 400 W. 151st St.

LOST—On Madison Av. or between Church and Central Park Mall, pearl horseshoe pin. Return 113 East 56th; receive reward.

LOST—Lady's pin, large opal, set around with diamonds; liberal reward. Return to E. K., Room 1,235, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Small silver watch, initials "A. A. E.," jet chain; liberal reward. Apply 114 East 84th St., or telephone Rector 1717.

LOST—A cameo stick pin set in diamonds. Reward if returned to Arthur E. Byrd, 601 West 114th St.

FOUND—Sum of money, Oct. 22; owner identify. Money, 200 East 23d.

$50 REWARD for the return of black enamel and platinum link bracelet, with black enamel charm, in which No. 13 was set in small diamonds; lost Oct. 23, 1915, between West 37th St. and Grand Central Station. Return to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD—Diamond platinum bar pin, Wednesday, Nov. 3, between Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th and 40th. Manager, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LIBERAL REWARD—Nov. 2, envelope containing large sum of money, marked "Miss Lesher. Personal." Room 2,100, 42 Broadway.

$5 REWARD for Rietchel camera, lost Sea Beach Subway. Romer, Worth 1600.

REWARD—Address book, Broadway Subway, 7 o'clock Thursday. Apartment 51, 804 West 180th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Boston terrier dog, dark, white markings; 8 o'clock Thursday; reward paid information leading to recovery. 39 West 58th.

LOST—Irish terrier, female; plain collar; no license; reward. 583 West End Av. Phone 263 Riverside.

LOST—Gray cat, narrow green patent leather collar. Reward for return to 108 East 38th St.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness of 8 Washington Square North will send a consignment of articles, clothing, &c., for use of Serbian soldiers, wounded in the war, and afflicted Serbian families. Those who wish to contribute articles of any kind for Serbian relief are requested to communicate with Mrs. Guinness.

HAVING HEARD OF NO NEWS OF MY dear parents since the war hostilities began, I see guardian or godfather so that I may correspond with them in French. Address Louis Neelmanis, Brigadier, First Regiment of the Artillery, First Company of Convalescents, in the Camp of Du Ruckard, France.

WHO WILL BE A GUARDIAN TO A POOR Belgian soldier who has been at the front since hostilities began, without news of his relatives; also without money? Will some kind charitable person address Julius De Meyer, 2d Regt. of the Line, 2d Battalion, 4th Company, Depot Di-Da., Belgium.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons concerned that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name by his wife unless upon written and signed order.
ROBERT T. WHITE,
616 Broadway and Crestwood, N. Y.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NEW, COMPLETE WOOD - WORKING PLANT; THRIVING SOUTHERN CITY; OWNERS HAVE OTHER INTERESTS; WILL SELL INTEREST TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY COMPETENT TO MANAGE IT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR COMPETENT MAN WITH CAPITAL. Z 288 TIMES ANNEX.

Wanted—A partner for a good live store down South carrying full line of general merchandise. Will require an investment of $5,000 to $10,000. A hustler could clear from $15,000 to $20,000 a year in the store. Address A. Wolff, 84 5th Av., New York.

Store for rent, newly fitted for poultry, meats, provisions, butter, eggs; fine location; cold air boxes, new tanks, elevator. Inquire 446 West 14th St.

Foundry and machine shop, Carbondale, Penn., suitable ammunition or general manufacture, for sale. Information. Walter M. Dickson, Scranton, Penn.

FURNISHED OFFICE for sale; mahogany desks and chairs, carpets; elegantly finished; cost $3,000; will sell $1,500; ready to step into; rent cheap. N 109 Times.

For Sale.—Dock building, contracting business, floating pile-driver, good will; $4,500; reason, other business; investigate. B 21 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Rooming house; West 70th; good income; illness reason for selling; principals only; cash. S 56 Times.

For Sale.—Small plant with 8 machines; for information apply to Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142-146 West 24th St.

Successful manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. Z 281 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JULIUS OLIN and WILLIAM MOSES, trading as OLIN & MOSES. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 8th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 W. 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coats, suits, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, electric motor, electric cutting machine, pressing plant, office fixtures, safe, etc.
LIONEL P. KRISTELLER, Assignee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Assignee, 309 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.— In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of BELLE MILLINERY SHOP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 19th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,366 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of cloaks, suits, coats, dresses, waists, millinery, hats, ribbons, velvets, trimmings, fixtures, &c.
BENJAMIN J. KRAMER, Assignee.
GEORGE HIRSCH, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.— In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JENNIE B. WINDERMAN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coats, suits, dresses, waists, rugs, counters, show stands, fixtures, &c.
LOUIS WEINGARTEN, Assignee.
ELGIN L. McBURNEY, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY ROTHLEDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22,148.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at his place of business, No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, the 8th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. personal property of the bankrupt, consisting of furs.
Dated New York, October 30th, 1915.
HENRY LESSER, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22308.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York, In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIAN O. HANFT and FREDERICK J. HANFT, individually and as co-partners doing business as HANFT BROS. Bankrupts.

Julian O. Hanft and Frederick J. Hanft, individually and as co-partners doing business as Hanft Bros. were duly adjudicated bankrupts on October 29th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 18th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22200.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York, In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM Bankrupt.

John J. Cunningham was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 5th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 18th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Nov. 6, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." KLAW & ERLANGER........Managers Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.

THE HEADLINES TELL THE STORY!

It would take this whole page to quote all the good things the press united said, and what we are reproducing here are simply headlines!

TRIBUNE—"SMASHING HIT!"
TIMES—"RAVISHES THE EYE!"
HERALD—"A FASCINATING TRIP!"
WORLD—"SPARKLES WITH GIRLS AND COLOR!"
SUN—"THREE ACTS OF DELIGHT!"
TELEGRAPH—"SETS NEW STANDARD!"
GLOBE—"KLAW & ERLANGER OUTDO THEMSELVES!"
TELEGRAM—"MOST ENTERTAINING MUSICAL PLAY OF THE SEASON!"
PRESS—"WINS INSTANT FAVOR!"
EVE. SUN—"SO REFINED SOCIETY DEBUTANTES COULD PRESENT IT WITHOUT CHANGING A SINGLE LINE!"
EVE. POST—"DELIGHTFUL IN EVERY RESPECT!"

ALL OF WHICH PERTAINS TO KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION OF AROUND THE MAP BOOK by C.M.S. McLELLAN. MUSIC by HERMAN FINCK. CAST of 125

Some One Must Have Made a Motion to Make It Unanimous!
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. Wm. Gillette For 2 Weeks Only Secret Service

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. ELSIE JANIS LAST 8 TIMES IN "MISS INFORMATION" MONDAY, NOV. 15. Seats Thursday. "BACK HOME" BAYARD VEILLER'S COMEDY Dramatized from Irvin Cobb's "JUDGE PRIEST" Stories.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:20. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED "Young America" WILL REMAIN AT THE GAIETY UNTIL SAT. NIGHT, NOV. 27.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evcs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St. To-Night 8:20 Beginning ARNOLD DALY Announces "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. "FAIR AND WARMER" A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION **LIBERTY** WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. Last 3 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 23 Bryant. First Matinee Saturday. FIRST NIGHT, WED., NOV. 10. Seats Now. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy THE GREAT LOVER

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 2 P. M. to 12 P. M., 10c and 25c. Natural Color Motion Pictures Europe's Fighting Forces

81ST ST. THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. BEGINNING TO-DAY First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splendid Vaudeville. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs. Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

Madison Sq. Garden 30th Annual Exhibition NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 To-Day Trotters, Hunters, Roadsters, Saddle Horses and Jumpers ADMISSION $1.00 Balcony Seats Not Reserved. Box Office Phone, 1502 Madison.

44th Street THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY. WOMEN ONLY 2:30 & 4 P. M. | MEN ONLY AT 8 & 9:15 P. M. TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. SCHLOSSINGK. —ADMISSION 25c.—

Hippodrome Mgnt. Charles Dillingham. Mat. Today. 25-50-75c & $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50. GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray 10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and His BAND Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAYS—SOUSA and "HIP" STAR FEATURES

Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15 The Princess Pat BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 "A Pair of Sixes" Mat. Tues. 25 & 50c.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1 "POTASH & PERLMUTTER" Mat. Tues., 25c. & 50c.

YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1 "BRINGING UP FATHER" Mat. Tues., 25c and 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S **PALACE** B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 LILLIAN RUSSELL, Sam Chip & Mary Marble, Whiting & Burt, Raymond & Caverly, Watson Sisters, Others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. Frank McIntyre | Bernard Granville Lillian Kingsbury & others.

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. FALL FASHION SHOW. Wm. Courtleigh, Lydia Barry, and 8 Others.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c TO $1.00. NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS "THE Success of The Century."

GARDEN THEATRE 27th and Madison Av. Beg. TUES., NOV. 16—EMANUEL REICHER in "WHEN THE YOUNG VINE BLOOMS." Box Office Now Open. $3, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices Rose Sydell (Herself) and The London Belles

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

OPENING NIGHT MON., NOV. 15, at 8....Samson et Dalila Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
WED. EVE., NOV. 17, at 8............Boris Godunow Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
THURS. EVE., NOV. 18, at 7:45........Goetterdaemmerung Kurt, Ober, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky (debut).
FRI. EVE., NOV. 19, at 8:15..................La Boheme Alda, Cajatti (debut); Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli (debut).
SAT. MAT., NOV. 20, at 2..................Rosenkavalier Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
SAT. EVE, NOV. 20, at 8. Prices from 75c to $3.00..............Aida Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 25, SPECIAL MAT., at 1...........Parsifal Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Seat Sale for above performances begins Thurs. Nov. 11, at 9 A. M., at Box Office.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUES. EVE., NOV. 16, at 8...Il Trovatore Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Now WHILE HISTORY IS IN THE MAKING Visit THE BRITISH ISLES HOLLAND SWITZERLAND NORTHERN ITALY SOUTHERN ITALY Elmendorf LECTURES 5 WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, 8:15 Opera House, Academy of Music Beginning Wednesday Night, Nov. 10. COURSE TICKETS, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50. Single Tickets, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. NOW ON SALE.

TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GALA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE Under Auspices of French Govt. SOCIETE FRATERNELLE DES ARTISTES de France GREATEST BILL OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIC & DRAMATIC STARS AND CELEBRITIES EVER APPEARING JOINTLY

DR. SCOTT NEARING Will Give 5 Lectures Entitled "THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN ECONOMICS" Wednesday Eves. 8:15 P.M. Beginning Next Wed. WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, Irving Place and 17th Street, Admittance by Membership Card. For information apply to the RAND SCHOOL, 140 E. 19th St. Phone 1022 Gramercy.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Thurs. Evg. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30. MOZART, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN. PABLO CASALS 'Cellist. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Triangle Plays This Week: "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Alaho Oo," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose." Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

GODOWSKY Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 13, at 3. ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM Popular Prices. 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3. VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO De Gogorza (STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. SPALDING 2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. Song Recital MME. FRANCES ALDA Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.) Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-night at 8:15. Annual Recital OF SONGS Percy Hemus (America's Baritone) THIRD YEAR BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

AEOLIAN HALL 1st Concert, Tues, Evg., Nov. 9, 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET Asst. Artist—CARL FRIEDBERG Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Ave. ELMENDORF TO-DAY MATINEE 2:45. "THE BRITISH ISLES" Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44 St. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:30 & 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00. Other Mats. 25c, 50c, $1.00. School Child. Mat. Sat. 11 A.M., 25-50c THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 21, at 3. SECOND CONCERT JOHN McCormack Last Concert in New York This Year. TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

BEATRICE de HOLTHOIR HUMOROUS RECITATIONS in French & English. Note Change of Address Write 115 West 71st St. Col. 4131.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat., Aft., Nov. 13, at 3. BEETHOVEN RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 RUSSELL & CALHOUN, Frankie Fay, 9 Krazy Kids, 10 oths. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

Punch & Judy Theatre. 2d Season Opens Thurs. Nov. 11 TREASURE ISLAND SEATS NOW ON SALE. TEL. CIRCLE—1366

WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Mat. Sat. M., Tu., W., Th. Evs., Comparative Comedies | $1 & Fr. Ev., Sat. Mt. & Ev., 'Helma's Husbands,' &c | 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD Noon to 11:30. in "MADAME 10 to 50c. BUTTERFLY" Next Week. Pauline Frederick in "Bella Donna."

OPERA TICKETS Phone 4189 Greeley Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St.

GIRL KILLED BY AUTO AT STREET CROSSING

In Avoiding Approaching Motor Miss Heinsoth Sprang in Path of Another.

COMPANION BADLY INJURED

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Takes His Father's Car and Drives It Through Fence.

Miss Alma Heinsoth, who had come back a few months ago from the Warner-Blaine school at Germantown Penn., to live with her widowed mother at 726 St. Nicholas Avenue, went out for a walk yesterday afternoon with her friend, Miss Margaret Wilkins, daughter of Herman L. Wilkins, President of the Reliance Automobile Parts Manufacturing Company of 752 West 118th Street. At 4:30 o'clock the girls were going back to the rooms at 659 West 159th Street, where the Wilkinses are staying temporarily.

They walked along the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, and at 149th Street turned to cross to the west. At this point St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place meet, and the roadway is wide. The girls got across St. Nicholas Place safely, but as they reached St. Nicholas Avenue became confused. They saw an automobile coming from the south and hastened to avoid it, but then found that they were stepping into the way of another coming from the north. They sprang back, right into the way of the northbound motor, and were thrown five or six feet.

The car which struck them belonged to Augustus Davis of 245 Manhattan Avenue, but was driven by his chauffeur, Harry Loveland of 169 Manhattan Avenue. He was running at only about eight miles an hour, the police say, and had with him his wife and her sister, Miss Sarah Waklin. Loveland stopped his car and ran to pick up the girls. Close by was the sanitarium of Dr. Henry W. Lloyd of 8 St. Nicholas Place. Dr. Sidney Cohen of 2,051 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, had been visiting a patient there, and hearing the noise of the accident came running out. With Loveland he carried the girls to the hospital.

There it was found that Miss Heinsoth's skull was fractured and her arm broken. She also suffered from internal injuries, and she died in fifteen minutes. Miss Wilkins had concussion of the brain and was suffering from bruises and shock. It was said last night that there was a chance of her recovery.

Coroner Feinberg and Detective Thompson of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau investigated the accident, and as a result Loveland was locked up last night at the West 152d Street Station on a technical charge of homicide. He explained that when his employer went to Philadelphia recently he gave him permission to use his car.

Loveland was bailed out later by his uncle, William Conklin, President of the Franklin Savings Institution, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, who deposited $1,500. He will be arraigned this morning in the new Washington Heights Police Court.

Drives Car Into Window.

William Zebro, 12 years old, started off for a ride yesterday afternoon, in his father's automobile, to fill up the time while waiting for his father to make a call at 163d Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx. William took two friends with him and had gone four blocks in safety. In turning the motor into Washington Avenue at 167th Street he misjudged the distance, ran onto the sidewalk, narrowly missing passersby, and drove through the iron fence of an apartment house at 1163 Washington Avenue.

As the motor was about to plunge into the area, William and his friends jumped for safety, while the car continued on its way through the front windows of the basement of the house. The boy was charged in the Morrisania Station with driving without a license.

Boys Hit by Auto.

William Silver, 9 years old, of 1,414 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, was knocked down at the corner of Prospect Avenue and Boston Road yesterday afternoon when he ran across the road in front of an automobile owned by Dr. A. E. Black of 778 East 169th Street. He was cut about the knees.

Carlo Salerno of 2,325 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, was knocked down by an automobile owned by Matthew J. Breen, an automobile dealer of Freeport, L. I., when he became confused in a crowd yesterday afternoon on the Boston Road, near 175th Street. Salerno was carried in the automobile to the Fordham Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were slight.

John Herrity, 12 years old, son of Dr. J. E. Herrity of 303 East Seventeenth street, when crossing Second Avenue at Seventeenth Street last night, was struck by the automobile owned by George C. Hillman of 770 East 158th Street, the Bronx, and operated by Oscar Ericcson of 740 Union Street, Brooklyn. He suffered a compound fracture of the leg and was removed in the automobile to his home and later to the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Auto Hits Baby Carriage.

A baby carriage was struck by an automobile at West End Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street last night and turned somersault, landing right side up on the wheels. The baby remained in the carriage until the carriage landed on the wheels with a jolt which tossed the infant to the pavement, where it landed in a sitting posture.

The carriage belongs to Mrs. Bella Emshermer. She was wheeling her infant son, Charles, in it when it was struck by the automobile owned and operated by Charles R. Hayes of 52 St. Nicholas Avenue, as the automobile swerved aside to avoid another automobile. The baby was attended at its home by Dr. Steele of 720 West End Avenue, who said only a slight bruise had been suffered.

Harry J. Byrne, a merchant, 36 years old, of 2,440 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, when crossing the Grand Concourse at 188th St., the Bronx, last night was struck by an automobile owned by Charles Godlieb of 64 East 121st Street and operated by Patrick Halline. Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital treated Byrne for contusions of the right shoulder and right knee.

When Mrs. Gardiner Young, 30 years old, of 310 West 110th Street, was about to step aboard an omnibus in Riverside Drive last night she was struck by the automobile owned by Lester Gray of the Great Northern Hotel and operated by Michael Murphy of 238 West Fifty-sixth Street. She was taken to her home by Dr. O'Connell of 138 West Ninety-second Street, who was passing in another automobile, and attended by him for torn ligaments of the right knee, a fracture of the nose, and sprain of the right wrist.

While bound for the Bronx after an evening ride an automobile owned and operated by Pasquale Greco of 354 College Avenue was struck by a Third Avenue car last night at Thirty-fourth Street and overturned. In the car beside Greco were his wife, their daughter Carrie and two women friends. The occupants were slightly bruised.

TOSSED FROM AUTO TO DEATH.

Well-to-Do East Orange Man Killed in a Newark Street.

Samuel Bailey, 60 years old, of 20 Vernon Place, East Orange, was killed by being thrown from a runabout automobile in Market Street, Newark, yesterday morning. His skull was fractured. The automobile was owned and driven by William H. Lawrence of 501 Grove Street, East Orange. Miss Nellie Klein, 18 years old, of 115 Ogden Street, was with him.

Bailey, who was a widower, Saturday night attended a beefsteak dinner given by an Orange lodge. After the dinner he went to Newark and at cabaret on Broad Street met several friends, Miss Klein being in the party. Shortly after 3 o'clock they left a restaurant near the Court House, and Lawrence was turning the car, intending to take Miss Klein to her home, when one of the wheels struck a trolley switch. The motor lurched and threw Bailey to the roadway. He was hurried to the City Hospital, where he died in a few minutes.

Two years ago Bailey inherited $125,000 from an uncle's estate.

EIGHT HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Passengers Cut and Bruised in a Collision in Spring Lake, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Nov. 7.—Five persons are in the Spring Lake Hospital tonight suffering from painful cuts about the face and three others were sent away after being treated for minor injuries as the result of an automobile collision in Warren Avenue about 8 o'clock. An auto driven by a man named Pritani and containing Mrs. J. T. Vanderhoof and a girl whose name was not learned was coming down the avenue at a high rate of speed and ran into a car driven by W. W. Conklin.

Both motors were smashed, and flying glass from Conklin's windshield cut all the occupants of his car. Pritani and his party were treated by doctors from the hospital and left, and the others were kept in the hospital. The most seriously cut was Charles Page. The others were Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Morris Shafton, and a Mrs. Hill.

LOITERS AT MURDER SCENE.

Intruder Going from Hallway Where "Ripper" Killed Boy is Arrested.

In the first floor hall of the house at 270 First Avenue, in which little Charlie Murray was slashed to death by a "ripper" several months ago, the boy's uncle, George Smith, found a man at midnight last night in a dark corner back of the stairs. The stranger was unable to explain satisfactorily his reasons for being there. Detectives Spruck and Dwyer, who had been assigned to this case and have been in the neighborhood for months, were told by Smith about the man, but before they got to the house he had walked down the street. They saw him enter several other tenements and arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Katherine Murray, the sister of the dead boy, was unable to identify the prisoner as the man she had seen in the hall before the murder. That man had a mustache, she said, while this one was smooth shaven. He said he was Abraham Exner, a cigarmaker, 36 years old, living with his wife at 500 East Sixteenth Street. When Detective John Frazer at the Second Branch Bureau asked what he went to the Murray home for Exner replied:

"I went there to eat a sandwich because my wife does not permit me to eat between meals."

Exner said he had been afflicted with a nervous trouble and had been under the care of a physician six months ago. Frazer concluded from his examination that Exner was not quite well mentally, and decided to send him to Police Headquarters for a further examination by Inspector Faurot.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT PAID SPEEDER'S FINE

Had Ordered Taxi Driver to Hurry Him to Football Game at Princeton.

Quentin Roosevelt, 18 years old, youngest son of Colonel Roosevelt, was a passenger in a taxicab whose chauffeur was arrested for speeding at 1:45 o'clock on Saturday afternoon on Hudson Boulevard, while on the way to Princeton to the football game.

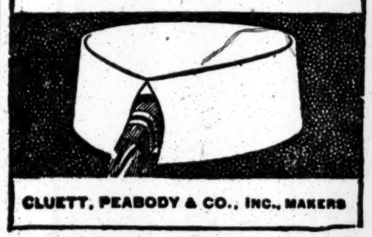
At the North Bergen Station the chauffeur said he was Guy Branco of 1,508 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, and that he had been ordered to put on speed by his passenger, who said he would stand behind him in case of trouble. Sergeant Semmen said he would let the chauffeur go on $25 bail.

Young Roosevelt identified himself by his card, explained that the hour for the game was approaching rapidly with Princeton a long way off, and asked that the chauffeur be released on his own recognizance. Sergeant Semmen refused. Quentin Roosevelt then asked the Sergeant to telephone to Oyster Bay to get Colonel Roosevelt's word that the charge would be answered in court, but the Sergeant said that nothing would free the chauffeur except $25. Young Roosevelt produced that sum and the ride to the game—which had already begun by this time—was resumed.

Elmer J. Young of 61 Jewell Street, Forest Hill, L. I.; Gilbert C. Halstead of 502 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Samuel P. Vought of Passaic were stopped in Newark on Saturday for speeding on their way to the football game and compelled to deposit $10 apiece. One speeding driver, who was hailed by a policeman, tossed a $10 bill from his car and shouted that he was hurrying to the game. The policeman gave chase on his motorcycle, but a tire puncture stopped him.

War on Pools and "Suit Clubs."

Under orders from Chief of Police Michael T. Long, the police of Newark today will begin a campaign against pools on sale there. Saloon keepers have been operating various games in the form of pools, the winners obtaining cigars, liquor, or in some cases baskets of merchandise. The Chief also will try to stop "suit clubs" being conducted by tailors, which, he asserts, are lotteries.



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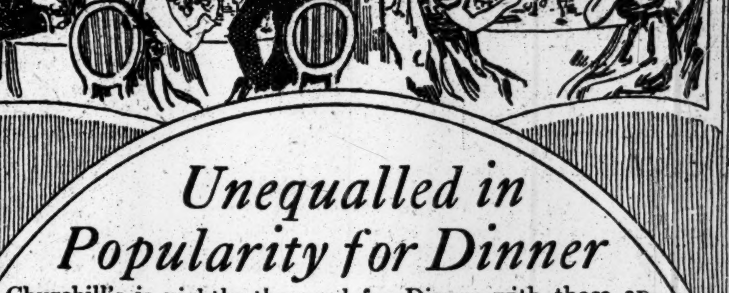

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Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe. Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed. Dessert or Cheese. (Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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